"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder today; Saturday partly cloudy; moderate, varying winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,804. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE, 4 TO 1, REFUSES INDORSEMENT TO BENNETT; WILL MEET AGAIN TO INDORSE MITCHEL

MEETING IN AN UPROAR

Resolution to Back Party's Nominee Defeated, 843 to 223.

MAYOR'S FORCES CONTROL

Bennett Men, Seeing Defeat, Failed in Effort to Table Resolution.

COMMITTEE FOUGHT 3 HOURS

James R. Sheffield Said Patriotism Was the Issue and Party Demanded Mitchel.

Amid an uproar that bordered at times on a riot the New York Republican County Committee at Bryant Hall last night voted down a resolution which had been offered by the forces of William M. Bennett to indorse him as its candidate for Mayor following his victory in the Republican primary. The vote was 223 for the resolution to 843 against. While the supporters of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel had everything their own way, they refrained from having a resolution indorsing him put through. The committee will meet again on Oct. 8, when it is expected the committee will then go on record as approving the Mayor's candidacy.

The County Committee has never held a more tumultuous meeting. Only one of the 1,068 members of the committee was absent. The crowd overflowed the room into the gallery and out into the corridor, and during the three-hour session there were demonstrations for the Mayor, while Mr. Bennett's name was hissed again and again. The Bennett forces, when they say how strong the tide was setting against them, tried to stave off defeat by having the resolution tabled. This was defeated by a vote of 635 to 432. The Mitchel supporters predicted that at its next meeting a resolution indorsing the Mayor and the other Fusion candidates would go through overwhelmingly.

Urged Party Regularity.

The Bennett men tried hard to have the committee indorse the candidate who had won at the Republican primary on Sept. 19 on the ground of party regularity. Prominent Republicans like Senator Ogden L. Mills, Job E. Hedges, and James R. Sheffield pleaded with the members that Mayor Mitchel was the real choice of the Republicans of the city, and that the issues involved in the campaign far transcended party lines. They argued that Bennett did not have a chance of winning the election and that the only result would be the return to power of Tammany Hall. On the ground of patriotism alone, they said, it was necessary to stand by Mayor Mitchel as the eyes of the entire country were focused on New York in this election.

The Bennett forces were led by Senator Albert E. Ottinger. Although a meeting of the Executive Committee in the afternoon showed overwhelming strength for Mitchel among the members, Mr. Ottinger started the fireworks at night by offering a resolution that the County Committee indorse the candidacy of Mr. Bennett and all the Fusion candidates on the city, borough and county ticket.

At the mention of Bennett's name there was a storm of hisses with a scattering of applause. Some one shouted "Three cheers for Mitchel," and it was several minutes before Secretary Benjamin Bulmer could finish reading the resolution. Collin Woodard, leader of the Twenty-third District, moved that the resolution be given immediate consideration and Senator Ottinger made a vigorous plea that the committee adopt it. He said the Republicans of the city unquestionably expressed their opinion at the primaries.

Plea for the Nominee.

"We in Manhattan," he said, "could not conceive of it, because we in Manhattan are islanders, self-contained, self-satisfied, who believe that the sun rises and sets here, who forget that Brooklyn has its opinions, that the Borough of Richmond is to be heard from, that Queens and the Bronx have a voice in the councils of the Republican Party. And to those who maintain that Mr. Bennett was nominated simply because there was not a very large vote cast at the primary, I answer that the vote was larger than usual, and that if it had been larger the majority in favor of Mr. Bennett would have been greater. He had no money, he had no organization; all that he was enabled to do was to send 100,000 letters to 250,000 people."

He said that for the Republican Party to turn its back upon the mandate of the primary would be like deliberately attempting to run away from a fight. Beverly R. Robinson then moved that the resolution be amended so that the vote would be on the candidate for Mayor alone and not the rest of the ticket. When he mentioned Mayor Mitchel's name the hall broke out in a storm of cheers. James R. Sheffield, former President of the Republican Club, then took the floor and made a stirring appeal that the committee vote down the resolution indorsing Bennett. He said:

"This isn't any ordinary election. The world is not in its ordinary frame

Continued on Page 5.

Resolution to Indorse W. M. Bennett Which Republican Committee Voted Down

This is the resolution to indorse William M. Bennett for Mayor that the New York Republican County Committee last night refused to adopt by a vote of 843 to 223:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of the County of New York hereby indorses the candidacy of William M. Bennett for Mayor of the City of New York, William A. Prendergast for Controller, Robert Adamson for President of the Board of Aldermen, Marcus M. Marks for President of the Borough of Manhattan, and that of each of the nominees for county offices in New York County and for members of the State Legislature and Board of Aldermen in said county, regularly chosen by enrolled Republicans in the primary election held in the City of New York Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1917.

A resolution substituting Mayor Mitchel's name for that of Bennett and including the other Republican candidates will be indosred, it is expected, at a meeting of the County Committee on Oct. 18.

LOAN SALES MOUNT TO $175,000,000

Liberty Bank, Northern Pacific, and Marine Bank of Buffalo Take $5,000,000 Each.

MAYOR ISSUES AN APPEAL

Urges Citizens to Live Up to Enviable Record Made in Previous Campaign.

Reports from various parts of the New York Federal Reserve District indicate that subscriptions to America's second war loan—three billion of 4 per cent. Liberty bonds—are piling up rapidly, despite the fact that so many corporations and individuals are deferring their applications until a later date in the four-week campaign. It was estimated last night that the total for subscriptions filed was $175,000,000, although the aggregate of subscriptions publicly announced was in the neighborhood of $140,000,000. Up to 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Federal Reserve Bank had received subscriptions to the amount of $66,807,400, with a great many applications not yet tabulated, and a still larger amount in the mails.

The system followed in this campaign contemplates that every one of the 1,275 banks and trust companies in this district should send in daily a post card showing the day's subscriptions and the total to date. These cards have been furnished to all institutions, each dated, but thus far only about one-third of the banks have complied with the request. This in a measure, accounts for the fact that the estimate of subscriptions signed in the first four days of the campaign is considerably in excess of the figures given out by the Federal Reserve Bank. Telegrams have been sent to all the banks that have not forwarded the cards promptly urging them to follow the system and make daily reports, irrespective of whether any subscriptions are received or not. The banks have been informed that they need not forward the 2 per cent. payment made with the application until the Reserve Bank calls for it.

Committee Issues Appeal.

The Liberty Loan Committee, at its meeting yesterday morning, adopted a resolution calling the attention of the public to the fact that it was absolutely necessary to the success of the loan that small investors, in large number, should subscribe liberally to the loan.

Mayor Mitchel issued the following proclamation yesterday calling on the city to do its share in buying Liberty Loan bonds:

Oct. 4, 1917.

To the Citizens of New York:

The National Government has called upon the citizens of this country to render a new national service. The second Liberty Loan of 1917 is to be a subscription of $3,000,000,000. New York must do its part. It has a reputation to maintain. The part which this city played in floating the first loan was a record of patriotism. Two billion dollars was asked for. This district, comprising roughly the State of New York, Southern Connecticut, and Northern New Jersey, gave $1,500,000,000. One-half of the subscription for the first loan came from this city. One out of every nine of our population subscribed, although elsewhere throughout the country only one out of every twenty-five participated. This is a record to live up to, a standard to maintain. New York must come forward the second time and give freely to support those who are giving their lives that liberty may live in this country. We must rally all we have and all we can give to make this war successful on the battlefields of Europe. I am confident that New York will do as she did before and oversubscribe this loan.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Yesterday's Large Subscriptions.

Among the large subscriptions reported yesterday were:

Liberty National Bank	$5,000,000
Northern Pacific Railway Company, (through First National Bonk)	5,000,000
Marine National Bank of Buffalo	5,000,000
Norfolk & Western Railway Co., (only part for N. Y. district)	5,000,000
Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, (for customers)	4,032,700
Hayden, Stone & Co.	3,000,000
Utah Copper Company, (through Hayden, Stone & Co.)	3,000,000
Union National Bank of Newark, (for customers)	2,521,250
Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, (through Hayden, Stone & Co.)	1,000,000
Chino Copper Company, (through Hayden, Stone & Co.)	1,500,000
Ray Consolidated Copper Company, (through Hayden, Stone & Co.)	1,000,000
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, (through Hayden, Stone & Co.)	1,000,000
Spencer Trask & Co., (through Bankers' Trust and First National)	1,000,000
Citizens' National Bank, (for customers)	1,034,200
Coal and Iron National Bank, (for customers)	1,023,450
Stamford National Bank of Stamford, Conn.	330,400

That districts outside of New York are

Continued on Page 9.

"FALL LEAVES"—One of the handsomest —See top of Page 6.—Advt.

GERMAN RAIDERS BUSY IN PACIFIC

Two Captured Vessels Manned by Crew of Seeadler, Which Stranded Off Mopena Island.

ONE WAS FRENCH SCHOONER

Commerce Destroyer at Sea Nearly a Year—Three American Vessels Among Victims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Two German sea raiders, armed with machine guns, rifles, and bombs, are roving in the Pacific Ocean looking for merchant prey. One is the Lutece, a French schooner, captured by the crew of the German raider Seeadler, which was abandoned after running on the rocks of Mopeha Island. The other raider is a motor sloop, in which five of the Seeadler's complement sailed from Mopeha. Before being wrecked the Seeadler captured three American schooners—the C. Slade, the A. B. Johnson, and the Manila.

The first intimation that the Seeadler had recently been at work in the South Pacific, was wrecked, and passed its mission on to a motor sloop and the captured French schooner, was contained in an official announcement issued by the Navy Department tonight. Without comment the department gave out the text of part of a report from the naval officer in command at Tutuila Island, in the South Pacific, one of the Samoan group.

The Navy Department is making every effort to relieve forty-four marooned men who were on the Seeadler when wrecked at Mopeha, and who were abandoned to their fate on that lonely island when the officers and crew of the Seeadler set sail in their new raiding craft. Here is the text of the official announcement:

Text of Navy's Report.

The Navy Department has received, under date of Sept. 29, the following dispatch from Tutuila Island, in the South Pacific:

"The master of the American schooner, C. Slade, arrived in an open boat at this island with three other men from Mopeha Island which they had left Sept. 19. The master, Haoor Smith, states that his vessel was captured by the German raider, Seeadler, on June 14. The schooner was destroyed by burning and the entire crew were taken aboard the raider.

"Smith further states that the Seeadler captured on June 14 the American schooner A. B. Johnson, and on July 8 the American schooner Manila. The Manila was destroyed by dynamite, after which the Seeadler proceeded to Mopeha Island, the westward island of the Society group, arriving there July 31. On Aug. 2, the Seeadler was stranded and was abandoned as a total loss. The commanding officer of the Seeadler left Aug. 31 in a motor sloop with machine guns, rifles, bombs and about two months's supplies, accompanied by three officers and two men.

"On Sept. 5 the French schooner Lutece, bound out of Tahiti, Society Islands, arrived at Mopeha and was captured by the remainder of the Seeadler's crew, who immediately left on the schooner with machine guns, supplies, rifles, and bombs, leaving behind them twenty-seven white men and seventeen native prisoners from the Seeadler, marooned on Mopeha Island. These men are in great need of food and water."

The Navy Department is making every effort to relieve the marooned men.

For more than a week the Navy Department is known to have been aware that there was a German raider in the Pacific, but it was not until tonight that it was deemed advisable to disclose any of the facts. All the information possessed by the department has not been divulged, but only that of no value to the enemy.

Mopeha Island is not shown on ordinary geography or atlas maps. The larger hydrographic charts of the Navy Department show that it is about 250 miles west of Tahiti and, while not in reality a part of the Society Islands, is nearer those than any other big South Pacific archipelago, except the Cook Islands. Tahiti is one of the insular cross roads of the Pacific for which many schooners make. There are not many steamers touching at Tahiti, but it is a stopping place for many schooners.

The Seeadler evidently was lying in wait for vessels of the schooner type. Naval authorities are anxious to capture or destroy the motor sloop or the French schooner before these raiders are able

Continued on Page 3.

British Cruiser Drake Is Sunk by U-Boat; Torpedo Kills an Officer and 18 Men

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The British cruiser Drake has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an Admiralty announcement tonight.

The Drake was torpedoed Tuesday morning, off the North coast of Ireland. She reached a harbor, but then sank in shallow water.

One officer and eighteen men were killed by the explosion. The remainder of the ship's company were saved.

With the loss of the armored cruiser Drake, there remains only one ship afloat of those forming Sir Edward Seymour's squadron, which was present here at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in September, 1900. His flagship, the battle cruiser Invincible, was sunk in the battle off Jutland, on May 31, 1916. The Argyll ran ashore on the Scotch coast, Oct. 28, 1915. Only the Edinburgh survives.

The Drake was well known to vessels entering and leaving this port during the first eighteen months of the war, for she overhauled many and examined their papers. In January, 1916, she was refitted at the Bermuda naval dockyard and went in search of the German raider Möwe.

The Drake was a sister ship of the Leviathan and the King Alfred, and was commissioned in 1902. Her displacement was 14,100 tons; her length, 515 feet; her draught, twenty-eight feet, and she carried 900 officers and men. Her armament was two 9.2-inch, sixteen 6-inch, twelve 12-pound, and three 3-pound guns. She also had two 18-inch submerged torpedo tubes. She made twenty-four knots an hour.

CONFIRMS IMPOST ON SALARIED MEN

Treasury Officials Hold That 8 Per Cent. Tax Applies to All Earning Over $6,000.

CONGRESSMEN ARE EXEMPT

Provision Adopted Apparently Without the Knowledge of Some Conferees.

Treasury Holds Informally Tax Applies to Salaried Men

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Treasury Department holds informally, in advance of definite presentation of the question in an official way that the 8 per cent. excess profits tax is to be assessed against all salaries in excess of $6,000, with the exception of those of Senators, Representatives, and all others who receive compensation from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Hidden meanings of the complicated provisions of that portion of the war revenue law relating to excess profits continue to come to light. Today the discovery was made that although the Joint Conference Committee of the Senate and House wrote into the bill behind closed doors a provision applying the excess profits tax of 8 per cent. to all earnings of individuals in excess of $6,000 a year, care was taken to see that members of Congress were not subject to this provision, as far as it applied to their official salaries.

The first exemption made in the law under the excess profits section relieves Senators and Representatives of the payment of the tax of 8 per cent. on their salaries in excess of $6,000. The salary of a Senator or a Representative is $7,500 a year. The doctor or lawyer who has an income of that amount derived from his professional earnings must pay the Government, in addition to the individual income tax, $120, which is 8 per cent. of $1,500, the difference between $6,000 and $7,500. But the Senator or Representative who had part in framing the provision applying the excess profits tax to individual earnings of private citizens will save this $120. So will all officers of the Government who receive salaries in excess of $6,000. There are very few of these outside of members of Congress.

The exemption section of the excess profits title and the exemption applying to members of Congress read as follows:

This title shall apply to all trades or businesses of whatever description, whether continuously carried on or not, except—

(a) In the case of officers and employees under the United States or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employees.

In a different portion of the bill the conferees slipped in a provision that "the terms 'trade' and 'business' include professions and occupations." This made the excess profits tax apply to doctors, lawyers, in fact, everybody who earns more than $6,000 a year, without regard to whether he pays as a member of a partnership or a stockholder of a corporation the tax of 8 per cent. on the profits of his business.

The provision that individuals having incomes of more than $6,000 a year shall pay the excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on incomes over that amount was also slipped into the measure behind the closed doors of the Conference Committee after the two houses had disposed of the bill and sent it to conference to have the differences between Senate and House harmonized.

This method of secret legislation brought a protest from Senator Smoot, one of the conferees, when the bill was reported to the Senate in its harmonized form by the conferees. He said that he contemplated proposing a rule forbidding conference committees from inserting new matter in legislative measures that had been passed by both houses. Those responsible for the provision had an easy time of it, however, as the Senate and the House were in the throes of agitation over the prospect of an early adjournment and were not disposed to scrutinize carefully the agreement reached by the conferees.

This is usually the case, particularly as the adjournment of a session nears. It is doubtful if any considerable number of Senators and Representatives understood the significance of the entirely new provision of the excess profits section, which had never been discussed in open session and first saw the light of day when the Conference Committee emerged from behind the closed doors of their star chamber. The applicable provisions are so scattered in the bulky bill that only close study has revealed and is revealing them.

When the attention of officials of the Treasury Department was called today to the clause exempting the official emoluments of officers and employes of the Government from the imposition of the excess profits tax they quickly

Continued on Page 7.

20,000 AIRPLANES NOW BEING BUILT

Baker Announces Great Aerial Fleet Will Be Ready to Lead Our Soldiers to the Front.

HAVE PLENTY OF AVIATORS

Their Training Is Proceeding Satisfactorily—Allies Recognize the Liberty Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Contracts have been let by the War Department for the construction of 20,000 airplanes for use in the war against Germany. This is practically the whole number of airplanes for which provision was made in the $640,000,000 aviation bill. One-fourth, or about 5,000, of these will be built abroad, the other 15,000 being built in this country.

Aviators are being trained in 24 flying schools and in a number of ground schools. Their final training will be on foreign soil. The plans of the army contemplate the delivery of motors, planes, equipment and men so that all may be available as rapidly as one is ready for the other.

A great number of American aviators have been sent abroad, where they are now undergoing intensive training behind several of the battle fronts. More than 30 allied air experts are in this country, composing what may be called an international aviation general staff, in connection with the development of America's great military aerial force. When the first American military airplane is sent to Europe, and Secretary Baker says this will be done within reasonable time, it will be of American manufacture from the tip of its propellers to the engine, machine gun and camera.

These are some of the facts that stand out in a statement issued by Secretary of War Baker summarizing, as far as it can without giving away military secrets, the progress thus far made with the aviation program adopted under the $640,000,000 appropriation. The Secretary's statement follows:

To Spend $640,000,000 Appropriation.

"The development of the 'Liberty Motor' is being followed by highly satisfactory progress in the equipment of the aerial branch of the army and the training of its aviators. While it is inexpedient to impart information of military value or to detail strategic plans, it is felt that a partial announcement may be made of the progress of the aviation program. This statement is to meet numerous requests of the press and to convey to the country an authentic report of the work of the aviation section. The aviation situation today may be summarized as follows:

"Contracts have been let and work is in progress on practically the entire number of airplanes and motors for which provision was made in the $640,000,000 Aviation bill passed by Congress in July. This program called for more than 20,000 airplanes.

"The types of airplanes now in process of manufacture cover the entire range of training machines, light high-speed fighting machines, and powerful battle and bombing planes of the heaviest design. Our contracts call for an ample number of training machines, and embrace as well giant battle planes capable of the work of the Caproni, the Handley Page, and similar types.

"Every measure of insurance has been taken that the American forces in France shall be amply equipped with aircraft. The work of the aviation section has been thoroughly systematized. The training of aviators, the building of motors, and the construction of wings is proceeding uniformly—each keeping pace with the other and with general war plans.

"The comprehensive plan is that when motors are ready there shall be ready also the planes necessary; and when the motors and planes are ready aviators and machine guns shall be available. Coordination has been developed in every branch of the aviation section.

First Airplane Wholly American.

"Within a reasonable time, considering the period for preparation, this country will send its first airplane to Europe. This airplane, from the tip of its propellers to the engine, machine gun, and camera, will have been made in the United States.

"It has been necessary greatly to develop and expand the aircraft industry in this country. This work of increasing the output of existing manufacturing establishments, creating new plants, and providing tool, gauge, and jig equipment for great quantity production, has required time, and the months

Continued on Page 6.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

BRITISH PIERCE GERMAN LINES 1½ MILES IN YPRES ADVANCE ON 8-MILE FRONT; WIN DOMINATING RIDGE, CAPTURE 3,000

Shortage of Munitions Now Menaces Germany; Labor Leaders Called Into Conference on Crisis

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 4.—Leaders of German labor were received at German General Headquarters this week, not to congratulate Field Marshal von Hindenburg on his birthday, as intimated at first, but to confer on means to have German workmen speed up the production of munitions.

The leaders submitted to General von Ludendorff, Chief Quartermaster General, complaints of the laboring classes, dealing especially with the compulsory labor service law. A long conference was devoted to discussing possible improvement of the conditions of labor and maintenance of the output of munitions, which Ludendorff declared was the duty of the hour.

Private reports have been received by The Associated Press that the German authorities were having difficulty in preventing a falling off in the production of munitions, owing to the lowering of the working capacity of the underfed workman and the scarcity of raw materials, notably the rarer metals used in the manufacture of high-grade steel. There have been persistent reports that nickel was embarrassingly short in Germany. It is doubtful, also, if Germany will be able to keep pace with further increases in Anglo-American production, if, indeed, it is now holding its own.

Reliable reports from widely separated sectors of the western front say that the German artillery has strict orders to save ammunition in every way possible.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—Fears that Germany might be unable to continue fighting owing to lack of raw materials have been answered by Major Gen. Schuech, the new Minister of Munitions, who, according to a dispatch from Berlin, said:

"Regarding the supply of raw materials, particularly those required for the manufacture of guns and munitions, we are not dependent solely on the stock in hand, which, moreover, would be insufficient. We have to produce them, and this production is proceeding satisfactorily."

General Schuech admitted that production was interrupted temporarily last year because of transport difficulties.

A Separate Peace With France Was the Object of Bolo's Plotting

Spy Said Germany Would Trade Part of Alsace-Lorraine for French Colonies, Witnesses Tell Lewis—Ex-Minister Malvy Accused in France of Giving Secrets to Germany.

Paul Bolo Pasha, the Frenchman now under arrest in Paris as a German spy, who came to New York in February of last year and got nearly $1,700,000 from von Bernstorff, then the German Ambassador at Washington, to finance his traitorous activities in France, wanted "some Americans of influence" to join with him in the plot which was hatched to bring about a separate peace between France and Germany.

He stated when in New York that he had "a friend" in Switzerland through whom he had learned that Germany was ready to go to almost any length to get France out of the war. He even stated the terms on which, he said, Germany would be willing to conclude a separate peace with the French. These terms called for the cession by France to Germany of certain of the French colonies in exchange for a part of Alsace-Lorraine, which Germany, according to Bolo, was willing to give back to France, and also the evacuation of all Northern France by the German armies.

Adolph Pavenstedt, the former head of the banking house of G. Amsinck & Co., who was the go-between for Bolo and Bernstorff, made the above statement under oath during his examination by Merton E. Lewis, State Attorney General, yesterday afternoon. Pavenstedt added that he doubted the genuineness of Bolo's information as to Germany's alleged separate peace terms.

Other information of the activities of Bolo was made public by Mr. Lewis, who, at the request of the French Government, is conducting an inquiry into the activities of Bolo during the three weeks he was in New York. This information included copies of messages that passed between Bernstorff and the German Foreign Office, relative to the propositions made by Bolo, the aliases used by Bernstorff and other German agents in communicating with Herr Zimmermann, then the German Foreign Secretary, and particulars of a conference held at the Ritz-Carlton by Bernstorff, Pavenstedt, and Hugo Schmidt, the Deutsche Bank representative, at which the Ambassador announced his own and Berlin's approval of the Bolo Pasha scheme for the corruption of the French press in the interest of Germany and the bringing about of a separate peace.

A fact which stands out in all the testimony taken by Mr. Lewis is that Germany was ready to go almost any length to negotiate a separate peace with France. Pavenstedt on the witness stand told how the proposition put forward by the French traitor appealed to Bernstorff and how the diplomat lost no time in consummating the conspiracy and placing unlimited credit at the disposal of Bolo Pasha.

Bernstorff Known as "Gledhill."

It was Hugo Schmidt, the agent of the Deutsche Bank and the paymaster in the Bolo affair, who divulged to Attorney General Lewis the aliases used by Bernstorff in communicating with Dr. Zimmermann. In these messages Bernstorff was referred to as "Charles Gledhill," the German Foreign Office was "William Foxley," and the code word for the Guaranty Trust Company was "Fred Hooven," while little sums such as $100 meant $100,000, or perhaps $1,000,000. Schmidt said that the Ambassador made his inquiries regarding the Bolo proposition by cable, a statement which indicated that the wireless was not the only means Bernstorff had of communicating with Germany.

Schmidt contended while on the stand that he did not know what use was to be made of the $1,700,000 he checked out of the Guaranty Trust Company and the National Park Bank, all of which finally reached Bolo as adeposit to his credit in the Royal Bank of Canada, New York branch; Bernstorff said he wanted the money, and the Deutsche Bank wirelessed him to let "Herr Gledhill" have it.

In the course of his examination by Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who cross-examined the witness at the request of Attorney General Lewis, Pavenstedt said that he first met Bolo Pasha in the early part of 1914, before the outbreak of the war in Europe. He met him, he said, in Havana, where Bolo had gone to establish a Cuban branch of the Paris banking house of Perrier & Co., the bank to which was transferred $1,000,000 of the money given to Bolo by Bernstorff.

Pavenstedt said the next time he saw Bolo was when the latter arrived in New York on Washington's Birthday last year. Pavenstedt said that a few days later Bolo showed him a contract between Bolo and Senator Charles Humbert, owner of Le Journal of Paris, which detailed the money interest that Bolo was about to acquire in that publication.

"Did Bolo say anything to you about purchasing an interest in other Paris newspapers?" Mr. Becker asked Pavenstedt.

Buying Into Other Papers.

When he stated the large sum he required he mentioned that he needed it for paying his obligations to Senator Humbert," replied the witness. "I am not certain whether he said he had already bought or intended to buy an interest in other papers."

"Name some of those papers."

"I think that they were provincial papers. He said some were in the provinces. He did not mention any of the well known Paris dailies."

"Was La Paix, published in Madrid, mentioned?"

"I do not recollect that it was."

"Was there any mention of Le Bonnet Rouge?"

"Not to my recollection."

"Was the Tranchee Republicaine mentioned?"

"I candidly tell you that I do not remember what papers he mentioned, and I never heard before the names that he did mention."

"I understand that these papers, whose names you have forgotten, were mentioned at the first meeting with Bolo at the Plaza?"

"Yes, I remember vaguely that he told me that Le Journal was his great card. I knew what Senator Charles Humbert meant in France. I knew that Senator Humbert was one of the leading politicians and most patriotic men in France."

"Did you attend a dinner of a somewhat elaborate character given by Bolo at Sherry's?"

"Yes."

"How many persons were present?"

"Twelve."

"Can you name them?"

Mr. and Mrs. Hearst There.

"There were Mr. and Mrs. Hearst of the Hearst papers—of the New York American—and Jules Bois, the French poet. The others were strangers to me."

"Who introduced Bolo to Mr. Hearst?"

"I do not know. I have no knowledge of his relations with Mr. Hearst at all."

"Had he met Mr. Hearst at any time before this trip to America?"

"I don't know."

"Had he ever discussed Mr. Hearst with you?"

"He did in a social way. He told me that he had called on them and that he (Mr. Hearst) had a wonderful home and pictures. It was all about personal matters."

Pavenstedt some days before the dinner had introduced Bolo to Vice President Voorhees of the National City Bank.

"To whom did you introduce Bolo besides Mr. Voorhees?" Mr. Becker asked.

"I introduced him to George Kessler, a champagne agent."

Pavenstedt then told of going to a

Continued on Page 2.

HAIG'S SUCCESS COMPLETE

Commander in Chief Reports "Positions of Importance Won."

GERMANS YIELD IN DROVES

Hundreds Rush Toward British Lines After Death-Dealing Barrage Passes Over.

GAINS ARE EXTENDED NORTH

They Include Crest of the Passchendaele Heights as Far as Ypres-Roulers Railway.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal Haig this morning delivered another powerful blow upon the German lines east of Ypres, and his troops are now in possession of newly conquered territory on a front of more than eight miles, having penetrated the foe's positions, at the most advanced point of the attack, to a depth of about a mile and a half.

The Reuter correspondent at British Headquarters in France says of the results of the drive:

"Today is one of the great days in army annals. The victory is being proclaimed as one of the greatest since the Marne."

The British assault, which covered the territory from the region north of Langemarck, on the Ypres-Staden railway, to a point south of Tower Hamlets (a height to the south of the Ypres-Menin highroad,) was completely successful, according to Field Marshal Haig's report, all its objectives having been gained.

The crest of the main ridge, which dominates the German positions to the east of the Ypres salient, is in British hands up to a point 1,000 yards north of the village of Broodseinde, (half a mile east of the Zonnebeke Station, on the Ypres-Roulers Railway,) which was captured in today's advance.

Prisoners are pouring back to the British rear lines in greater numbers than in the earlier "push," more than 3,000 having been collected already.

British Win Dominating Heights.

The Associated Press correspondent at the British front in France and Belgium telegraphs:

"The trial of strength among the strongholds composing the Germans crucially important system of defenses along the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge was renewed at dawn today, when the British again surged forward over a wide front to the east and northeast of Ypres. Within a few hours great success had already been recorded throughout the zone involved.

"At some places the British had penetrated to a depth of a mile and had overrun the crest of the ridge which the Germans had held so long.

"On the northern wing the onrushing troops are battling forward within a short distance of Poelcapelle. They have got a footing on the famous Gravenstafel Ridge, which juts out from Passchendaele Ridge to the west, and they have crashed their way through the blood-drenched Zonnebeke-Broodseinde Ridge, which forms an integral part of the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt Chain.

"Between the village of Broodseinde on the north and Noordenhoek, a mile to the south, at an early hour they were holding to the crest of the ridge itself in the face of heavy counterattacks from the desperate enemy. Some had penetrated well beyond the hamlet of Broodseinde, in which lie the crossroads formed by the highways between Zonnebeke and Moorslede and Passchendaele and Becelaere, where so many Germans have recently given their lives to swell the toll claimed by the British artillery.

"Further south Cameron Covert, which has been the scene of so much hard fighting, had been left well in the rear.

"Everywhere the British arms have done splendidly in the opening hours of the offensive, which is one of the most pretentious attempted along this front. The attack was launched at 6 o'clock under heavy clouds and mist. There had been a slight drizzle during the night, which caused some anxiety to the British observers. But the threatened heavier rain held off, and the prospects were little damaged.

"A tremendous barrage preceded the infantry into the enemy country, leaving a trail of death and devastation behind it. As this terrifying deluge broke over the German lines batches of the enemy rushed forward in many places and raised their hands in token of surrender. Prisoners were coming in much more rapidly and in greater numbers than in the last fight.

Barrage Hits German Divisions.

"There was an unusual feature in the battle near Zonnebeke. Three German Divisions had been ordered to retake the line the British captured here last week. The attack was set for 6 o'clock. The Germans were caught in the British barrage as they were preparing to push forward, and lost grievously.

"The left wing of the British offensive today was heavily shelled by the

Inverness, and Glencorse Wood and Inverness Copse were put under an intense fire. The British casualties were reported as exceedingly light, but the battle is still raging furiously, and much sanguinary fighting seems certain before its close. The Germans undoubtedly will use every means in their power to retake this invaluable territory and determined counterattacks are expected."

Ridge Vital to German Defense.

"The Passchendaele-Gheluvelt Ridge, which makes its sinuous way in a northeasterly direction from the old Ypres salient, has been a vital defense of the Germans in this section of the Western front. It has been a barrier between the British and occupied Belgium. Beyond it can be seen the cultivated fields of King Albert's prisoner subjects.

"Tower Hamlets, Inverness Copse, Glencorse Wood, Polygon Wood, and numerous other positions which formed part of the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt chain on its southern end have been torn from the bitterly resisting enemy and have been held in the face of determined counterattacks. Today the British were again reaching out for still more of these crucial points.

"The Passchendaele-Gheluvelt elevation would not be characterized as a ridge in America. At its highest point it is not more than 200 feet above sea level, and the approaches to the crest are gradual undulations in most places. As a matter of fact, it is really composed of a series of ridges and hills. There is a Passchendaele Ridge proper, upon which stands the town of the same name. Below this is Broodseinde Ridge, and still lower down Gheluvelt.

"From the village of Passchendaele it stretches in a southwesterly direction toward the old salient in long curves like the letter S. At Inverness Copse it reaches its nearest approach to the stricken city of Ypres, which lies about four miles to the west of it."

"All Our Objectives Gained."

Following is the text of the night official report:

Our attack this morning was launched on a front of over eight miles from south of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-Staden Railway, north of Langemarck, and has been completely successful. All our objectives have been gained, positions of great importance have been won and over 3,000 German prisoners have already reached the collecting stations.

We are now in possession of the main ridge up to a point 1,000 yards north of Broodseinde.

"South of the Menin Road, where only a short advance was intended, our objectives were reached at an early hour. North of the road the English battalions carried the hamlet of Polderhoek and Polderhoek Chateau, where sharp fighting occurred, and drove the enemy from numerous farms and small woods south and east of Polygon Wood. Australian troops captured Molenaarelsthoek and cleared the houses on the Zonnesbeke-Broodseinde Road.

"The advance against our final objectives was carried out inaccordance with the plan, and was attended by equal success. English troops took the villages of Reutel and Nordemhoek, and secured the high ground overlooking Becelaere. Australian regimenta captured Broodseinde and established themselves well over the crest of the ridge five miles east of Ypres, which gives observation eastward.

Most of Poelcapelle Won.

"On the left of our attack English troops carried the greater part of Poelcapelle Village, and secured the line of their objectives east of Poelcapelle Church.

"The whole of our objectives had been captured before midday. Information obtained from prisoners and confirmed by identifications of German units and by the numbers of German dead established the fact that our attack anticipated by a few minutes an attack in force by five German divisions against our front from Plygon Wood to Zonnebeke.

"Our artillery barrage descended upon the enemy's troops as they were assembling, and the hostile attack never took place. Those of the enemy's infantry who escaped the fire of our artilery were overwhelmed by the advance of our infantry. In consequence of the enemy's losses in the area of his intended attack, few counterattacks have yet developed.

"Two counterattacks attempted early in the afternoon east of Gravenstafel were in each case broken up by our fire before reaching our positions. Another counterattack northeast of Langemarck resulted in severe fighting, but it was unable to drive our troops from the positions they had gained. Later in the afternoon three other unsuccessful counterattacks were made by the enemy."

Berlin Admits 1,000-yard Loss.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—To-night's report of the Flanders battle issued by Army Headquarters says that the British drive east of Ypres has penetrated about 1,000 yards into the German defensive zone. The statement reads:

On the battlefield in Flanders the British during today's great attack penetrated only about one kilometre deep (about 1,000 yards) into our defensive zone between Poelcapelle and Gheluvelt. Especially fierce fighting is still proceeding in the east of Zonnebeke and west of Becelaere.

On the other fronts there is nothing of importance.

Throughout the night a powerful artillery fire continued unabated from Houthoulst Wood as far as the Lys. This morning it increased to drumfire. With the launching of strong British attacks in the Ypres bend the battle of Flanders again developed.

With the other armies the fighting activity throughout the day for the most part remained moderate, due to bad sighting conditions, and only revived toward the evening.

HALT GERMANS NEAR VERDUN.

French Repulse an Attack and Shell Enemy Concentrations.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Violent artillery fighting has been in progress all day on the right bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun sector, where the French this morning repulsed a German infantry attack, and turned their guns upon enemy concentrations of troops. Artillery and grenade engagements took place south of Ailles, near the Chemin des Dames.

The statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

There were grenade engagements and artillerv actions on the plateau south of Ailles. An enemy surprise attack was repulsed west of Pompelle.

There was very violent artillery fighting all day on the right bank of the Meuse. We repulsed this morning an enemy attack against one of our trenches north of Hill 344. Our artillery caught under its fire enemy concentrations in this region.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—(via London.)—A strong French attack in the Verdun sector east of Samogneux was repulsed by the German troops last evening, according to the report from army headquarters. The French losses were heavy. The communication reads:

Army of the German Crown Prince: On the eastern bank of the Meuse a most intense fire suddenly began at nightfall on Hill 344, East of Samogneux. In deep columns the French shortly afterward came forward to attack, with the object of recapturing positions won by us. The storming efforts broke down with heavy losses and without result under the defensive fire of our artillery, and in the face of the Württembergers' stubborn resistance.

HAVE CAPTURED 51,435 GERMANS IN THE WEST

British Have Also Taken 332 Guns Since July 31 and Lost None.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In a statement to The Associated Press on today's victory east of Ypres, in which he reported the capture of all the British objectives on a front of 16,000 yards, General Frederick E. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, summed up British gains since July 31.

Since that date, he said the British had captured 51,435 Germans and 332 field and heavy guns on the west front, having themselves lost 15,065 prisoners and no guns. In all theatres of the war they have taken 72,518 prisoners and 470 guns and have lost 15,850 prisoners and no guns.

A map of the Flanders battlefield, with the day's objectives marked in colored crayons, lay on the desk before the General, indicating the extent and importance of the victory and the positions on the crest of the ridge now held by the British troops. After pointing out the objectives, General Maurice turned to the makeup of the Flanders army and said:

"The troops which have been engaged in the fighting from July 31 to the present are composed as follows: British, (English,) 70 per cent.; Colonials, 16; Scottish, 8; Irish, 6. The casualties in the same period have distributed as follows: British, 76 per cent.; Colonials, 8; Scottish, 10; Irish, 6."

Summing up the work of the British Army in the first nine months of the year, the General said:

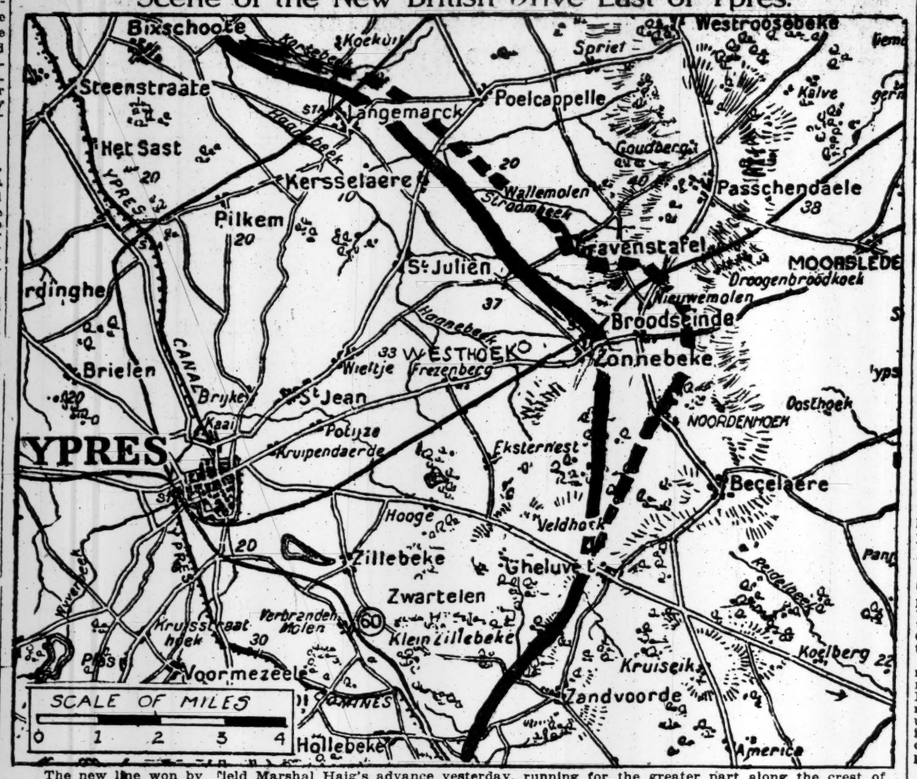
"During that period we have taken on the west front 51,435 German prisoners and 332 field and heavy guns, while our losses have been 15,065 prisoners and no guns.

"In all theatres we have taken 72,518 prisoners and 470 guns, and have lost 15,850 prisoners and no guns."

With reference to aerial operations, General Maurice said:

"The general impression has got abroad recently that we are a long way behind in the air—not only behind the Germans, but also behind the French and Italians. That is not true. During the recent air raids on London the Germans dropped four and a half tons of explosives on the London area. In the same period British aviators dropped 215 tons of bombs on objectives behind the German lines. We have always led the enemy in the air, and are still leading.

"During the whole battle of Ypres, from July 31 to the present, we have not allowed the Germans to interfere with the regular routine of our reconnoissance and photographic machines and other necessary offensive activities."



The new line won by Field Marshal Haig's advance yesterday, running for the greater part along the crest of the Passchendaele-Gheluvelt ridge, is indicated approximately by a broken line. The British front, as it was yesterday morning before the attack, is indicated by a heavy black line.

SEPARATE PEACE WAS BOLO'S OBJECT

Continued from Page 1.

supper given by Owen Johnson, the writer. Mrs. Johnson, he added, was one of the guests at the dinner at Sherry's.

Pavenstedt said he introduced Bolo to Mr. Voorhees at a little luncheon he gave the two at the Down Town Association. He said that as Mr. Voorhees did not speak French and as Bolo spoke no English, he acted as interpreter. Mr. Voorhees, he added, did not appear to be at all interested in Bolo, and never had any reason to suspect that Bolo was any but the most loyal of Frenchmen.

At the conclusion of the examination of Pavenstedt and Schmidt, Mr. Becker said:

Wanted Americans In.

"Pavenstedt has produced certain papers, which I shall refer to later. He stated that at his first meeting with Bolo Pasha, which was immediately after Bolo arrived in New York, Bolo informed him that he had been in touch with friends in Switzerland, and that he had reason to believe that a peace propaganda in France, at that time, would be successful.

"Bolo, according to Pavenstedt, said he understood Germany was willing to conclude a separate peace with France, which would involve the cession by France to Germany of some of the French colonies, and the cession by Germany to France of a part of Alsace-Lorraine and an evacuation by Germany of all the occupied territory in Northern France.

"I asked Pavenstedt if he inferred from what Bolo said that the latter had been in communication with German officials. Pavenstedt replied that he drew no such inference and that in his opinion what Bolo had said was nothing but 'town gossip.'

"Bolo discussed at length with Pavenstedt the separate peace proposition and told Pavenstedt that he thought the peace plot could be advanced by getting various people to invest in French newspapers. He said the people he had in mind were people interested in peace. In the opinion of Pavenstedt, Bolo had Americans in mind when he made the above statement.

"Pavenstedt says he informed Bolo that under conditions as they then existed it would be absurd to submit such a scheme as Bolo had in mind to any person as a business proposition. The money, according to Pavenstedt, was to be loaned to Bolo without interest and was to be payable two years after peace was declared. Pavenstedt advised Bolo to get in touch with Bernstorff.

"At the suggestion that he see Bernstorff, Bolo, according to Pavenstedt, shrugged his shoulders and said he preferred that somebody else should see the Ambassador. Pavenstedt agreed to place the proposition before Bernstorff, and went to Washington. Pavenstedt said that, as he viewed the matter now, it looked as if Bolo, a shrewd intriguer, had foreseen that by coming in close contact with Pavenstedt, who had been close to German diplomats for twenty years, the matter would finally reach the German Ambassador.

Didn't Mention Name of Bolo.

"Pavenstedt told Bernstorff about the proposition, although he swears he did not mention the name of Bolo. He did tell Bernstorff, he said, that the unnamed Frenchman was a friend of Humbert. Bernstorff told Pavenstedt that he would consider the matter, and a few days later the Count arrived in New York and met Pavenstedt and Hugo Schmidt at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

"'I have decided,' Bernstorff said to Pavenstedt and Schmidt, 'to provide the funds needed in this enterprise.'

"Bernstorff then told Schmidt that he was to make such disposition of the $1,700,000 as Pavenstedt might direct.

"Schmidt insists that he was a commercial and not a political agent of the Deutsche Bank, and that what he did in the way of wireless was done as a result of orders received from the bank in Berlin. We have copies of these messages in which Bernstorff is referred to as 'Gledhill' and the German Foreign Office as 'Foxley.' The first of these messages, which was wirelessed from Sayville by Schmidt, read:

Communicate with William Foxley (foreign office) and telegraph whether he has placed money at my disposal with you for for Charles Gledhill, (Bernstorff.)

The answer received one week later read:

Replying your cablegram about Charles Gledhill, (Bernstorff,) Fred Hooven (Guaranty Trust Company) will receive money for account. You may dispose according to our letter. Nov. 24, 1914.

DIREKTION DEUTSCHE BANK.

"The letter of Nov. 24, Schmidt testified, gave the Guaranty Trust Company the power of attorney to dispose of money on the order of Schmidt.

"A message sent to the Deutsche Bank on March 13 by Schmidt stated that he had paid to Charles Gledhill (Bernstorff) through Fred Hooven (Guaranty Trust Company) the sum of $500,000, and that Charles Gledhill needed at least $1,000,000 more, to be paid to him 'graqually.' A wireless from the bank to Schmidt fixed the amount to be paid to Gledhill at $1,700,000. Other messages sent by Schmidt to Berlin showed how the money had been turned over to Bernstorff, the total amount reaching $1,683,500.

"As soon as Bernstorff received his final instructions he communicated with Pavenstedt and told him the money was available. Pavenstedt immediately communicated the information to Bolo, and Bolo then notified J. P. Morgan & Co. that funds were about to be deposited with that bank to the credit of Humbert.

"Pavenstedt contends that the plot which brought Bolo to New York was not prearranged. We are told that Bernstorff provided $1,700,000 for somebody, he did not know. I am not making any charges, but simply calling attention to the generosity of the former German Ambassador in turning over nearly $1,700,000 to an unidentified total stranger.

"Schmidt, who appears to be a sort of alternate director of the Deutsche Bank, maintains that he did not know Bolo and never even saw him. He was apparently the financial prop of the undertaking, and he knew nothing about what was going on."

Ernest Charles Pignatel of 645 West End Avenue, who was in charge of the commercial credit department of the Royal Bank of Canada, testified that he met Bolo at the bank in February, 1916, when Bolo went there and presented the letters of introduction he had brought with him from France. At the time Pignatel said Bolo represented to him that the object of his mission in America was to place unusually large contracts for print paper. He said he was the owner of Le Journal, and that at a conference of Paris newspaper publishers he had been commissioned to contract either here or in Canada for not less than 20,000 tons of print paper monthly.

He said that Bolo spoke no English and for that reason Pignatel, who spoke French fluently, was designated by the bank's officers to transact Bolo's business. Pignatel verified and explained in detail the transfer of funds for Bolo into the Royal Bank of Canada from G. Amsinck & Co., and out of it on Bolo's orders. Pignatel testified that he was interested in the lectures here of Jules Bois, to whose credit in the Royal Bank of Canada Bolo had placed $5,000, against which Bois drew from time to time. Pignatel expressed the desire to meet Bois and was invited to the Plaza Hotel for lunch by Bolo, where Bolo did meet Bois. At that luncheon Pignatel testified Bolo informed him of Bolo's acquaintance with William Randolph Hearst.

"He informed me that he had given a dinner, at Sherry's, I believe, at which he had invited Mr. Hearst," said Pignatel.

"Meaning the proprietor of The New York American?" asked Mr. Becker.

"That is what I understand. He mentioned him as 'Mr. Hearst,' and I happened to remember that because he made a statement that his floral decorations were so beautiful. He spent a great deal of money on the floral decorations, and it was that incident—that gorgeous display of flowers—which amused me and drew my attention to that dinner."

"Was anything said at the time to the effect that he believed Mr. Hearst to be pro-German, and was trying to convert him to the Allies?"

"Yes."

A Valued Client.

Attorney General Lewis made public several letters which passed between the banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. of Paris and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York. In one of the letters written by the Paris house to the New York house, the following reference to Bolo occurs:

"We think it perhaps well to add, in view of the somewhat Oriental sound of this gentleman's name and title, that he is not a Turk, and, in fact, is the brother of a well-known French Archbishop."

Indicating how completely Bolo had deceived his friends in Paris as to his true status is the following cablegram from Morgan, Harjes & Co. to J. P. Morgan & Co.:

"1412. Bolo Pasha says remit us, cable, his balance. Although original agreement not kept, would be very pleased if you could allow some interest, possibly even 2 per cent., in view of connections of this client, which of great importance to us."

The following day Bolo Pasha's balance was cabled to Perrier & Co. in Paris.

HEARST SAYS HE MET BOLO ONLY SOCIALLY

Had No Reason to Suspect He Was a Spy—Threatens to Sue Lewis for Slander.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 4.—William Randolph Hearst, who is a visitor in Los Angeles, issued a statement today in regard to the information given out in New York by Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of New York State, showing that Mr. Hearst attended a dinner given by Bolo Pasha in New York, in 1916, at which the other guests included Adolph Pavenstedt, involved in the transfer of German funds to Bolo for peace propaganda among the French newspapers; Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, at that time attachés of the German Embassy at Washington, and Jules Bois, a French lecturer. Mr. Hearst's statement follows:

"The statements and inuendos of the Attorney General of New York in regard to myself and Bolo Pasha are not true, and I challenge him to substantiate his utterances, which are distinctly discreditable to him as a political partisan.

"I met Bolo Pasha merely as a French newspaper man, the reputed representative of the Paris Journal. He came to me and said: 'You use more print paper than any other man in the United States. Will you tell me where to get it best and cheapest? Print paper is almost unobtainable in Paris.'

"I told him where we got our print paper and what we paid for it and gave him all the information about the paper market that I could and that any newspaper man with any courtesy would naturally give to a visiting French journalist.

"Bolo Pasha seemed entirely loyal to his own land and I had no reason to suppose that he was not. He was very polite and very appreciative, like all well-mannered Frenchmen, and invited me to a dinner which he gave to a number of ladies, as well as gentlemen, in the public dining room at Sherry's. The conversation was general and trivial, as it is at all such social dinners.

"That is all that I have ever known or seen or heard of Bolo Pasha. I have never met von Papen or Captain Boy-Ed in my life, and Attorney General Lewis's implications to that effect are unfounded in fact.

"I defy the Attorney General to disprove any word in this statement of mine or to substantiate any one of his outrageous implications, except his one truthful statement that my acquaintance with Bolo Pasha was 'purely social.' Should he fail to do so I shall proceed against the small Attorney General of the great State of New York for petty and premeditated slander, made in conspiracy with rival newspapers in the interest of his already defeated candidate for Mayor."

CONFIRMS BOLO PLOT.

But State Department Withholds Its Evidence Which Involves Bernstorff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—State Department officials admitted today that they have evidence that Count von Bernstorff, ex-German Ambassador here, directed expenditures of the funds paid to Bolo Pasha, but declined to reveal their evidence, although they may do so after the French Government finishes with Bolo's case. The State Department does not feel justified in revealing its facts at this time.

It was said that out of the multitudinous financial transactions conducted by the German Embassy and its agents many were wholly legitimate, although there are records of many entirely improper from an international aspect. The part played by banking houses, it was indicated in many cases, was entirely justifiable, many of the transactions being in connection with accounts of established concerns for legitimate work.

WEALTHY AUSTRIAN ARRESTED AS A SPY

Swiss, However, Permit Mercedes to Give 20,000 Francs Bail on Ground of Ill Health.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 4.—An Austrian named Jellinek Mercedes was arrested today on a charge of espionage for the Central Powers. He was permitted to retain his liberty owing to ill health on depositing bail to the amount of 20,000 francs (normally about $4,000.)

The man, who resided at Nice prior to the war, possessed a vast fortune there, much of which was sequestrated. It is alleged that he was the German master spy in the Riviera, where he was a well-known figure. He was closely associated with another Austrian millionaire named Margulies, who recently was arrested in France, and is reported also to have been a friend of Prefect De Joky, who recently was removed from his post at Nice, mainly, it is alleged, as the result of accusations made against him in connection with his relations with Jellinek Mercedes and other subjects of the Central Powers in the Riviera.

A dispatch from Paris late in August said an Austrian capitalist named Margulies, who had been sent to an enemy concentration camp, was being made the subject of a judicial inquiry. It was added that various documents were seized by the police in his villa at Nice, but that the nature of these papers had not been disclosed.

ACCUSES MALVY OF BEING TRAITOR

Leon Daudet, Paris Editor, Says the Ex-Minister Betrayed Secrets to Germany.

RAISES STORM IN CHAMBER

Painleve, Upheld by Deputies, Promises Immediate Investigation of Charges.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior, who resigned office on account of press attacks against him in connection with exposures of German intrigues, caused a nation-wide sensation by announcing in the Chamber of Deputies today that he had been slanderously accused of abusing his position as minister to betray the country. The charges were made by Leon Daudet, son of the late Alphonse Daudet, the noted writer, in a letter to President Poincaré, which Premier Painlevé read at the request of M. Malvy.

After Malvy had indignantly denied the charges, and Premier Painlevé had promised the Chamber that M. Daudet would be obliged to prove his words, the Chamber voted confidence in the Government, with a number of abstentions, principally among the Socialists.

The Minister of Justice, M. Peret, admitted that the present state of the law made it impossible to proceed against M. Daudet, the charges having been made in a private letter. He, however, undertook to introduce a bill "making impossible a repetition of such slanderous acts, which sowed distrust and pessimism throughout the country."

Climax of Daudet's Campaign.

M. Daudet's action is the climax of a long campaign he has been conducting in his newspaper, L'Action Française, against German espionage which he started long before the war. He at first was generally regarded as attaching too much importance to this subject, but a number of persons against whom he directed his attacks, notably, Miguel Almereyda, editor of the Bonnet Rouge, Jellinek, Margulies, Landau and Goldsky, having been arrested, the public began to recognize that there was considerable truth behind his articles, especially since the Clemenceau attack on M. Malvy and the Bonnet Rouge in the Senate.

M. Daudet himself had already requested Captain Bouchardon, of the Paris Military Court, to take a deposition in support of the charges against M. Malvy. A subpoena was sent to him today, but he failed to appear.

The public awaits with eagerness further developments in the affair, which in France dwarfs almost every other topic.

It was after the Chamber of Deputies today decided to take up immediately discussion of the case of Bolo Pasha, arrested on the charge of having conducted German propaganda in France, that M. Malvy made his attack.

"The President of the Republic has received a letter from Leon Daudet, (leader of the Royalist Association and editor of L'Action Française.) This letter, reciting infamous calumnies against me, has been transmitted to the Premier, who has communicated it to me. I cannot accept this letter in silence.

"The accusations against M. Malvy," Premier Painlevé interrupted, "are very grave. He is accused of having betrayed secrets to Germany during three years."

There were loud cries from all parts of the Chamber. In a voice which rose above the tumult, the Premier continued:

"M. Malvy is accused of having wished to enter the War Council to deliver to the German command the plan of attack upon the Chemin-des-Dames. M. Daudet declared that the hand of the Surete Generale (political police attached to the Ministry of the Interior) 'was in the troubles of May.'"

"The letter! the letter!" was shouted from all parts of the Chamber.

"Treason Proves Superabundant."

"I will obey the will of the House," said the Premier, "but I must say that this letter is not addressed to me. In it M. Daudet affirms that, with regard to M. Malvy and M. Leymarie, (former head of the Surete Generale,) the proofs of treason are superabundant. The letter cites two accusations, one concerning the attack on the Chemin-des-Dames, the other regarding the troubles in May. It is essential, the letter says, to deliver M. Malvy immediately to military justice."

Daudet's Outspoken Charges.

M. Daudet's letter to President Poincaré reads thus:

"I address myself to you because it is important that you should be informed on what no longer is a secret for many people, and also because you have a great rôle to play and can save France.

"M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, is a traitor. He has betrayed the national defense for three years, with the complicity of M. Leymarie and some others. Proofs of this treason superabound. It would be too long to lay them before you. Be assured only that M. Malvy has kept Germany fully informed of all our military and diplomatic plans, notably by the bank of spies of the Bonnet Rouge, by his friend Vigo, (Almereyda,) and by one Souter, Director of the Maggi Kub, (As Beef Extract Company.)

"It was thus the German high command knew, point by point, to quote only one example of the plan to attack the Chemins-des-Dames. See the Spanish newspaper A. B. C. of July 23, 1917. When Malvy was admitted to the Council of War it was with applause from the Bonnet Rouge.

"Know also that documents of indisputable authenticity show the hand of M. Malvy and of the Sureté Generale, (the political police attached to the Ministry of the Interior,) in the military mutinies and the tragic events of June, 1917.

"It lies with you, Mr. President, to verify the foundation of these accusations by a rapid investigation, which will be an easy matter for you, and to do prompt justice, for it is reported that Germany, to cause trouble in the public mind, is getting ready to give M. Malvy away in a short time as useless to her cause.

"The only means to destroy the German plans, therefore, is to act and bring before the military tribunals the wretch who has delivered France to the enemy, morsel by morsel.

"In any way, fulfilling what I believe is my duty as a Frenchman with regard to you, Mr. President, I fix a date with a view to later eventualities and remain,

"Very respectfully,

"LEON DAUDET."

The Chamber of Deputies which resumed its sessions at 6:20 o'clock this evening, discussed the Bolo interpellation, after which M. Painlevé said that M. Daudet would be heard by an investigating Magistrate on his accusations against M. Malvy and that justice would take its regular course.

The Chamber desired immediate action on M. Daudet's accusations, and M. Painlevé stated that if within forty-eight hours Daudet had not proved his charges, severe measures would be taken against him.

Charles Dumont, ex-Minister of Finance, demanded that M. Daudet be summoned to testify before an investigation commission, to be composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier, said he had taken note of M. Painleve's declaration, adding: "I cannot conceive of liberty of the press without responsibility."

M. Moutet, Socialist, said he was unable to feel confidence in Premier Painleve, whose want of vigor had allowed the present state of affairs to be created.

M. Painleve asserted that his energy had never been deficient, and that he would employ administrative measures against M. Daudet if he failed to furnish proofs. He said he intended to introduce a law providing penalties against calumniators whose conduct proved to be a danger to France.

A vote then was taken on a motion proposing confidence in the Government. The motion carried, 350 to 3. More than a quarter of the members of the Chamber abstained from voting.

Bolo Revelations Suppressed.

The case of Bolo Pasha and other espionage cases closely bound up with it continue to absorb the public attention, as each new step in the investigation, which is being conducted with vigor and dispatch, brings out new facts involving new persons.

Bolo Pasha has been interrogated in his cell in the Fresnes Prison infirmary by Captain Louchardon of the Paris Military Court in the presence of his lawyer, Jacques Bonzon. The newspaper reports of the interrogation are studded with large blank spaces, the censorship having forbidden the publication of the details of the proceedings, and the text of cablegrams and letters connected with the case.

Paul Poncet, Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, announces that he will interpellate the Government on what steps it intends to take "with regard to the newspapers which received subsidies from Bolo." A stormy debate is likely to result, in the course of which it is expected that M. Malvy will speak.

Accused in Bonnet Rouge Scandal.

Accusations against Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in the recent Ribot Cabinet, have been made in the Paris press ever since the Bonnet Rouge affair became an open scandal with the arrest of the director of that newspaper, M. Duval, on the charge of imparting information and the arrest of the editor, Almereyda, and his death in prison. Bolo Pasha is believed to have subsidized the Bonnet Rouge in German peace interests.

On Sept. 21 Deputy Georges Bonnefous wrote to Jules Steeg, Malvy's successor, asking whether Malvy, while Minister, paid a monthly subvention of 8,000 francs out of the Secret Service fund of the Ministry to the Bonnet Rouge.

The Secret Service Chief, M. Leymarie, discovered last Spring that M. Duval was making trips to Switzerland. He arested him, and found on him a check for 450,000 francs. The check was photographed and Duval released.

On Aug. 20 Leymarie was called by Malvy and criticised for not reporting the case to him. When M. Leymarie left the office he had resigned from the Secret Service.

Then came on Aug. 31 the resignation of Malvy, who is a Radical Socialist. It is said that Malvy decided to resign when he read an attack upon him in L'Homme Enchainé by M. Clemenceau, who tried to prove that Malvy had been on intimate terms with Almereyda.

Clemenceau has summed up the case against Malvy as follows:

"As the Minister of the Interior it was his duty to protect the country and the army from this reptile press. He did not. Why? He was acquainted with Vigo (otherwise Almereyda) and addressed him in the familiar second person singular—tu, toi, &c. He had, moreover, given him moneys from the Secret Service fund."

BOLO PROPERLY INTRODUCED.

Royal Bank of Canada Had No Suspicion of Traitorous Activities.

MONTREAL, Oct. 4.—The head office of the Royal Bank of Canada issued today the following statement regarding the report of the financial operations in New York of Bolo Pasha, now under arrest in Paris as a German spy:

"No transaction of an unusual nature has taken place in the agency of the Royal Bank of Canada in New York. Bolo Pasha was introduced to the Royal Bank by its Paris bankers. A deposit account was opened, but after a short time the funds were withdrawn and transferred to J. P. Morgan & Co. In so far as the Royal Bank is concerned the transaction was entirely regular, and the New York office of the bank had not the slightest suspicion that the depositor had any connection with von Bernstorff or the German Government."

ARABS IN REVOLT LINK UP WITH BRITISH

Control Hedjaz Railway as Far North as Maan—Drive Against Turks Predicted.

Interesting military possibilities in Palestine are forecast in advices from Mecca, as reported in Arabic newspapers reaching New York, to the effect that the Arabs in Arabia, in revolt against the Turks, have effected a junction with the British army in Southern Palestine.

The Arab revolt was making increased headway when the latest British official statement regarding it, issued on Aug. 22, reported its progress. The King of the Hedjaz, as the new head of the Arabian revolution is styled, was then declared to be conducting military operations on a comprehensive and well-thought-out scale and to have definitely attached his cause to that of the Allies. Already a considerable section of the Hedjaz Railway, running parallel with the Red Sea Coast northward from Medina, had fallen under Arab control.

The current advices state that this railway is now controlled by the Arabs as far north as Maan, about seventy miles northeast of Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, on the easterly side of the Sinai Peninsula.

GOAD SOLDIERS WITH LASH.

Italians Say Austrian Officers Whip Men Into Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 3—The last Italian advance is memorable for the rapidity with which the enemy was surprised, the quantity of booty seized and the importance of the positions won. The mountain conquered is surmounted by five peaks each 2,500 feet high, forming a single rocky, arid height. The enemy placed observatories on each of these five tops from which they were able to observe all the Italian movements in the valley and the ravine roads leading to the Bainsizza Plateau.

The Italians found the Austrian trenches filled with dead bodies. Crossing these, they pressed two hundred yards forward over the hilltop and reached a line of caverns where Austrians had taken refuge. Here they found a quantity of food, wines, liquers, playing cards, bottles of perfume and cigarettes The Austrian officers were sad, but the younger soldiers were joyful at escaping further danger.

As usual after the occupation of new positions, terrible, furious counterattacks commenced, the Austrian officers horsewhipping their soldiers to induce them to advance. The Italian infantry, however, in their strongly fortified positions constitute an almost unbreakable iron barrier.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS FAIL.

Enemy Continues Desperate Efforts to Retake Gabriele Positions.

ROME, Oct. 4.—Further violent attacks by the Austrians against the postions held by the Italians on the slopes of Monte San Gabriele in the Gorizia sector have been repulsed, according to the Italian official communication issued today. The text of the communication follows:

From Tuesday evening to yesterday afternoon fighting continued on the western slope of Monte San Gabriele. Repeated enemy attacks, delivered with the support of numerous assaulting parties, were broken up by our fire. In raid we captured four officers and twenty-two soldiers who were hidden in a cavern. In the Raccoglieano sector a successful raid gained us twenty-seven additional prisoners. On the remainder of the front there have been the usual artillery duels.

An enemy airplane which was attacked by one of our airmen above Auzza was forced to land inside our lines. The crew was made prisoner.

FRENCH CIVILIANS AIDED.

Red Cross Donations for Families of Officers and Soldiers.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3.—The President of the Municipal Council of Paris has received 270,667 francs from the American Red Cross for the families of officers and soldiers, domiciled in Paris, in want through the war.

The President of the General Council of the Department of the Seine has also received 133,333 francs for similar distribution in the suburbs.

The President of the General Council of Saint Etienne has received 50,000 francs for the benefit of wounded in the Department of the Loire.

The warmest thanks have been extended to the Red Cross for these three donations.

NEW GERMAN RADIO OUTLET.

Dutch Paper in Curacao Now Gets Overseas News Dispatches.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, Oct. 4.—wireless receiving station has been completed here and began operations today. Communication was established with various important stations. The daily newspaper today publishes news from Nauen, Germany.

The station at Nauen is the principal distributing point for German wireless propaganda. From this station is sent the service of the Overseas News Agency, which was received at Sayville, New York, until the United States entered the war.

Neutrals Tighten Passport Rules.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Scandinavian nations are still further tightening their passport rules. The State Department has been informed by the Legations of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in the United States that American citizens who intend to visit Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, or pass through those countries en route to any other country, must have their passports vised by diplomatic or consular officers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in the United States.

The Bush Terminal InternationalExhibit Building is a colossal "World's Industrial Fair" under one roof. Twenty-seven floors devoted to permanent sales exhibits of manufacturers, covering all lines; three floors devoted to the luxurious Buyers' Club whose thousands of members make this their first stopping place because the facilities here found save time and increase buying efficiency.

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FACTORY FRANCE'S HOPE.

Editor Says She Must Meet German After-War Trade Combat.

In the October issue of The New France, the editor, Denys Amiel, paints a picture of France after the war. "France too must set her face toward the factory," writes Mr. Amiel. "To live she must work—and to find work she must adapt herself. This does not mean, be it well understood, that in those departments of life where she has ever excelled in hand work she is to try to excel by the method of machinery and materialism—there is no need for her to change the objective of her work—she does not need to add new fields of endeavor to her appointed ones—but it does mean that where for centuries the hand has done the loving labor of the craftsman-artist the machine must now bring the product (and many examples of the product at once) to the last possible point before the hand of the artist becomes indispensable. If a hundred pieces of leather are to be stamped in approximately the same way we cannot waste the life of the nation in stamping each one separately by careful zeal—we must accept the fact of the internationalization of the standardized demand.

"In articles of luxury France has always led and in articles of luxury she will continue to lead. That is one field where she will most prevail and find the income to reconstruct her shattered lands. But though necessity lead her the spirit will inform, and where the informing of the spirit has an actual commercial value France will remain supreme."

The writer reaches his conclusions on the premise that after the war Germany will be ready for a greater trade combat and France must meet her.

FRENCH LOST 10 STEAMERS.

Five of Last Week's Victims Were of a Tonnage of Over 1,600.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3, (Delayed.)—The weekly report of losses to French shipping by submarines and mines shows that five vessels of more than 1,600 tons each and five of less than that size were destroyed. Four of the smaller ships were lost in the preceding week. Five vessels were attacked unsuccessfully, one of them in the previous week.

Six fishing vessels were sunk, two of them in the preceding week.

May Let Mexico Have Gold.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The American embargo against the shipment of gold abroad, to prevent it from falling into German hands, will probably be modified to permit the withdrawal from the United States of gold deposited in this country by Mexico. It was officially intimated today that it seemed unjust to refuse to permit Mexico to take out of the country gold placed here by that country. The Federal Reserve Board is studying other problems arising out of the gold embargo with a view to ameliorating conditions of reported hardship.

Greater Strength and Increased Service

THE Guaranty Trust Company of New York has joined the Federal Reserve System. Through this membership, the character of the Company is unchanged but its strength is increased and its opportunities for service are broadened.

With only a few minor exceptions, the Guaranty Trust Company retains all of its charter rights, and will continue its activities as a trust company under the New York State Banking Law. The personnel of its Board of Directors is not in any way affected by its new status.

The advantages resulting from membership will directly benefit the Company's commercial customers, and through them the entire business community.

As a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company can enlarge the scope of its acceptance and discount business, securing for its customers the most favorable terms.

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AMERICA TIGHTENS NEUTRAL EMBARGO

Puts Ban on Bunker Coal to Prevent South American Food Reaching Them.

CUTS FOE'S LAST SOURCE

New Order, Which Allies Will Join in Enforcing, Completes the Chain Around Germany.

NEUTRALS BLAMED FOR STEP

Exports Board Was Unable to Get from Them Information as to Their Actual Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A final step to make complete the embargo which will prevent Germany, or northern neutrals of Europe, from obtaining products of the United States, Canada, Mexico, or any of the South American nations that might aid the enemy, was taken today by the Exports Administrative Board, by placing a ban upon bunker coal.

In an official statement it was asserted that the United States had failed to obtain the definite information it had asked of northern neutrals concerning their actual needs for home consumption, and the status of the traffic in which they had engaged with the Central Powers. It was stated further that the Administration had adopted as definite the policy that it would in no way contribute to trade with these neutrals which "will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy."

This policy is in line with the steps which have been taken by the Government to obtain an embargo combination against Germany and the northern neutral nations which have been feeding and arming her, which all of the countries allied against Germany will be involved, and will work in concert. It will end the practice which has been engaged in extensively by some neutral shipping interests, of obtaining here the coal necessary for the transportation to Europe of cargoes of foodstuffs, fodder, and other commodities which were refused to them by the United States.

The step was taken with the approval of all the Allies, who will co-operate by enforcing similar regulations. It follows closely Great Britain's declaration of a complete embargo against the Northern European neutrals, which was designed to strengthen the embargo already put into force by the United States.

Latin-American countries are the only nations left in the world in which Germany has a chance to obtain foodstuffs and other necessaries through the border countries. With this source cut off allied statesmen feel that the ring around Germany is drawn so tightly the economic pressure, reinforcing the Allies' ever-growing military superiority, will make the German people see their cause is hopeless.

The Official Statement.

Here is the official statement:

The Exports Administrative Board, in formulating their policy with regard to granting bunkers to neutral vessels, are actuated solely by the desire to prevent commodities from going to border neutrals for export to Germany. At the present time the Exports Administrative Board will not permit commodities, that may benefit the enemy directly or indirectly, to be exported from this country to the border neutrals, because the board has not yet been able to elicit the information which will enable them to determine whether such commodities will so benefit the enemy; and in accordance with this policy the board feel that consistency demands that they should not grant bunker licenses for a vessel which is bound for a border neutral and carries a cargo which may benefit the enemy, notwithstanding such cargo has originated in another country. In other words, although the board has no means, and does not purpose, to prevent trade between other neutrals and the border neutrals, they are, nevertheless, in a position to state that if vessels wish to use the coal of the United States they should not be permitted to apply our coal to the prosecution of a voyage which will result in supplying or assisting to supply the enemy with foodstuffs or feedstuffs or any other commodities.

Numerous cases have been presented to the board where vessels have touched at a United States port en route to a border neutral and carrying cargo which did not originate in the United States, but which is destined for a border neutral and will undoubtedly accrue to the benefit of the enemy.

This causes a serious embarrassment, and to avoid such embarrassment the board has adopted a policy calculated to prevent such cases arising in the future. This policy consists in stipulating that a vessel en route to non-European neutrals which touches at a United States port for bunker coal shall not be permitted to have bunker coal for the voyage unless she will agree to return to the United States with a cargo which would be approved by the board, or which is destined for a country other than a border neutral. The board is anxious to assist neutral vessels in continuing their service to South American and other non-European ports; but pending the receipt of the complete information which has been solicited from the border neutrals with respect to their resources and requirements, the board feels that they can properly pursue no other policy than the one outlined above.

Cuts Off Oil and Wheat.

The oilfields of Mexico and the wheat crops of South American countries are by this order cut off absolutely from Germany and the European neutrals unless the shippers who would aid them can obtain coal necessary for the operation of merchant vessels from some source other than the United States. The action will serve to tie up in American and other ports practically all of the neutral shipping unless the Governments involved agree to terms which the United States sets down, which will provide either for carrying only cargoes of which the Administrative Board approves or putting their vessels into trade channels which do not reach neutral Europe.

By taking this attitude the United States does not declare illegal the trade between Mexico, South American countries, and the European neutrals, but simply refuses to be a party thereto by supplying coal to the vessels engaged in it, a right which this Government as a belligerent reserves where it appears that the enemy is benefiting.

The terms of the announcement come as confirmation of the statements which have been published in THE TIMES that the United States has been far from satisfied with the trade agreements entered into by Germany and the neutral nations contiguous to her, and is unwilling to permit them to remain in effect if any action on the part of this country can prevent it.

No Hope for Dutch Ships.

As far as could be learned tonight there has been no change in connection with negotiations for the employment of the Dutch and other neutral ships loaded with grain and fodder which are now being held up in New York Harbor and other ports, but the United States is determined that none of them shall be permitted to sail under the present conditions. The Dutch, it is said, are unwilling to send the shipments to the Allies or to unload the vessels and place them in the coastwise trade, fearing the attitude which Germany might assume if aid were thus given to Germany's enemies.

The United States has not yet come to the point where it is willing to exercise the power of commandeer and take over the neutral tonnage. Unless some agreement is reached, however, it is entirely probable that all of the valuable cargoes will be ruined.

Chevalier van Rappard, who represents Holland here, was called into consultation late today by the State Department following the issuance of the bunker coal order, but no information could be obtained concerning what took place at the interview. It is known, however, that every effort is being made here to have the Dutch Government take some voluntary step which will make possible the use of the ships.

The Shipping Board is anxious to obtain ships to move 300,000 bales or more of wool from Australia which it is understood the English Government has consented to release for Government purposes here. Other commodities for the manufacture of explosives and the crops of some of the South American countries are available also if the ships can be obtained.

The Shipping Board hereafter will take part in the deliberations of the Exports Administrative Board, and Frank C. Munson, President of the Munson Steamship Lines, was designated today as the Shipping Board's representative by Chairman Edward N. Hurley. Since April 23 Mr. Munson has been a member of the Committee on Shipping of the Council of National Defense, to which he was appointed by the Secretary of War.

Neutrals Give No Assurance.

The new embargo move caused a sensation among the neutral diplomats today and resulted in several hasty conferences. Following these diplomatic talks the Exports Administrative Board, some time after the issuance of its order regarding bunker coal, made public a statement to the effect that no final decision had been reached. The statement contained the assertion that no decision had been formally reached because facts "repeatedly requested" of the neutrals had not been forthcoming. It read:

"The attention of the Exports Administrative Board has been called to a statement in the press in regard to the intentions of this Government in connection with the so-called world-wide embargo against neutrals. There is no basis whatever for any statement which implies that any final decision has been reached by the Exports Administrative Board. The matter is still under discussion with the neutrals and with the foreign Governments associated with us in the war. No final policy has as yet been decided upon by this Government because the board has not been able to obtain information from the Governments of the northern neutrals, repeatedly requested, as to the resources and requirements of the northern neutrals and other information necessary for intelligent action."

GERMANS COMPLAIN OF FRENCH RAIDERS

Can't Understand Attacks on 'Open Towns' — 'Barbarity,' Says an Official Telegram.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Berlin here describes aerial raids on German towns Tuesday night. One airman penetrated as far as Dortmund and dropped six bombs. One person was killed.

Another airman dropped six bombs close to Feurbach, near Stuttgart. Small damage was done.

Ten airmen attacked Frankfort-on-Main. Most of the bombs fell harmlessly outside the town, but thirteen dropped in the city. Five persons were injured.

In Lorraine the industrial region was subjected to numerous attacks, but only slight success was attained.

Other attacks were directed against Rastapp and Baden-Baden, causing material damage.

A German official telegram says:

"For what purpose the French make these attacks on open German towns is not clear. In Rastapp there are no military objectives and the attacks on Türingen and Baden-Baden can only be considered the outcome of a blind desire for destruction. The sanatoria at Baden-Baden and the hospitals at Turingen contain numerous severely wounded men who are there seeking recovery.

"Even the French will not dare to assert that attacks on hospitals far behind the zone of military necessity. By such barbarity the will to persevere can only be strengthened among the German people."

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Another aerial raid over Germany was made last night by French aviators. The cities of Frankfort and Rastatt were bombed.

The following official announcement was given out:

"In reprisal for the bombardment of Bar-le-Duc our aviators bombarded Frankfort and Rastatt."

DESTROY U-BOATS NOW MUCH MORE RAPIDLY

More Sunk in Last Three Months Than During Any Similar Period.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A high official of the Admiralty said today that more German submarine boats had been sunk during the last three months than during any similar period.

ALLIES TO LAUNCH GREAT AIR WARFARE

Now Fully Equipped for Overwhelming the Foe in Reprisals for German Attacks.

DEMAND "EYE FOR AN EYE"

Announcement by Gen. Smuts Is Believed to Mark a Turning Point of Conflict.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Great Britain is now amply ready for the air raid reprisals on Germany which have been decided upon. War planes of every type can now be produced by the Allies in far greater numbers than by the Central Powers, and it is asserted that the Allies are equipped for aggressive air warfare on a great scale.

The Cabinet's determination was reflected in a speech made today by Lieut. Gen. Smuts, formerly commander of the expedition against German East Africa and now a Privy Councilor, who is in close touch with the War Council. The occasion of the speech was a luncheon to Presidents of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom.

General Smuts said that Germany, "defeated on the battlefield and balked in the submarine campaign, is now in impotent rage more and more striking at us through our non-combatants, through our women and children." Aerial warfare against the defenseless was the new weapon, he said, and he predicted it would not only fail, but would prove to be a terrible boomerang.

"Last month," said General Smuts, "our naval and military airplanes dropped 207 tons of bombs behind the lines of the enemy. In the same period he dropped 4½ tons of bombs on London. In that month we bombed him on twenty-three days and on nineteen nights, chiefly attacking his airdromes and, as the figures show, damaging his machines and pitting his airdromes with shell holes. We also bombed his billets, trains, transports and railway stations, causing him the heaviest losses."

Referring to accounts in German newspapers of the demoralizing effects and the material damage wrought by the air raiders, General Smuts said:

"You know the material damage in these raids has been absolutely negligible, and as for the loss of life, many times more people have been killed or injured in bus accidents than in these air raids. But applying the principle of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' we are most reluctantly forced to apply to the enemy the bombing policy which he has applied to us."

The total air losses in London last month, General Smuts said, were 51 persons killed and 247 injured.

"During the first nine months of this year," he continued, "the losses from air raids were 391 persons killed and 749 wounded, against 487 killed and 14,104 injured in traffic accidents in the metropolitan police area.

General Smuts said that the national temper, instead of weakening, was hardening under the strain of these terrors and abominations.

"If the Germans understood the psychology of this people," he said, "they would have no doubt about the results. Cowards become more cowardly under threat of danger, but brave men and women only become more determined. The people of London, after these raids, are thinking less of peace than ever before.

"But the Germans never have understood the psychology of their enemies, and so they will continue to blunder to the end of the chapter. It is wrong to think that we hitherto have had no means of carrying our aerial warfare into the enemy country. I already have said that ever since the battle of the Somme we have had a clear military superiority in the air, and on a small scale we could have followed that up by bombing enemy centres as the enemy bombed London and other places in this country. But we felt that we should prepare for an air offensive on a large scale, and we were also anxious to avoid adding further horrors to a war already the most cruel in the history of the world."

After reiterating his statement that the Germans already were beaten and that their rulers knew it General Smuts said:

"Defeated and retiring everywhere, the enemy has singled out one opponent for an offensive blow. Germany is doing her best to strike down Russia. Great as have been the German blunders in the past, I am not sure that this is not her greatest and most fatal blunder of all. The invasion of Belgium and the submarine campaign were the colossal mistakes which cost Germany this war, and her striking down of Russia at this juncture may do more, and may even compromise her distant future.

"For in striking down Russia she is striking one who cannot defend herself, who like Germany was an autocracy but has received new consciousness from the sufferings of this terrible war; one who has reached some inward crisis of the soul, like the Soul on the way to Damascus, and now is being led, blindfolded and incapable of offensive action.

"Whatever the strict rights of the case may be the spirit of history will never forgive Germany. The liberty which is being painfully born in Russia will rise to vindicate Russia in the coming generation, and will be the most implacable enemy for future Germany."

General Smuts concluded with an expression of belief that if the war already had been won and that the military, moral, and economic forces marshaled against Germany would prove invincible.

"But many a battle has gone wrong during the last half hour; many a victory has been forfeited or lost through indecision, wavering or loss of nerve at the end," he said. "What is required of you is the unalterable determination to see the struggle through, not in a selfish, imperialistic spirit, but in the conviction that this is the Armageddon in which the power of militarism must be slain forever, and to realize that it is not only our duty but our right and privilege to fight to the utmost to secure that victory."

The impending retaliation for the German air raids is the main feature of the London papers, made conspicuous with big headlines. No opposition is expressed, even in quarters where reprisals have been deprecated in the past, while elsewhere the decision is welcomed with enthusiasm, though qualified with questions as to why it has been so long delayed and with fears lest it be further delayed and carried out without sufficient energy.

It is asserted that the Government's decision does not indicate any sudden change in policy, the matter having been long under consideration, and that acquiescence to the popular demand is in no wise implied. The apparent delay in adopting the policy of retaliation was due, it is said, to considerations of construction and the necessity of keeping the requirements of the aviation arm on the western front supplied.

CZERNIN DEPRESSES PAN GERMAN HOPES

Fear of England Is Cited as Cause for Doubt of Policy of Disarmament.

WILSON ALSO DISTRUSTED

But Most of German People Are Believed to Welcome Austrian Statesman's Peace Bid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—Count Czernin's Budapest speech has been read by a majority of Germans with unreserved approval, but its effect on various party organs has been extraordinary and somewhat amusing. Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tagezeitung, remains silent, which leads to the supposition that Tirpitz, who is conducting the Fatherland Party, is to be consulted first. It is suggested that perhaps the Pan Germans will begin to realize after this speech their complete isolation in Central Europe.

The Democratic Zeitung am Mittag says of Czernin's speech:

"No economic war, freedom of the seas in war and peace, no compensations, compulsory submission to courts of arbitration, international control of disarmament. Doesn't that make you think of Wilson's message of Jan. 22? Wilson, however, merely used these proposals as diplomatic preparations for a war already decided on, while here we have an honest program of peace that cannot be misinterpreted.

"Czernin himself admits it is fiction as yet, and he has no illusions as to the enormous efforts that must be made to translate his proposals into facts, but he is convinced that it can be done. It is good to hear a practical statesman pronounce views that heretofore were only heard from the lips of pacifists and Utopians. He suggests disarmament and courts of arbitration as a means for the creation of a peace atmosphere of which Kühlmann spoke so eloquently."

Doubts End of Wars of Revenge.

The Lokal-Anzeiger begins by praising Czernin's speech and says:

"Never has the Entente issued a document so full of deep, honest love for peace."

After stating that the speech is perhaps the most convincing proof of the complete understanding existing between Germany and her allies the Lokal-Anzeiger recapitulates in few words the essence of the speech and exclaims:

"What else is it that Czernin demands but what Nicholas II. hoped to realize by his peace conference at The Hague? The first paragraph of his program was that the powers should pledge themselves to abstain for a certain time from any increase of their forces on land and sea. The proceedings at the conference proved that not even this first point of Nicholas's program could be realized, if, for no other reason, on account of the differentiated geographical position of the various countries. The powers agreed unanimously that such a restriction of armaments was impossible.

"Czernin contends that there will be no wars of revenge in future, but Italy, starved out and burdened with an enormous war debt, will surely hate Austria worse than ever if she doesn't get at least Trieste and the Trentino. France, not having succeeded with her plans for the disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine will forever nourish thoughts of revenge and reconquest."

The Lokal-Anzeiger thinks that Czernin's idea of international courts of arbitration is problematical.

Fear of Britain's Navy.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that Czernin's speech must be regarded as a supplement to speeches of Michaelis and Kühlmann and that Czernin actually meant to say things which his two German colleagues had left unsaid. It calls special attention to the energetic warning of the Austrian statesman that his offer of peace must not be regarded as permanent, but would certainly be liable to revision if not accepted within a reasonable time.

Coming to the section of the speech in which Czernin demands that restriction of armaments be extended to navies, the Vossische Zeitung says it is clear that he considers the freedom of the seas impossible as long as it is threatened by the English fleet and that it will always be while England is in possession of the most important of straits, narrows, and channels. The paper continues:

"After this war Europe must be placed upon a new basis of international law. After this it will be impossible to rely merely on international treaties. England has not respected any of her treaties which seemed in the least obstructive to her plans. While yet peace reigned in the world England, regardless of Belgian neutrality, prepared to place that country within the scope of her operations in case of war.

"Czernin believes international courts will be a sufficient base, but can it be expected that a great power will leave the welfare of her citizens and her own honor and existence in the hands of a court that can never be quite unbiased? If nations that seek their rights at court of arbitration have no longer any power behind them, those among them whose vitality is most felt in the world would always be the losers. Therefore it cannot be Czernin's intention to weaken the nations to that extent."

Predicts Federations of States.

The Vossische Zeitung thinks a great deal of what Czernin says about the readjustment of Europe, and believes that his remark that every nation would have to sacrifice some of its independence points clearly to the way of success. The larger number of European States which have common interests the less friction in Europe it adds. It thought the security of future Europe will rest on federations of States and other political structures that compass the interests of a majority of the European States.

The Tageblatt concurs with Czernin in nearly everything he says, adding:

'Czernin points to the great decision question of the future and to the true aim with logical clearness and with the foresight of a great statesman when he desires general disarmament. He will not be swayed by the one-sided military argument, or by cheap critics, who will refer to Utopia and pacifist dreams. He approaches this goal which must be reached. Our Pan Germans and followers of the munition kings have invented the phrase of a 'starvation peace.' It will certainly be a starvation peace if they have their way but not if Count Czernin's wise advice is followed before the whole world is impoverished."

The Pan German Deutsche Zeitung, younger sister of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, says that Czernin wants to construct a new world. This paper is very careful not to wound the susceptibilities of Austria-Hungary too severely and refrains from the cheap sarcasm that usually comes so readily when it is pleased to abuse those who do not share Pan German ideas.

The Deutsch-Zeitung regrets "that Czernin wants all nations, even Germany and Austria, to sacrifice some of their independence. Will he tell the millions at the frontiers that these are the aims they are 'fighting for?'" it asks.

SUSPECT A REICHSTAG DEAL.

Chiefs Silenced, It Is Said, by Promise of Peace Move.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4.—The increasing vehemence of criticism by Austrian Socialists of German diplomacy and the recent speeches of Chancellor Michaelis and Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann makes the silence of German Social Democrats on the same subject a topic of inquiry. It is obvious that Austria gravely needs peace, as the German Centrist leader, Herr Erzberger, recently remarked, but at the same time it is considered remarkable that the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung, which is in the main a supporter of the Germanic element as opposed to the Slav, should rally in strong attacks which continue daily and that this should represent an exclusively Viennese viewpoint.

Vorwärts recently said that the understanding was that peace negotiations might begin before the end of the war although the Socialist Leipzeiger Zeitung ridicules this statment. It is thought that the majority parties in the Reichstag have been silenced by the Government secretly holding out hopes that peace negotiations may begin before the end of this year, and that the majority has been persuaded that a strongly united country would secure better terms than a disunited one. It will be remembered that great stress was laid in the Reichstag speeches on the necessity of a uniform domestic front at the present juncture.

Nevertheless there have been manifestations in Frankfort and Berlin in favor of peace by agreement on the lines of the Reichstag resolution of July 19 and in favor of a new direction of German policy. At both meetings Social Democrats, Liberals and Centrists spoke.

The Leipziger Volkszeitung sharply criticises recent proceedings in the Reichstag, saying that in spite of the disguise used all Germany knows that the Pan Germans and annexationists won an overwhelming victory.

HINDENBURG INVOKES UNITY.

"German Oaks Will Get Space," He Says in Reply to Congratulations.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has made a general reply to the congratulations sent to him on his seventieth birthday, which is published in the German press. It is in the form of an appeal to the German people to "remain united and not trouble about what may happen after the war, because this merely carries discord into our ranks and strengthens the hopes of our enemies.

"Be confident," says the Field Marshal, "that Germany will get what she needs for her security, and that both air and space will be given to the German oaks for their free development. Keep your muscles tense, your nerves firm, your eyes on the goal."

TO ANNOUNCE BIG PLANS.

Important Speech by Italian Premier Expected Oct. 16.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Premier Boselli, at the convening of the Italian Parliament on Oct. 16, is expected to make an announcement calculated to have far-reaching results toward accentuating the Hungarian agitation for a separate peace.

Official advices reaching here intimate that the Premier's announcement will be of great importance and pledge anew Italy's determination to continue the war with vigor.

RUSSIAN SHELLFIRE ANSWER FOE'S GIFTS

New Attempts at Fraternization by Germans Get a Swift Reply.

DVINA LINE UNDER FIRE

Teutons Give Up Their Advanced Trenches in One Section of the Rumanian Front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The Germans on the southwestern front again are attempting to fraternize with the Russians by throwing boxes of tobacco and cigarettes into the Russian trenches and calling to the soldiers to "come out of the trenches."

The Russkaia Volya says in connection with the German attempts that "our soldiers are answering them with gunfire."

On the northern end of the Russian front, in the region of Jacobstadt, an artillery duel of great severity is in progress, says today's official statement. On the Rumanian front, in the Poliani sector, the enemy left his advanced trenches and retired to a more favorable position. The text of the communication follows:

Northern Front—In the region of Jacobstadt an intense artillery duel is proceeding. On the other sectors there have been fusillades and reconnoitring operations.

Western and Southwestern Fronts—There have been fusillades.

Rumanian Front—On the Poliani sector, eight miles northwest of Sotip, the enemy has left his advanced trenches and retired to a more favorable position. On the other sectors of this front all is quiet except for occasional feeble rifle and artillery duels.

Caucasus Front—There is nothing to report.

In the Baltic Sea Tuesday and Wednesday enemy hydroaeroplanes made several scouting raids on Cerel, on the Island of Oesel, and on Ainazhi, forty miles south of Pernau. Supplementary reports show that the explosions at Cerel killed seventy persons and wounded forty-four.

In the Black Sea, in the region of the Bosporus, our torpedo boats have sunk two barges loaded with coal. A tug and a third barge were captured and brought into Sebastopol. Thirty-nine Turks were made prisoner.

Aviation—An enemy aerial squadron has attacked the village of Krasno, southwest of Grishimalovka. Eighty bombs were dropped and three private soldiers were killed and four wounded. Several horses also were killed.

BERLIN, Oct. 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Eastern Theatre—Near Jacobstadt, Dvinsk, and Zbrocz, as well as at the angle of the Danube, near Galatz, the firing activity temporarily increased. Reconnoitering engagements took place at various points and ended to our advantage.

KERENSKY UNSHAKEN BY CONGRESS VOTE

Russian Premier Will Only Recognize the Formation of a Coalition Cabinet.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.—The Russkai Volya says the Government will recognize only the formation of a coalition Government. Premier Kerensky is reported to have resumed pourparliers with politicians and representatives of the bourgeois party.

The Vechernee Vremyaa says the list of new Ministers already has been drawn up and that Premier Kerensky has so informed the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. The latter are said to have replied that they are opposed to any reconstruction of the Government until it has been authorized by the Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The statement was made at the Russian Embassy today that if the Democratic Conference now in session at Petrograd had voted against the coalition government favored by the Kerensky Government this might produce a serious crisis, but the belief was expressed that the Government would weather any political storm that might be developed as a result of the conference.

While the conference with more than a thousand delegates represents a considerable section of the Russian people, it has no legal right to supplant the Government. Legally it may meet and pass resolution, but these will not necessarily bind the Government.

It is emphasized that the supreme political power resides in the Provisional Government until the Constituent Assembly is elected and convenes, which will then be the source of the supreme power. The Provisional Government constitutes the only continuing power since the overthrow of the empire, and a challenge to it by the democratic conference may precipitate a clash.

The Embassy's advices do not yet make the situation in Petrograd clear, and it is believed that there has not been up to this time such a crystallization of opposition to or support of the provisional authorities as would warrant any prediction as to the outcome.

RAID ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—"Naval aircraft yesterday bombed St. Denis, Westrem, the Zeebrugge lock gates, the Bruges docks and other targets, and the Thourout railway junction," says today's official report on the British aerial operations over Belgium. "All the machines returned safely."

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Imported French Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain white and novelty patterns	$1.50
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October, 1917

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GERMAN RAIDERS BUSY IN PACIFIC

Continued from Page 1.

to capture some unarmed steamer which might better serve their purposes. It is a difficult search, as there are hundreds of islands in the South Pacific extending westward and northwestward from the Society group toward Australia, the Philippines, and Japan.

According to the dispatch from Tutuila, made public by the Navy Department tonight, the commander of the Seeadler, left the South Pacific island, where the Seeadler was marooned, in a motor sloop with two officers and two men, provided with machine guns, rifles, bombs and two months' supplies. The remainder of the Germans seized the French schooner Letuce a short time afterward, armed her and put to sea. They left behind 27 white and 17 native prisoners from the Seeadler.

Raider at Sea Nearly a Year.

For nearly a year the American three-masted schooner Pass of Balmaha, of 2,500 tons, captured by the Germans on her way from New York to Archangel in August, 1915, renamed the Seeadler, and converted into a commerce destroyer, has been the mystery of the southern seas, both Atlantic and Pacific.

Her new career first became known in March, 1917, when the survivors of eleven vessels she had sunk reached Rio de Janeiro. On March 22 the German Admiralty announced the safe completion of the second voyage of the raider Möwe and her bag of twenty-two steamers and five sailing vessels, and, as some of these appeared on the list of the victims of the Seeadler, the existence of the latter as a raider was at first doubted in maritime circles.

Interviews, however, with the survivors brought into Rio by the French bark Cambronne left no doubt. This ship had encountered the Seeadler on March 7, two-thirds of the way between Rio and the African coast, and had been forced to embark 268 men from the crews of ships previously captured by the raider.

The refitted Seeadler had left a German port in company with the Möwe and convoyed by a submarine on Dec. 22, 1916. The raiders ran the British blockade with their guns concealed in their holds. There were also a couple of gasoline launches to each ship. While the Möwe took up her position in the seaway off West Africa, the Seeadler turned southwest. The Seeadler got clear of the Strait of Gibraltar and then mounted two six-inch guns behind masked ports on her forecastle. On sighting a merchantman she would hoist the Norwegian flag, which would be replaced with the German naval ensign as soon as she got within firing range of her prey.

As she made only 12 knots an hour, she usually secured her victims by signaling that her engine had broken down or that she was short of water. To the Captain of each captured ship her commander presented a certificate setting forth the circumstances of the vessel's capture and destruction. They had a band on board the raider and when no craft was in sight it played and the enforced passengers enjoyed themselves above decks.

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in hot water, when you suffer the pain or distress of Indigestion. It's harmless and pleasant, and every druggist every where sells and recommends it.

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Delicious, mild, non-injurious Cigars, practically freed from nicotine by scientific process, sold by American Ocentric Company, manufacturers, 486 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Unsolicited recommendations for inspection. Prospectus on "Demicobac" cigars gratis.—Advt.

CONGRESS FINISHES WAR FUND PROGRAM

Eight-Billion-Dollar Appropriation Goes to President—Insurance Bill Passes Senate.

HIGHER RANK FOR PERSHING

He and Bliss to Have Title of General—Several Corps Commanders to be Lieutenant Generals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Congress completed its financial program today, when the House unanimously adopted the conference report on the $7,657,434,410 Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. This is said to be the greatest measure of its kind in the history of any Government. It finishes a program of expenditure such as no other Congress or Parliament ever has approached. Approximately $20,000,000,000 has been spent or authorized in expenditures or loans to the Allies. President Wilson is expected to sign the measure tomorrow.

A resolution offered in the House by Democratic Leader Kitchin to adjourn Congress at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was unanimously adopted amid applause.

With the $10,000 maximum insurance plan restored, as urged by the Administration, and with an additional provision raising Major Gen. Pershing, commanding the American forces in France, and Major Gen. Bliss, Chief of Staff, to the rank of General, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance bill, carrying an appropriation of $176,000,000, passed the Senate by a vote of 71 to 0.

Discussion of the conference report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill was perfunctory. Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee explained the slight changes which the measure has undergone since it left the House. The vote was vive voce, given vigorously. Its unanimous approval in both branches of Congress follows a similar record for the $11,500,000,000 War Bond bill.

The measure as perfected by the conferees carries $5,255,976,016.93 in direct appropriations, and various departments of the Government are authorized to enter into contracts which, if completed, will call for $2,410,458,393.50 additional.

Chairman Fitzgerald reported that the conferees' sessions were harmonious, with no disputes over the principles of the measure, and only a few as to details.

He was asked by Representative Longworth if he could estimate what sums would be asked of Congress in its regular December session. He replied he could not, but he thought many estimates had been made which considerably overshoot the mark. He doubted if as much would be required as has been asked this session. But he said the whole situation depended on the number of men the nation had under arms and the policy of future loans to the Allies.

Enactment before adjournment of the House bill permitting foreign built vessels to enter the American coastwise trade is planned by Senate leaders. It will be considered tomorrow by the Senate Commerce Committee, which plans an immediate favorable report.

President Wilson sent a letter today to Senator Martin, Democratic leader, stating that the bill is urgently necessary, in view of the shortage of coastwise shipping, and Senate leaders arranged to get the bill through the Senate tomorrow, if possible, without amendment.

Two Generals and a number of Lieutenant Generals for the war army are authorized in a new clause added to the Insurance bill as it passed the Senate, and the House is expected to accept the provision without objection. The Lieutenant Generalships will go to army corps commanders and to high staff officers. The titles are for the war army and will not mean permanent advancement in grade for the officers holding them. Secretary Baker sent the bill to the Senate today with an urgent request that it be passed before adjournment.

An amendment to the Insurance bill by Senator Smoot provides that $25 a month shall be paid to widows of civil war and Spanish-American war veterans, as well as to the widows of men who may be killed in the present war. This was adopted 37 to 32. It will mean an increased cost to the Government of $3,500,000 annually and an advance of $15 a month to 4,141 Spanish war widows and $5 a month to 48,544 civil war widows.

Other amendments offered by the Utah Senator authorizing the Bureau of War Risk Insurance after the war to turn over to life insurance companies at Government expense policies held by soldiers and sailors and providing for the payment of $100 a month to men permanently incapacitated because of wounds or disease were rejected.

Reductions were made by the Senate in the House provisions for compensation paid for death or disability of soldiers and sailors or members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. Under the bill as it now stands a widow would receive $25 a month compared to $35 fixed by the House, while a widow with two children would receive $47.50, a reduction of $5. The other sections of the House bill were accepted with only minor changes, with the exception of the insurance section in which was inserted a provision which permits a soldier, not later than five years after the war ends, to convert his insurance without medical examination into any other form of insurance he may request.

The proposal of the Senate Finance Committee to reduce the maximum amount of insurance allowed to each soldier from $10,000 as passed by the House to $7,500 was rejected by a vote of 40 to 15.

Allowances to dependents of men at the front range from $15 a month for a wife to $32.50 for a wife and two children and $5 more for each additional child. One-half of each man's pay is to be retained by the Government for dependents or if there are none, to be paid to the man with interest on his discharge or to his heirs in event of his death.

SWANN NOW DEMANDS MAYOR MITCHEL'S DATA

Calls for All Information Gathered at the Re-examination of Primary Ballots.

District Attorney Swann yesterday caused a subpoena duces tecum to be served on Abram S. Gilbert, attorney for Mayor Mitchel in the recent re-examination of the ballots cast in the Republican primary, which ordered him to produce before the Grand Jury whatever data he may have collected. This action was taken by the District Attorney following the receipt of a letter from Mr. Gilbert saying that Mayor Mitchel had no information in his possession which could be of aid to the Grand Jury. The letter sent to Mr. Gilbert read in part:

"Inclosed find a subpoena duces tecum which calls for the production of all memoranda, tabulations, &c., made at the time of the recount which will be of service to the District Attorney's office in obtaining indictments of primary frauds. I know you had men checking up the results of the recount and making notes of the discrepancies in the various election districts. Let me have these, as they will save a great deal of time and trouble in the preparation of the cases for the Grand Jury."

Fourteen of the twenty-two inspectors indicted on Wednesday for making false returns have voluntarily surrendered themselves to the District Attorney, and have been admitted to bail. Warrants for the arrest of the remaining defendants were issued last night and given to detectives to serve. Those who surrendered yesterday were William Ray of 532 East Eighty-fourth Street, and Irving Lowenstein of 238 East Eighty-second Street, both Republicans of the Fifteenth Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District; Moe Freedman of 18 East 106th Street, and Paul H. Rosenthal of 15 East 106th Street, Democrats, and Clarke James of 1,444 Park Avenue, Republican, all from the Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District; Michael Silberstein of 20 West 111th Street, and Emanuel Semanasky of 2 East 108th Street, both Republicans of the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District; Benjamin Horwitz of 1,815 Seventh Avenue and Adolph L. Simon of the same address, Republicans from the Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, and Frank A. La Rocca, 106 East 117th Street, Republican from the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District.

All of the above named were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions, where they entered pleas of not guilty. In response to a motion made by Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott for an immediate trial of the defendants, Judge Mulqueen gave the election inspectors until Oct. 15 to present demurrers to the indictments or make the usual applications for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

Assistant District Attorney Olcott said that he had had a conference yesterday with ex-Senator Bennett, the successful candidate in the Republican primaries, from whom he said he had obtained some additional valuable data which would be laid before the Grand Jury today.

"Some of the data was very interesting, indeed," Mr. Olcott said. "For example, in the Sixth Election District of the Second Assembly District the official tally gave Bennett no votes and Mayor Mitchel 33. In the recent recount an inspection of the ballots disclosed twenty-five erasures before the name of Mr. Bennett. No one can say that the failure to count these ballots correctly was the result of an honorable mistake."

Assistant District Attorney Wallace, who is aiding in the investigation, arranged yesterday for the printing of a thousand forms of the indictment such as were used in the cases presented against the twenty-two inspectors now facing trial. Mr. Wallace believed that it would be impossible to submit enough evidence today upon which the Grand Jury could vote indictments. He predicted that on Monday at least a hundred more men would be implicated in the alleged election frauds.

District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn yesterday began his inquiry into the recent primary. Assistant District Attorney Hurley was placed in charge of the investigation and a subpoena was served upon the Board of Elections to produce the ballot boxes of the Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth Election Districts of the Twelfth Assembly District.

SAYS HYLAN STAYS AWAY.

"Haven't Seen Him Since He Was Nominated," Murphy Declares.

Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor, continued yesterday his policy of refusing to see reporters who called at his headquarters to ask his opinion regarding the issues of the campaign. All inquirers for the candidate were informed that he was busy working on the speech he was to deliver in Brooklyn. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was not so reticent. When the reporters informed the Chief that Judge Hylan could not be found, he said with a grin:

"You've got nothing on me. I haven't seen him since he was nominated."

In reply to a question as to whether Justice Cohalan was a member of the organization or had anything to do with Tammany Hall, Mr. Murphy said that the Justice had not been connected with the Hall since he was elected to the Supreme Court bench.

"Justice Cohalan," said Mr. Murphy, "has had nothing to do with the organization since he was elected a Supreme Court Justice. He left the organization when he was elected, as they all do, and has had nothing to do with it since."

Wife Sues Herbert Berri.

Herbert Berri, son of the late William Berri, and part owner of the Brooklyn Standard Union, has been made defendant in a suit for separation. This became known yesterday, when a motion was made before Justice Callaghan, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to compel Mrs. Ethel Powell Berri, his wife, to make her complaint more definite. No papers were filed at the conclusion of the argument and the lawyers for both sides were instructed to submit them when they agree upon an amended form of complaint. Mrs. Berri charges her husband with cruel treatment.

UNTERMYER DENIES MAYOR'S CHARGES

Says Alleged Interview Which Mitchel Quoted Was a Fabrication.

EXPLAINS WARHEIT MATTER

Never Owned Stock in the Paper, but He Loaned Money to One of the Owners.

Samuel Untermyer issued a statement yesterday replying to the attack made upon him by Mayor Mitchel in his Cooper Union speech Wednesday night in which the Mayor said that not only had Mr. Untermyer conferred with Dumba and von Bernstorff, but that he had expressed himself in an interview that he was opposed to the United States sending young men "to fight for England, which has injured us as much as Germany has." Mr. Untermyer also issued a statement explaining the charge that he was the principal owner of the Warheit. Regarding the Mayor's attack at Cooper Union, Mr. Untermyer said:

"As I am about starting West at the personal request of Secretary McAdoo on a two weeks' speaking tour in aid of the Liberty Loan, I shall be too busy to give any further attention to the false and silly vaporings of the Mayor concerning me. My public record and speeches both before and after the war and the contributions that I and the members of my immediate family have made and are making in men and money must speak for themselves. They demonstrate that from the outbreak of the European war in 1914 to the present day I have been aggressively and consistently pro-American and a warm supporter of every Administration policy, domestic as well as foreign, including his Mexican policy, as I had been in fact long before President Wilson went before the Baltimore Convention in 1912, of which I was a delegate. It is outrageous and absurd to try to attach to me the reproach of being lukewarm in my patriotism in the face of all I and my family have done and are doing and shall proudly continue to do for our country.

Calls Interview a Falsehood.

"The alleged interview which the Mayor quotes from The Evening Telegram of April 5, 1917, is a fabrication from beginning to end. I had no such interview in words or substance, and it does not and never did in any respect represent my sentiments. It is contrary to my publicly expressed views for years past. If the Mayor means by his veiled, misleading insinuation that he heard me make any such statement, which is what he intended to convey to the public without saying it, I regret to have to reply that he is uttering a willful falsehood, and that from his persistent misrepresentation of me I almost suspect that he knows more than I do about the alleged interview at the time when he was smarting under the exposure of his wicked assault upon the loyalty of Senator Wagner.

"At the time I am represented, in this alleged interview, as having criticised the sending of our men to the front I was, as I still am, the President of the American League of Jewish Patriots, which was organized while the Government was calling for volunteers and before the Selective Draft law was passed, for the purpose of aiding the Government in securing recruits for the army. Headquarters for enlistment and for a patriotic campaign were opened in various parts of the city and the movement was financed mainly by me.

"Every public utterance on my part is at variance with that alleged interview. Whether the Mayor, who says it represents a statement made by me while we were in the Senate Chamber during the Wagner investigation, inspired the 'interview' I do not know. It is one of his regrettable characteristics that whenever his arrogant and ungovernable temper betrays him into reviling those who dare oppose his schemes and those of his friends and drives him into slandering and abusing his opponents, after he cools off and realizes that he has perpetrated a great wrong, instead of making a manly retraction and apology, he always seeks to justify himself even though it be necessary to resort to further slander and fabrications in order to maintain his reckless assertions. The Mayor has great personal charm, but his makeup appears utterly devoid of a vestige of judicial temperament, and he does not know the meaning of fair dealing in playing his political game.

Had No Conference With Envoys.

"Mayor Mitchel next hurls at my head the heinous charge that while Dr. Dumba and Count von Bernstorff were the envoys of two great friendly powers I actually had a conference with them at my home and that 'as a result of one of these conferences' I gave the interview that he repeated, intimating, but not daring to assert, that he was present. We all know that Dr. Dumba was given his passports and left the country months before the war, and that Count von Bernstorff, of course, left when diplomatic relations were severed, which was some weeks before the war.

"In point of fact, although it is not of the slightest consequence and signifies nothing to any reasoning mind, there never was a conference of Dr. Dumba and Count von Bernstorff with me at my home or anywhere else, and I had not seen Count von Bernstorff for months prior to his departure. The only time he ever visited my home was in connection with the case of Dr. Buenz of the Hamburg-American Line, in which I declined to accept a retainer, although the relations between our country and Germany were at that time entirely friendly. As heretofore stated, I had repeatedly and consistently refused to assume any professional relation to any foreign Government by accepting retainers, in the determination to keep myself entirely free to serve my country if trouble should arise.

"If these gentlemen had been singly or together at my home, as they were frequently during that time visitors in many patriotic homes of our leading citizens as welcome and honored guests, would that fact furnish any justification for the insulting, misleading, and asinine deduction the Mayor seems to draw? If that cheap method of slurring his opponents under cover of insinuation does not give the people an inkling into the true measure of the man behind a glib tongue the people must indeed be as blind as he foolishly believes them to be.

"Let me remind the Mayor that I am not the opposing candidate, and that if I were, it would not follow that I am disloyal to my country for daring to contest the election of so great a patriot as he proclaims himself to be.

"I do not mean to charge the Mayor with not being a patriot, although he has done nothing and sacrificed nothing to show it. Nor do I charge him with being a scoundrel. But while he is desperately trying to obscure the real issues of this campaign, which concern the wastefulness, snobbishness, extravagance, and inefficiency of his administration, and his intimate relation with that patriotic outfit known as Reynolds, Greve, and Bailey, et al., by the slogan 'I am a patriot,' (as though there were anything extraordinary about that, if it were true, and about which thinking men will soon begin to doubt if he keeps on exploiting it as his bid for office,) let me remind him lest he forget that the great Dr. Samuel Johnson once used these significant words: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel.'"

Regarding the story of his owning stock in the Warheit Mr. Untermyer said:

Not a Stockholder in Warheit.

"I have not now and never had the slightest financial or other interest in the Warheit. I have never seen the paper, and do not know where its office is located, or what are its policies or politics. I did not know that it was an applicant for or had received any part of the election advertising that has been distributed among the ten New York papers.

"One of my friends, Judge Levy, came to me with his friend, Mr. Miller, and asked me to lend him a small sum of money to buy Mr. Miller's minority interest, which I did long before there was any idea of our being concerned in the war, and solely as an action of friendship to Judge Levy. He personally furnished part of the money and I made a loan for the balance, which was not large. He has repaid part of the loan and has advised me that he is about to pay most of the balance. I am reminded that when the loan was made I was on my way back from South America on the warship Tennessee, where I had gone as a member of the International High Commission, and that my secretary arranged the matter pursuant to instructions I had left some months before, that Judge Levy was to have a loan whenever he applied for it. That is the whole story.

"At the time Judge Levy bought Mr. Miller's stock in the Warheit it was being held as collateral for the same loan that I made to Judge Levy by one of the most prominent bankers, who had refused to continue it further for Mr. Miller, which I understand was the occasion of Mr. Miller's selling the stock to Judge Levy. It always represented a mere minority interest. Mr. Miller did not have control of the policy of the paper.

"Some years before that time and before the European war or any other war, Judge Levy brought Mr. Miller (who I understand is a member of the Mitchel Campaign Committee) to me and introduced him as his close friend and asked me to help him in connection with a publication known as the Jewish Leader, with which Mr. Miller, who was a stranger to me, was then concerned. I finally offered to do so again without buying any of the stock or taking an interest in the paper, out of friendship for Judge Levy, provided the control of the stock was placed in the hands of some one I knew until the loan could be repaid, as I did not care to hold it. Judge Levy reported to me that he would not permit me to lend him the money under any other conditions. The next thing I knew was the receipt of a letter from Mr. Miller to the effect that he would not part with the control. I had not the slightest interest in either transaction except to serve a friend."

Municipal Court Justice Aaron J. Levy issued a statement last night explaining his connection with the Jewish Warheit. He said in part:

"Radical agitators for many years have endeavored to inflame the Jewish people into an un-American and revolutionary spirit. I was apprehensive that something had to be done. I became associated with the Jewish Daily Warheit through the kindness of Mr. Untermyer in the idealistic hope that I should be able to assist in bringing our people to a higher realization of their duties and responsibilities to government.

"I have uniformly preached respect for law and order, and the Warheit has supported me in those efforts. The Warheit has been and still is one of the most constant and consistent advocates and champions of the American Government among the foreign language press of this Republic. Before entering the war it 'did not love Caesar less but Rome more.' Then it was not so much pro-German as it was anti-Russian. Its sympathy naturally was with the persecuted Russian Jews. Since America became involved it has uniformly and forcefully supported the Government and sustained the President and Congress."

As proof of the Warheit's loyalty Justice Levy called attention to the paper's support of the Liberty Loans. He said that in the recent Americanization movement of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy the Warheit had a representative at Minneapolis as a delegate.

Negligees for the Expectant Mother

Comfort is attained in these charming negligees that have the style and are especially adapted to the requirements of the maternity period.

Prices no higher than ordinary apparel.

Dresses,	7.85 to 134.75
Suits,	22.95 to 94.75
Coats,	19.85 to 135.00
Skirts,	3.50 to 16.50

Negligees, 1.85 to 17.85

Corsets and Underwear

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38th St.

GIRL MYSTERIOUSLY SLAIN.

Miss Bessie White Attacked at Night While Walking at Massena.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Miss Bessie White, 22 years old, of Massena, was murdered by an unknown assailant last night in that village.

The body was found early this morning by a workman under a temporary wooden walk. The authorities are investigating.

Miss White was on her way to the business section from the home of E. F. McDonald, School Commissioner. Her route led past a new school building, the yard of which is littered with material and traversed by a temporary wooden walk. She was apparently attacked while passing the school grounds.

Residents near the school heard cries about 9 o'clock, but failed to make an investigation. The only marks on the body were a cut and bruise on the forehead, which appeared to have been caused by a blow.

Miss White was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses White, whose home is at Maple Ridge, near Massena.

To Sell Pearson's Magazine Assets.

Judge Hand has ordered a sale at auction on Oct. 11 by Peter B. Olney, receiver of the trade name, good will, and circulation list of Pearson's Magazine, published by the Pearson Publishing Company. He also named John S. Phillips, D. McKinlay, and C. T. Brainard appraisers to value the property.

Girls' Red Riding Hood Rain Capes

Guaranteed Shower Proof

Just like she wore—red rubberized cape with hood $2.49

Same model in navy blue $1.98

As pictured, of cravanetted plaid: gray or brown mixture; metal buttons to match $3.49

Second Floor.

Second Liberty Loan Subscriptions received in Banking Dept., Balcony.

Bloomingdale's

Lex. to 3d Ave. 59th to 60th St.

CHIC.

Olive green velvet frock, with Zouave jacket trimmed with ancient embroidery, is a choice specimen of attire by a Parisian dressmaker, in the Rotogravure Fashion Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Be sure to order in advance.—Advt.

Joseph Presents The New WINTER HATS Fifth Avenue opp. Cathedral

NATIONAL SERVICE NIGHT

FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN BEHIND THE LINES

Under the Auspices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense

SPEAKERS

MAYOR MITCHEL

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT

JOHN MITCHELL
Chairman State Food Control Commission

W. S. KIES
Liberty Loan Committee

MATTHEW WOLL
American Alliance for Labor and Democracy

THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE, Jr., Will Preside.

SINGING BY
HERBERT WITHERSPOON
FLORENCE HINKLE WITHERSPOON

FOUR BANDS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TONIGHT

ADMISSION FREE. Band Concert Begins 7:30

The Public

Financing the War

By Louis F. Post

Other Features of the October 5th Issue

The Bolsheviki; When the War Is Won; The I. W. W.; Regulating the Coal Supply.

Brand Whitlock says of The Public:

You don't know what a comfort it is to get The Public. In the midst of all the horrors of the world it is the one thing I know of—aside from one's own conscience and the democratic principle down deep in our heart—by which to correct one's reckoning. It is a compass—never sensational, always calm and pointing in the same direction.

5 cents a Copy—At Leading Newsstands

THE PUBLIC, 1
122 East 37th Street, New York City.

Enclosed find $1 for which send me THE PUBLIC for one year.

Name .....

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Act immediately—the price is going to $2 a year.

FACTS are the most radical things in the world to-day!

THE PUBLIC is forging ahead in circulation and influence not because its outlook is radical, but because its editorials are merely brilliantly written. It is being read by wideawake men and women all over the country because it has a firm grasp of the realities. In other words, it has the FACTS!

An editorial in THE PUBLIC is also NEWS. The writer of it did not start with a newspaper clipping and a theory and plaster one on the other to produce the result. He started with a special knowledge of his subject, a knowledge made possible by unusual facilities for keeping in close touch with the political, economic and social life of the Nation and the world.

We are not impartial. We are prejudiced, partisan, radical. But if you wish to prove that an editorial in THE PUBLIC is wrong, you will have to prove that something is wrong with our FACTS.

Subscribe before the new rate takes effect. Now, fifty two issues for a dollar bill.

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DE PINNA

The Young Man in Business or at College is rather inclined to select for his overcoat one that hangs loosely from the shoulders and in its whole aspect suggests roominess and comfort.

No one yet has been quite able to match the ability of the English tailor in "building" such an overcoat.

Here there are a number of overcoats ready for immediate wear direct from the best English tailors.

Young Men's Suits—Norfolk and Sack Suits in sizes 33 to 40, in exclusive De Pinna models, $25 to $55, ready for service.

These suits made to measure $55 to $65.

Young Men's Overcoats—Roomy Overcoats in correct English models, belted or slip-on styles, in tweeds and cheviots, sizes 33 to 44, $25 to $60.

"Anniped" Shoes—In our selections of shoes of quality for young men special attention is given to providing lasts that represent the final word in stylish footwear for day, dress and evening wear. There has been no variation in the quality of "Anniped" Shoes since the War began.

Haberdashery—Items of Neckwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear and other accessories of dress for young men, shown by De Pinna, are correct in every detail.

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Travel in Comfort and Save Time Between NEW YORK and MONTREAL

Windsor Station—the D. & H. Montreal Terminal.

TAKE the Delaware & Hudson. International service between two of the finest terminals in the world:—Windsor Station, Montreal, and Grand Central Terminal, New York.

Two trains daily each way—day and night trains. Magnificent lake and mountain scenery—through Pullman service—restful comfort at night. Both terminals near big hotels and city centers.

Business men in particular will appreciate the speed and comfort of Delaware & Hudson service—the shortest, quickest, best line between Montreal and New York.

Leave Grand Central Terminal 8:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

W. J. MELLIN, Gen. Traffic Manager
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New York City Office 1354 Broadway

the D. & H.
now using Windsor Station at Montreal

The $5,000,000 Windsor Station covers 6,000,000 square feet and is in the very heart of Montreal. It resembles a huge Gothic castle and is indeed a landmark and a sight for tourists. Now used by the Delaware & Hudson and the Canadian Pacific.

Grand Central Terminal, the D. & H. New York Terminal

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Women's Serge Dresses

in navy blue, presenting smart, attractive modes for Autumn and early Winter wear, are featured in stock at

$22.50, 25.00, 32.50 & 38.00

(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

What $23 or $25 Will Do for You in a Suit at Saks

¶ It will first of all give you style of a degree so far attained in no other clothes at these prices.

¶ It will give you a quality of tailoring such as can only be found in suits at these prices when they come to you first hand—and not from a middleman who subsists on second profits.

¶ These enable you to select from a variety of woolens, patterns and colorings that have been assembled only after extraordinary effort—and which only Saks has assembled at $23 and $25.

¶ It will afford more latitude in point of models than the average New Yorker ever thought of seeing at a popular price. Models in which a little difference in a lapel, a cuff, or a pocket has made all the difference in the world in the finished garment. *Fifth Floor.*

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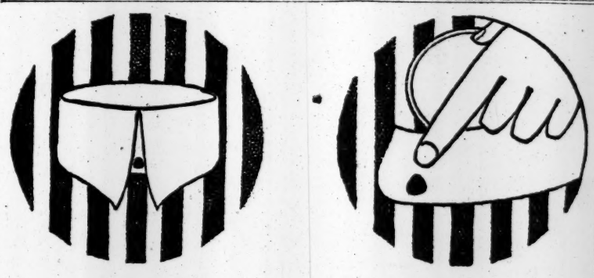

JACK TAR

THE seasons smartest style. The slightly rolling points are distinctive—the oval buttonhole is an exclusive feature of

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Nearly Nine Millions in Nine Months

In nine months of 1917 The New York Times published 8,979,348 lines of advertisements, a gain of 852,625 lines compared with the corresponding period in 1916, 2,100,251 lines more than in the corresponding period in 1915—deducting help and situation wanted advertisements, a greater volume and a greater gain than any other New York newspaper.

Average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, 357,225 for six months ended Sept. 30, 1917, an increase of 70 per cent. in five years, an increase of 149 per cent. in ten years.

MITCHEL GETS MORE REPUBLICAN SUPPORT

Four District Committees Repudiate Result of Recent Primary.

C. B. HUBBELL FOR MAYOR

Head of State Prison Commission Says the Issues Remove the Situation from Partisan Politics.

The Mitchel-Fusion campaign managers said yesterday that a city-wide swing of popular approval has set in in favor of Mayor Mitchel's candidacy and that the Mayor's appeal for support on the ground of patriotism was lining up for him forces which there was no indication would be for him before he accepted a popular independent nomination. The Mayor's attacks upon Charles F. Murphy, William R. Hearst, and those opposed to President Wilson's war policy, it was said, have met with ready response and the Mayor has been urged to keep up this line of campaign until Election Day.

The change toward the Mayor has already set in among the Republicans, who bitterly opposed his renomination, according to Emory R. Buckner, the Mayor's campaign manager.

"The people of New York are now having a direct primary," said Mr. Buckner, "and the issues are patriotism and the return of Tammany rule. So strong is this issue that last night four Republican district committees by formal resolutions indorsed Mitchel for Mayor and repudiated the so-called recent primaries. It was pointed out by members of the Republican Party that such repudiation was not irregular because it has always been the policy of the Republican Party to stand for Fusion and nonpartisanship in municipal elections. Indeed, the Supreme Court had to tell the Democratic Party on one occasion that party regularity could not be determined by the stand of any party man in a municipal election.

"In the Coffey case the Court held that the only test of regular party standing was State and national elections, and that a man could not be whipped out of his party by Court proceedings because he had failed to support his party nominees in a municipal election. These four Republican organizations that declared for Mitchel last night put out the first punch. The second punch was delivered when a delegation of labor men called on the Mayor and assured him of the support of labor in the coming election. Judge Seabury who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year, also voted at this popular direct primary in favor of Mitchel. The tide is rising and the people of New York will see in the coming election the complete sweeping away of party lines."

C. B. Hubbell for Mitchel.

Charles Buckley Hubbell, Chairman of the State Commission on New Prisons, came out for the Mayor yesterday and sent the Mayor this letter, assuring the Mayor of his support:

> I have rather assumed that every good citizen of New York would find it unnecessary to assure you of his earnest hope for the continuance of a municipal administration that has already made one of the cleanest chapters in the history of New York. For my own satisfaction, however, I am sending this letter to assure you of my support and to express the hope that New York may have the benefit of your splendid service for another term.
>
> The issues that you have drawn remove the situation from partisan politics and address themselves, it seems to me, to the patriotism of this great and "no mean city."

ExSenator William M. Bennett, who defeated Mayor Mitchel in the Republican primaries, issued his first statement yesterday since the recount of the primary vote showed that he was the victor. Mr. Bennett said:

"I see that the Tenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Assembly Districts at their local meetings of their County Committeemen last night indorsed Mr. Mitchel. With regard to those districts I simply desire to state that in the Fifteenth Assembly District the recount gave me a gain of 35 votes; in the Tenth I gained 38 votes and in the Eighteenth District I gained 190 votes. In the Tenth Assembly District, of which M. Schmeizel is the leader, there were errors in count in 21 out of the 40 election districts. The indorsement therefore, from these three districts comes from districts in which I was counted out to the extent of 223 votes, or almost enough by themselves to overcome the narrow margin of 335 which Mr. Mitchel had on the face of the returns. No wonder these districts are for Mitchel.

Hears of More Fraud.

"The recent Democratic Primary was more rotten than the Republican Primary. If the Democratic boxes are opened worse frauds would be discovered. I have information to the effect that in one election district in the Eighth Assembly District of Kings, 42 ballots were stuffed into the ballot box.

"I hereby pledge myself that this is the last dishonest primary that either the Democrats or Republicans will hold New York City in which for every man on Nov. 6, every vote counted for every man running at the election will be honestly counted for him.

"In addition, having been nominated by a direct appeal to the voters, I am going back to the voters and confidently predict that I shall carry every borough in New York on Election Day. They are going to help me to stamp out these frauds and bring about a situation in New York Cit yin which for every man there shall be one vote and every vote shall be counted."

Albert E. Seibert, a lawyer, who wrote Mayor Mitchel that he was for his reelection sent a letter to Mr. Bennett yesterday in which he said:

"A lifelong Republican writes this to you. If you value membership in the Republican Party as highly as I do, you will do nothing to aid Tammany Hall, now and always the representative of the vicious in politics and of every base influence in our city. This is not a Republican city. You cannot be elected, Mr. Mitchel can be. He has made good as Mayor, and as an exponent of straight Americanism has made himself necessary to the city. My duty is to vote for him. Your duty is equally plain."

When asked to comment upon the speech of Representative Murray Hulbert in Congress attacking Mayor Mitchel, Chairman Buckner said:

"Although complaining that Mayor Mitchel is trying to make a national issue out of the municipal election, Mr. Hulbert attacks the Mayor on the floor of the House of Representatives. This shows, I think, that the municipal election is a national issue. Of course Mr. Hulbert will get his speech printed free in the Congressional Record and by sending it to all of his constituents, he makes it a campaign document."

COLONEL DENIES A REPORT.

Calls Tale of Supporting Mitchel for Governor an Invention.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Colonel Roosevelt when told of the publication of an alleged comment in which he is supposed to have stated that he was going to work for Mayor Mitchel for Governor, stated:

"It is a preposterous invention. There is no foundation to it at all. At no time while with Mr. Hughes or any one else has this subject been touched upon. The whole story is absolutely untrue."

MITCHEL GREETED BY BROOKLYN CROWDS

Mayor Asks Citizens if They Want a Man Like Thompson of Chicago.

In a series of meetings in Brooklyn last night Mayor Mitchel resumed his attack on the pro-Germans of the recent past and the doubtful patriots of the present who are conspicuous among the backers of John F. Hylan. He got a ringing "No" from his audiences to the question:

"Do you want to have a Mayor like Thompson of Chicago?"

Mayor Mitchel said that the eyes of the nation were riveted on the election in New York City, and that cities cursed with pro-German and pacifist officials were praying that New York should not know a similar affliction.

At Saengerbund Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, the Mayor said:

"I came here with particular satisfaction to continue this campaign for the maintenance of honest American government in the City of New York. The eyes of the country are on New York. The people of Chicago are asking, 'Do you want to have a Mayor like Thompson?' The people of Philadelphia are asking, 'Do you want a Mayor like the Mayor of Philadelphia?' They want to know whether these forces that get their inspiration from Berlin are to guide the municipal government of New York for the next four years.

"Now, gentlemen, think well of what you are going to do in this campaign. It is for you to decide. Will it be Murphy and Murphyism, Hearst and the German influence, or a government inspired by the ideal of service and guided from one year's end to the other by a desire to serve the nation and guided by the ideals of America?"

After defending and explaining the purchase of Dreamland Park and other parks by the city, Mayor Mitchel said that Hylan, if elected, would not be likely to give much attention to parks for the city's children.

"Mr. Hylan will have more to do," he continued, "going up to visit his friend in Eighty-sixth Street who writes editorials not to send our men to Europe when we declare war."

Mayor Mitchel was applauded several times when he described the striking improvements in the Police Department which had taken place under Commissioner Arthur Woods.

MINERS CONDEMN I. W. W.

Southern Coal Workers Express Loyalty to the Government.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4.—The convention of United Mine Workers of America, in East Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky here today formally ratified the agreement entered into last week in Washington between representatives of the union and the coal operators of the district. Between 16,000 and 18,000 men will resume work.

The union strongly expressed its loyalty to the American Government and condemned the I. W. W. as an "illegitimate organization, trying to harass the Government in the successful prosecution of the war."

BENNETT LOSES IN REPUBLICAN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

of mind. Every capital in Europe, every capital in every neutral State, every thinking man and woman in the United States, is looking to the election this Fall in the City of New York to determine whether or not our great people are behind the Government and the purposes for which this war is being fought, and when the verdict comes, whether true or not, if Mr. Mitchel is defeated, flags will be flung in the capitals of the Central Powers, and if he is elected there will be rejoicing throughout the world. This is the second city of the world, and the first in the Western Hemisphere. The City of New York has as many or more votes than any one of forty-four States of the Union, and she is rightly looked to, with her great cosmopolitan population, as a guide and a prophecy of public opinion in the United States. Now, can we as Republicans, placing this country first, putting our duty to it and to this great and beloved city far above anything else, thinking of the boys whom we have sent, some of whom are somewhere over there tonight waiting to hear the verdict of this, the only great city to speak this Fall upon the question which is uppermost in their minds?

Says the Issue Is Patriotism.

"Can we as Republicans hesitate to stand for the things that we believe will give courage to our people and our Government and our soldiers, and bring dismay to the ranks of our enemies? One thing more. It doesn't make any difference whether we want it or not, the issue of patriotism has been put into this campaign.

"I want this great party to place its belief in this city, and the good of this city above mere party regularity and name. I want it to stand for the things that are to make our country what it ought to be in this fight to civilization. I want it to remember that the man who directly or indirectly effects this result adversely to patriotism and free democracy and good government, whether in the nation, State, or city, is to be held to a double responsibility, and the party that follows him, in my opinion, will go down to deserved political oblivion. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hope that the resolution which has been offered, so far as it relates to Mr. Bennett, will be overwhelmingly defeated in this Republican Committee."

Job Hedges, the next speaker, said that less than three weeks ago it was the dominant belief among men in the city that Mr. Mitchel would succeed himself, but since then, he said, a new element had been injected, and he raised a laugh when he added that he was convinced there were more candidates for Mayor than he knew of. Regularity, he said, was the right of a man to call himself a Republican and be eligible.

He said that every county in the city had gone on record for the proposition of Fusion in this campaign, either by vote of its Executive Committee or of its County Committee, and that this was as much of a matter of regularity as the result at the primaries. Referring to the result of the primaries in Richmond, where Mr. Mitchel was defeated, Mr. Hedges said:

"I want to know if a garbage plant in Richmond can make a New York Republican regular."

Mr. Hedges went on:

"Every one in this room knows, if he knows anything, that probably one thousand of those votes for Bennett were cast for William S. Bennett. Everybody who wants to know it knows there were other reasons for many of the votes. It takes no analysis at all to see that the question has not been tried out, and yet the vote is there. Now we are asked in this resolution to reverse this County Committee's action before, to reverse its previous action of its Executive Committee, and by resolution of this body to repeal the action of the voters of the primaries in this county. Now, every one can say, 'Well, that leads to the same rule in every other county.' All right. We cannot help that. If they knew as much as we do, they would not have done as they did do."

Denies Bennett Is Regular.

Mr. Hedges denied that Mr. Bennett was a regular Republican, as he had often opposed a Republican candidate for office and in 1912 had turned Progressive.

"I have not any objection to Mr. Bennett desiring to be Mayor," said Mr. Hedges. "I have a decided objection to his saying to any Republican who has been a Republican before he was born, so far as party service goes, that he has a right to represent the Republican Party as the result of these past primaries."

Between Mitchel and Bennett, the speaker said that every one in the room knew that Mitchel was the only one who had a possible chance of winning. Albert J. Berwin, leader of the Seventh Assembly District, then took up the cudgels for Bennett. He said that his district, by a large majority, would support the vote cast for Mr. Bennett in the primary.

John M. Gregg, a colored member of the committee, then got the floor and, after attacking Mayor Mitchel for his stand on patriotism, he launched into the war and threw the hall into great confusion by declaring that any one had the right to sympathize with Germany.

There were cries of "Throw him out!" and several nearest the speaker made a movement as if to carry out the suggestion. There were cries of Mitchel all over the hall, and it was several minutes before order was restored. The speaker was allowed to continue a short time longer by promising not to discuss the war.

Joseph Levenson, leader of the First Assembly District, next took the platform and made a plea for the Bennett resolution. He said the Republicans had registered their approval of Mr. Bennett at the polls and it was the duty of the County Committee to indorse him. He said:

"The Borough of Manhattan notwithstanding all the talk about patriotism or lack of patriotism voted for Mitchel. The German sections of Yorkville and elsewhere in Manhattan passed up large votes for Mitchel. Mitchel carried every Assembly district of Manhattan. Mitchel carried Irish districts, and Jewish districts, and American districts, if you want to term some districts as such, carried German districts and Italian districts, so you cannot raise the issue of patriotism; but the fact is that the other boroughs of the greater city voting as Republicans refused to accept the dictation of New York County and said they did not want Mr. Mitchel. Now, if it is an issue of patriotism you must make your fight against Mr. Morris Hillquit and the Socialist Party, because that party stands for treason, and the issue in this fight is to keep down the Hillquit vote as a protest vote against our Government in this time of stress."

The next speaker was Senator Ogden L. Mills, now a Captain in the army, who has just returned from France. He made a strong plea for the committee to vote down the Bennett resolution and indorse the Mayor. He denied that Mayor Mitchel had created the patriotic issue. That was done, he said, by men like Senator La Follette, the I. W. W. conspiracy, the People's Council, the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota, and the seditious press, foreign and English, fighting the cause of the Kaiser.

He was loudly cheered when he added:

"A counry-wide propaganda carried on by the agents and the money of Germany to foster a premature peace created the patriotic issue, and the fact that throughout his public and private life John Purroy Mitchel has been a clean-cut, energetic, courageous, fighting American, creates that issue."

I. L. Honnigmann at this point made the motion that the resolution be laid on the table. A roll call was ordered, and when it was half through, Sena or Mills insisted that many of the members misunderstood its purpose and did not know just what they were voting for. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig explained that the motion meant that the resolution to indorse Mr. Bennett would not be acted upon, and then many demanded that a new roll call be taken.

The hall was in the utmost confusion by this time, the Bennett supporters yelling for the roll call to proceed. Chairman Koenig finally obtained order and the new call was taken. The motion to table the resolution was lost by 203 votes and then the vote on the original resolution was taken. After it had been lost by 620 votes the meeting was adjourned.

Senator Mills said after the meeting that the Mitchel supporters would offer a Mitchel resolution at the next meeting of the committee on Oct. 18. He said the Mitchel men did not want to force the issue at this time, as there was a possibility of the committee indorsing the Mayor by a unanimous vote later.

Best way to save Wheat is to eat Corn; best way to eat corn is—

POST TOASTIES

says Bobby

HOW THE U. S. ENTERS WAR.

OCTOBER CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS TODAY.

October issue of Current History Magazine of The New York Times has a survey of what the U. S. has done in the first six months of the war—*also*

September phases of War Developments in Army, Navy, Air, Camp, Field, Chancellery, Congress—*also*

The Diplomacy, Official Utterances, Official Documents, Official Reports—*also*

The Richest Literature, the Human Interest Documents, etc. 220 pages, with 16 pages Illustrations, 20 pages cartoons.

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BUY A BOND AND SAVE A SOLDIER.

Gidding

CONSERVE NON-PERISHABLE FOODS AND HELP WIN THE WAR

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

emphasizes

SMART DAY DRESSES

for Street and Informal wear

Tailored Serges—Braided Embroidered—and beaded effects

Semi-tailored Velvets—smart but simple models in Untrimmed Draped Velvets—also introducing the new

ENVELOPE DRESSES,

one of this season's most striking innovations of the *Callot and Premet collections.*

B. Altman & Co.

The Men's Wear Dep't

on the Sixth Floor, has just received a shipment of authenticated

"SAM BROWN" BELTS

for the completion of the Army officer's accoutrement.

The price is . . $10.50

The Boys' Clothing Department on the same floor, is featuring "Sam Brown" Junior Belts

at $8.50

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets New York

Gentlemen's Furnishings

For Fall Wear

Reg. Trade Mark

Men's Underwear—Vassar Union Suits and two-piece garments. All weights, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan Cotton, Merino, Natural Wool, All Silk, and Silk and Wool of Domestic and Foreign Makes.

Hosiery—Pure Silk, Cotton, Lisle and Wool in plain and fancy colors.

Neckwear—Open end Scarfs with slip-bands in good assortments of prevailing styles.

Pajamas and Night Shirts—With surplice necks or collars attached. White and colored Madras, fancy and plain Silks, Viyella and Outing Flannel and Mercerized fabrics.

Manhattan Shirts—For Full Dress and Tuxedo wear, also Negligee Shirts with laundered or soft cuffs in colored and White fabrics for street wear.

Bath Robes—Light and heavy weight silks, Viyella Flannel, Turkish Toweling, Blanket and Imported Wool Dressing Gowns.

Smoking Jackets—Of Jersey Cloth, Velvet and double-faced Broadcloth.

Sweater Jackets—With or without collars, Scotch Wool, Vicuna and Alpaca in plain and fancy colors.

Sleeveless Wool Vests and Wool Reefers in good assortment.

Dress Waistcoats—Made of Pique, from $5.00 up.

Gloves—For Street or Dress wear, from $2.00 per pair.

Knitted Silk Reefers—For Full Dress or Motor wear, in the newest Imported and Domestic makes.

Men's Handkerchiefs

Plain Hemstitched in all widths of hem, $3.00 to 60.00 per dozen.

Hemstitched, with Cords and Tapes, in a large variety of designs, $6.00, 9.00 and 12.00 per dozen and up.

Liberty Loan Bonds

After the war is won you will be prouder and richer for having bought Liberty Bonds. Further information gladly given at the booth in our store, 34th Street entrance.

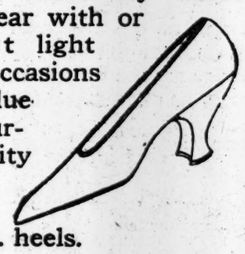
James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Streets

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue at 19th Street — 548 Fifth Ave. at 45th Street

AT $5—A slim beautifully-made pump to wear with or without spats yet light enough for formal occasions—an exceptional value and an ideal all-purpose low shoe. Quality patent leather or dull calfskin. Graceful Louis XV. heels.



Lend your money loyally to the Government at four per cent. interest—Buy Liberty Bonds

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS

WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Week-End Specials in Wearables

Special Prices for Friday & Saturday

SUITS—Expressive of the Newest

Broadcloth Suits

Special 37.50

(*Model illustrated.*)

Designed in Concord, green or navy blue.

The convertible collar is a bit unusual in its pleasing line. Then, too, the folded flaps on the pockets are individual. Sizes for misses. This is a reg. $44.75 suit.

Many other broadcloth suits of distinction in this group.

Broadcloth Suits, Special, 23.75

Also suits of serge and poplin—colors, navy, green, brown and black. Kerami mole collars on some, others in mannish styles—sizes for women and misses.

All alterations free of charge.

Serge—That Is to Say, Smart—Frocks

SPECIAL PRICES

Serge Frocks—long waistline—adjustable sash belts—high or low—some with braid embroidered bodices—some with white cloth collars.

Colors—navy, green, brown and black. Special 13.50

Many other interesting frocks in this group.

Tailored Serge Frocks—straight-line or side draped models—many embroidered—some coat models—all carefully tailored as to stitching and buttons—these show the newest style features. Sizes for women and misses. Special 18.50

Finer Serge Frocks—new pleated tunic or strictly tailored coat models—normal or semi-high waistline—distinctive styles every one 24.50

DRESS DEP'T—SECOND FLOOR.

HATS With the Distinctive Smartness Expected in Expensive Models

But This Group of Samples Is Specially Marked 7.50

Altho these really are $10.00 and $12.50 hats—BECAUSE THEY ARE SAMPLES they are marked at this strikingly low price.

Some are hand blocked—some are of hatter's plush—some have iridescent pheasant bandings—a few are audacious panne velvet sailors—a purple panne velvet has two unusual ornaments of burnt goose feathers—but there, it will never do to tell of an individual hat (every one is so definitely smart) for just the very one described might be gone—there isn't a single duplicate in the group.

These are the hats you wear serenely—for you know their smartness of line or originality of color combination has a charm that no copy could ever attain.

Black and interesting Fall colors, of course.

MILLINERY DEPT.—THIRD FLOOR.

M-E-N OVERCOATS

Special Prices for Friday and Saturday

Every one of these garments is guaranteed to give satisfactory wear—and our reliability stands behind every sale made.
Fabrics—wool and wool mixtures—kerseys, worsteds and cheviots; also meltons.
Box and Trench models.

Wool Overcoats—
Light or dark gray, grayish blue, brown, green, navy and black—Chesterfield velvet collar—sizes for the average and stout figures 17.95
Overcoats of better quality—in brown, Oxford or black—Box coat—plain back, $19.95

Overcoats—
Winter weight—gray mixtures, Oxfords and black—box and Trench models—single and double breasted—patch or slash pockets—complete range of sizes 14.95

Men's Overcoats—
Khaki colors—gray or black—Trench or regular models—full range of sizes—special for beginning of season 12.50

Medium Weight Top Coats—
Straight and Trench models—Oxford and black—all sizes—both regular and for stout figures 14.95

Raincoats—
Excellent quality from well-known makers—light weight—tan or dark gray—all sizes 14.50

Slicker or Poncho Raincoats—
Special 4.95

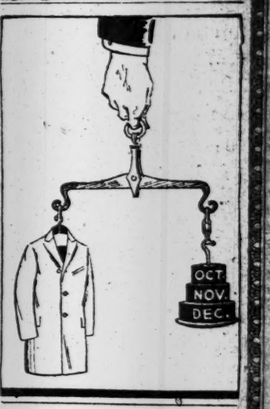
OVERCOAT DEP'T.—THIRD FLOOR
Take elevator from Men's Dept., Main Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Fifty-Fifty With the Season

A fall-weight overcoat will nicely balance the chill in the atmosphere that you feel when you start downtown in the morning and uptown at night. If it warms up at noon you won't mind carrying the coat over your arm, it weighs so little

Men's Autumn Overcoats at $19.75

Chesterfield model, silk lined throughout—a good example of conservative style and tailoring. Of dark oxford twilled thibet. Elsewhere they would cost you more.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

Men's Imported Motor Coats at $49.75

These coats are made of heavy wool fleece and are lined with camel's hair and wool lining—offering ample protection against the cold and wind. Cut with full skirts, have roll storm collars, bellows patch pockets and three-button belts. Colors are Cambridge and Oxford gray and brown. You will have a hard time finding their equal at the price.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

An Extra Pair of Trousers, $4.75

Worn to business with any dark coat they will lengthen the usefulness of your suits. Carefully tailored of fine worsted in combinations of gray, black and white stripes. For men who measure from 29 to 48 inches around the waist.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

The Sale of Office Supplies and Commercial Stationery, now in progress, will reduce your office expenses.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Rear.

Bath Sandals From Japan, 39c

These inexpensive, yet serviceable bath sandals are made in sizes for both men and women. Straw, with cross straps on top to hold them on.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Two Styles in Men's Gloves

Tan Cape Walking Gloves, Prixseam sewn, one clasp fasteners. Four needle flat back or double drawn spear embroidery. Gusseted fingers. $1.59

Tan Cape Gloves, Milanese silk lined, Prixseam sewn, round corners, one clasp fastenings. Double draw spear backs. $1.74

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Those Who Commute may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains, and they will find everything ready for them when they start on the trip back home in the late afternoon.

"Fall Leaves"

That is the title of one of the handsomest booklets we have ever gotten out—very little to read but a portfolio of charming pictures to look at. If all you need is a reminder to start your fall planting and beautifying, phone us today—we're ready to help;—but if you still need persuasion send for "Fall Leaves" right away—a card will do,—and we'll add something else that will please you.

I. HICKS & SON

Sixty Years of Knowing How

WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.

JUDGE HYLAN OPENS FIGHT FOR BALLOTS

Devotes Much of Campaign Speech in Brooklyn to Attacks on Mitchel.

DECRIES THE WAR ISSUE

Declares His Purpose Is "to Banish Invisible Government and Boss Rule" from City Hall.

Judge John F. Hylan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, made the first speech of his campaign in Brooklyn in Prospect Hall last night. The speech itself did not make so great an impression as some of his friends had hoped, owing to the fact that Judge Hylan read it from manuscript, but before and after it was delivered the candidate received a great ovation from about 5,000 persons. There was a parade of several thousand men through South Brooklyn before the meeting, and there was much flag waving and red fire. When the candidate entered the hall the audience jumped to its feet and, led by several bands, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and waved thousands of small American flags.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Fusion Committee, and many of the Democratic candidates made speeches. Judge Hylan entered the hall late, while Sheriff Alfred E. Smith was addressing the gathering, and the crowd was on its feet at once, cheering wildly. Bowing and smiling as he went, Judge Hylan made his way to the platform. The cheering lasted less than a minute.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Bell of the County Committee, who introduced ex-Controller Bird S. Coler, the Chairman of the meeting. Peter S. Brady, President of the Allied Printing Trades Association, was the first speaker. After him came Senator Daniel J. Griffin, the candidate for Sheriff.

Judge Hylan spoke, in part, as follows:

"Before we take up the issues of this campaign—the problems of municipal government and how they are to be met—I want to make one statement: It is a statement I have made in substance on three occasions in this campaign. I make it again so that no man can say he does not know where I stand.

"My first consideration is my country. It is the country for which my father fought to preserve the Union in the dark days of '61. Corporal Thomas F. Hylan, Company K, New York Volunteers, was one of the first to answer President Lincoln's call. It is the country to whose institutions and opportunity I owe all that I am. It is the country for which I now stand ready to give all that I have. Where my father stood in '61 I stand today, ready to uphold the hand of the President as he champions the rights of mankind."

Judge Hylan then quoted from his letter of acceptance and from a newspaper interview following his designation by the Democratic Fusion Committee, in which he decried the war as an issue in a municipal campaign. Then he went on:

"This constant attempt (on the part of Mr. Mitchel and his backers) to create the impression in the minds of the people that in some way I am disloyal to my own country is a base, contemptible, cowardly conspiracy to poison the minds of the people and to hide corruption and wrongdoing behind the American flag. Any man who stays at home and who attempts to seek votes by capitalizing the sacrifices made by men who do the actual fighting is the worst kind of a slacker.

"In accepting the nomination tendered him by his hand-picked Fusion Committee of 250—a nomination which the people refused him in the primaries—Mr. Mitchel said: 'The issues of this campaign are: Has my administration been honest, nonpartisan, uncontrolled, and businesslike?'

"Mr. Mitchel offered the issue, the people challenged it, and denied him the Republican nomination. Though to do so it was necessary to frustrate election frauds worse than those of the days of John Y. McKane.

Hylan Assails Mitchel.

"Having lost the nomination in spite of the debauchery of the first direct primary held for the office of Mayor in New York City, he now wraps himself and his corrupt administration in the folds of the American flag and he says: 'You who are patriotic citizens must take me, Rockefeller, Reynolds, primary frauds, and all because if you do not I will claim that the people who vote against me are traitors.' Is there a spark of patriotism or honor in a man who will raise such a question?

"When the candidate for any office dares to intimate that his defeat is a sign that the great Metropolis of America is disloyal, he offers aid and comfort to the enemy with the same recklessness of the interest of the United States that characterizes the infamous attempt to fold the American flag around his Rockaway Point real estate deals. I say to you that to raise such an issue is the grossest disloyalty to the American people and their President. It is an insult to every man in this city.

It is a deliberate and cunning attempt to blackjack men who are real patriots into voting for a candidate despite the corruption of his administration.

"The good old flag has been waved to save many a poor show, but this is the first time that a Mayor has resorted to waving the American flag in his endeavor to cover up and continue the scandalous administration he has given the citizens of this city for the last four years."

Judge Hylan then took up the City Hall meeting of last Monday at which Mayor Mitchel accepted an independent nomination, referred to Mr. Hughes as "the Rockefeller trustee and the city payroll advocate," and ended with the sentence:

"But let me tell you they cannot hide Mr. Reynolds behind Old Glory."

"When Mr. Mitchel talks about disloyalty," Mr. Hylan continued, "he does it because he does not want to talk about Reynolds. He wants the people to forget the primary frauds which were committed in his behalf. He wants the people to forget that he has turned the control of the education of their children over to the Rockefeller interests which committed outrages against the working people of this country in the mine fields of Colorado and in the refineries of Bayonne. He would like you to forget that little private dinner which he and the members of the 'Vagabondia' crew gave to his friend Reynolds. It is not pleasant to have the people talking about the fact that he dined with Reynolds at $140 a plate while the Police Department under the direction of the Mayor's Commissioner and a doctor in the pay of one of the Rockefeller agencies was teaching the people how to live on 25 cents a day.

"He would like to have the people of Brooklyn forget the fact that he denied us borough autonomy and that he refused to obey the plain mandate of the city charter and appoint a sanitary superintendent for the borough at a time when a terrible epidemic was killing and crippling thousands of our babies. Of course, they will tell you that the Mayor only a few weeks ago appointed a sanitary superintendent and declared in favor of borough autonomy. But when the Mayor did that he was very sick politically. In fact, the evidence then has shown it to be a political deathbed repentance.

"Everybody knows that this administration does not speak the truth. It is not conceivable that the majority of the members of the rank and file of the Republican Party who were not too utterly disgusted with the whole mess to go to the polls, could have voted to reject the Mayor, if they believed his profession of virtue, if they believed that his administration had been efficient, honest, decent and democratic.

"In the face of the primary fraud and recount, he appeared before the Republican General Committee of Kings County, whose constituents had emphatically and overwhelmingly condemned him, and told them the issue was 'clean government.' Is clean government ever predicated upon dirty ballots? He says he did not want to run but the Moneybund forced him to run in the face of the people's rejection. Failing to impress with other issues, the Mayor now seeks election at the behest of the Moneybund on the ground that he is a 'War Mayor.'

"There is one figure in this campaign that looms above all others. That figure is the connecting link between the present Administration and the Moneybund whose every order the Mayor has obediently carried out. That man is the intimate friend of the Mayor, and now under indictment."

Digressing for a moment to assert that "the Mayor has played into the hands of the foundations and has turned our public schools over to the domination of the Rockefeller interest" Judge Hylan took up the subject of municipal ownership.

Praises Municipal Ownership.

"The greatest service," he said, "that can be performed for the people of this city is the instituting of municipal ownership and operation of our public utilities. If the people control these public service corporations invisible government will be swept aside. The agents of invisible government live for the purpose of securing special privilege at the expense of the people.

"The Rockefeller domination of our present city Government has for its primary object the protection and perpetuation of license and oppression of the people. I stand for municipal ownership and operation of all the city's public utilities. Municipal ownership has stood the test. It has won its way and today is more widespread than ever before."

Judge Hylan quoted at length from one, whom he described as a "celebrated writer on the subject of municipal ownership." In the city of New York, he continued, there were 102 public utility corporations. Then he went on, after telling of the revenues of the various corporations:

"When the people realize that John D. Rockefeller and a dozen other millionaires now backing Mayor Mitchel for re-election control these companies and are the chief beneficiaries of these immense revenues is there any one foolish enough to believe that they are in favor of municipal ownership or that their activities on behalf of Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and their running mates are prompted by any other spirit than that of personal profit and personal interest in keeping the people of the city under corporate control, for which purpose they have found John Purroy Mitchel at all times a willing tool?

"These selfish owners of public utilities cannot hide their designs in the folds of our glorious flag. They tell you that the Mayor is a 'fighting Mayor' and they ask you to keep him on the job. Fighting for whom and on the job for whom? For Rockefeller, Reynolds, and the New York Central Railroad Company, fighting to obscure from the people's vision the iniquities of the Staten Island garbage contract given to William M. Greve, Reynolds's business associate. A contract which Greve says is worth $10,000,000 to them. Fighting to obscure from the people's vision the Dreamland scandal and the Rockaway scandal. Fighting for the New York Central, which has not yet given up hope of grabbing Riverside Park and water fronts along the Hudson valued at over $250,000,000. Fighting to prevent exposure of further scandals of which the people as yet know nothing. Fighting always against the people's interest and on behalf of the billionaire band which cries out that we must take Mitchel again or be branded a traitor city.

Explains His Purposes.

"My fight is to restore the City Government to the people. My fight is on behalf of our children and our children's children to retain for them an educational system of equal opportunity for all, free from the Rockefeller-Steel Trust control. My fight is to deport the tax-eating out-of-town fake experts. My fight is to banish invisible government and boss rule from the City Hall. My fight is to destroy dishonesty in the public service and build up a government for the people of this city which will give them a sane, economical, commonsense administration of the city's business.

"My fight is to take from the hands of monopoly the control of our public utilities and administer them for the profit of all the people. My fight is to drive out from the shadows where they lurk the wolves that have been preying upon the property owners and rent payers. My fight is to sweep out of the City Hall those who seek to perpetuate their profligacy, their misrule, and to make political capital out of a patriotism which is the birthright of us all."

THREE AND INSEPARABLE

Trying to secure economy in a building operation, without including quality and speed, is like trying to make an omelet without eggs.

It simply cannot be done.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Mallory Hats
with the "Cravenette" Finish
$3.50

¶ The-man-about-town will find "Mallory" hats with the "Cravenette" finish will give far better service than any other hats made. They hold to their original lines and retain their coloring much longer than any other headgear introduced. The model *illustrated* is only one of many now being featured at Saks'.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.
Sole N. Y. Agents

Have Good Hair and Clean Scalp

On retiring rub the scalp with Cuticura Ointment the end of forefinger, getting the scalp skin, not on hair. Cover head for night. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water. Rinse with tepid water. Cuticura can do many other things equally well for the skin and scalp. Nothing better, purer or sweeter, for every-day toilet use.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6A, Boston." Sold everywhere.

"Paris in New York"
Café des Beaux-Arts
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARSOZ.

Save 30% to 50% on Tires
Also on Tubes; Of Best Makes; in FIRSTS and SECONDS.
The Largest Assortment in New York Of 3,500 and 5,000 Mile Tires.
Ford Sizes, $6.00 to $12.50
Bolted and Used Tires Very Cheap.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
All Department now located at 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.
Buy a Liberty Bond

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DIRECT FROM WHOLESALER
5 POUNDS Delivered Free $1.25

In Greater New York and within 300 miles. C.O.D. on cash with order. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back.

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Before October 9 Rolls Around Buy
PYRENE

Celebrating National Fire Prevention Day, October 9th, will be a mockery with a terror stricken wife in an unprotected home.

Today get Pyrene for your home and automobile. Pyrene kills small fires in a twinkling. Makes your inflammable dwelling safe. Makes your wife glad.

AT ALL ELECTRICAL AND AUTO SUPPLY AND HARDWARE DEALERS IN THIS CITY

Pyrene KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

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¾ Ton, $845. 1 Ton, $1390.
1½ Ton, $1585. 2 Ton, $2100.

HERRMANN MOTOR TRUCK CO., Inc.
607-615 W. 57th St.
Phone Col. 5872.

20,000 AIRPLANES NOW BEING BUILT

Continued from Page 1.

of the Summer have been, and the early Fall will be, devoted to this essential groundwork.

"United States airplanes are being constructed both in this country and abroad. Approximately one-fourth of the number soon needed will be made abroad.

"Provision has been made also for the manufacture of the many accessories necessary to aircraft service at the front. Sources of supply for machine guns, observation apparatus, cameras, scientific instruments of navigation and precision, and many other specialties of the aircraft art have been provided. Both in this country and abroad this work has been under direction of skilled men.

"The designing of the 'Liberty Motor,' previously referred to by the Secretary of War as probably the greatest single achievement of the war, has been accorded foreign recognition. Our allies have already asked for samples of these motors and are investigating the possibilities of quantity production in this country.

"The United States today is in practical control of many of the materials required for the manufacture of aircraft, both for this Government and its allies. Steps have been taken for the conservation and distribution of such materials and the great resources of this country.

"Under the direction of the Aircraft Production Board there is being accomplished an international standardization in the tests of materials and their specifications, so that through a unification of the demands upon this country there may be full utility of our resources.

"If the operations of the land forces of the country are directed by a General Staff the aviation service may lay claim to an 'International General Staff.' More than 30 of the air service experts of the allied nations have come to Washington, and are on regular duty with the officers of the army and navy air services and with the members of the aircraft production board. The best men of the air services of the allied countries have been loaned to this Government, and were sent here to aid in getting our aviation program under way with the fewest possible mistakes and the greatest economy in time.

"There has been a remarkably gratifying response to the call for avaitors. This country has an unlimited supply of young men possessing courage, self-reliance, good judgment and decision—the things required in the air service. This service, appealing to both the imagination and patriotism of such young men, is today fitting thousands of Americans for flying.

"The ground schools conducted by several of our great universities are turning out cadets steadily. Twenty-four flying schools have been authorized and construction work is up to schedule.

"Realizing there would be a shortage in the beginning of American-built training planes, a successful substitute plan was evolved. Arrangement was made with the allied countries for the acceptance of our cadet students for final training upon foreign soil. These men are being trained in our uniforms and will be turned over as finished aviators to the fighting forces in France.

"American aviators are today in training in all the allied countries. They are now undergoing intensive training behind several of the battlefronts. The sending of great numbers of American aviators abroad, and the rapidity of training preparations at the flying schools in the United States—such as the one near Dayton—indicate the scope of the work of the aviation section since funds were made available for an army of aviators.

"There is practically no limit to the number of aerial fighters which the United States can, and will, furnish in the war for democracy. No time has been lost in experiments. The machines which have already proved successful will be reproduced in large numbers in this country. Through negotiations consummated through the Aircraft Board there has been established the principle of the free interchange of manufacturing and patent rights. There exists today the closest co-operation among the allied nations in sending a great aerial fleet above the battlefronts. When this nation's army moves up to participate in the fighting the eyes of her navy will be ready.

"The Signal Corps and its staff of foreign advisers are well satisfied with the progress made since the designing of the 'Liberty Motor.' It is not possible to make public the details of the work accomplished. The War Department can only say that its earlier expectations and hopes for the consummation of our extensive aircraft program are being more than realized."

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By
THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

Look sharp to the fabric in your clothes this season. Wool is scarce; and the requirements of the government will make it still scarcer. It's a season when the ability of Brill Brothers to give you the remarkable Kuppenheimer values means more to you New York men than ever.

For half a century the reputation of The House of Kuppenheimer has rested on the unequalled quality of its fabrics.
Fractional sizes and special models assure every man a fit. Conservative styles for the business and professional man. Up-to-date styles for young men, as always. Suits, $22.50 to $45. Overcoats, $22.50 to $65.

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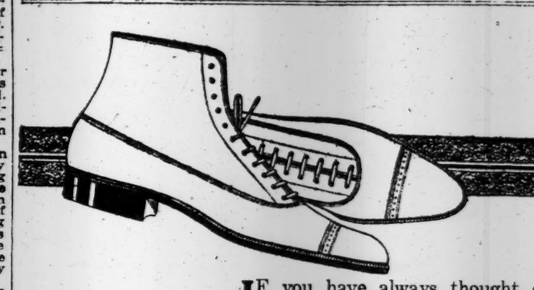
Come in, or write for new Kuppenheimer Style Book



IF you have always thought of a "comfort shoe" as an awkward, carpet-slipper affair you are behind the times.

Style and ease are united perfectly in the DR. A. REED CUSHION SHOE. But it takes shoemaking skill and the patented felt and cork cushion to bring about this blend.

Best of all, the style is the kind that stays with the shoe to the last wearing, and the comfort starts as soon as you first put it on.

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For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO. — For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

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Comparisons Show the Value of Concentration

From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Plane Geometry	88	Algebra I	74
English I	60	Algebra II	74
English II	60	Cicero	83
French II	60	Advanced Latin Composition	93
Physiography	78	Physics	81
		Chemistry	93

The same student spent three years in a well-known preparatory school in this city, and during that time passed only two subjects.

This is only one of many excellent records made by Clark School Students.

The Principal will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, and will be glad to talk to parents whose children have failed in other schools.
Write for illustrated book containing full information. (Boarding and Day Pupils.)

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Irving School founded 1890
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All grades. Thorough work. Small classes. Individual instruction. Manual training. *New gymnasium building, with large roof playground and swimming pool. Outing classes and sports in the afternoon.* Building accessible by all lines of transportation. Every room light.

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U. S. OFFICERS SEIZE OLD GERMAN PAPER

Freie Zeitung of Newark, Founded in 1858, Closed and Owners Arrested.

HELD UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

Complaint Alleges Conspiracy to Promote Success of Enemy and Encourage Disloyalty.

Acting on complaint of Chief Postal Inspector Charles E. Entemann of Newark, United States Assistant District Attorney Charles F. Lynch and a number of Secret Service agents yesterday seized the publishing plant of the New Jersey Freie Zeitung, said to be one of the oldest German language papers in that State, and arrested its two owners and three editors. The five men gave their names as Benedict Prieth and Edwin S. Prieth, publishers, and William von Katzler, Frederick J. Hartmann, and Henry Waechter. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Samuel Kessler and held in $5,000 bail for a hearing on Oct. 16.

It has been known that the Freie Zeitung, which was founded in 1858 by the father of the present publishers, has been under surveillance of the Federal authorities for several months. Complaints against the character of the editorials and the manner of presenting news have been frequently sent to Postmaster John F. Sinnott of Newark. As the result of preliminary investigations conducted by order of Postmaster General Burleson, the publishers were served on Sept. 26 with an order to show cause why their paper should not be barred from the mails because of its war attitude. This order was returnable in Washington today for argument.

Although United States Assistant District Attorney Lynch would not tell his reasons for making the raid in view of this post office case pending against the publishers, it is understood that an editorial in Tuesday's issue prompted the Government to take immediate action. Mr. Lynch also declined to comment on the effect action might have on the Washington proceedings.

The complaint filed by Chief Inspector Entemann alleged that the publishers of the Freie Zeitung had violated Section 3 of the Espionage act of June 15 of this year in that "they did unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully conspire to commit offenses against the United States to wit: They did willfully and unlawfully conspire to make and convey false reports and false statements with intent to interfere with the operation and success of the military and naval forces of the United States and to promote the success of its enemy, and they did willfully cause and attempt to cause insubordination and disloyalty and mutiny in the military and naval forces of the United States."

The acts on which the complaint was based occurred, it was stated, on Aug. 6, 12, 19, and 30 and Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 15 of this year.

While they were waiting to be arraigned before Commissioner Kessler, the Prieth brothers joked with bystanders about their arrest. They declared that they had always been loyal to the United States and had urged their readers to abide by the laws. As proof of the paper's loyalty in the past, the publishers said that in 1863 they were compelled to suspend publication for three days while they defended their office against an angry mob, which they declared took exception to editorials on the draft upholding the Government's position.

The Freie Zeitung is reported to have a circulation of 30,000, more than half of which was gained since the war began. The Federal agents removed a large auto truckload of documents and papers from the building.

DELUGE OF DEMANDS TO OUST LA FOLLETTE

Senate Committee Again Fails to Reach Decision—Effigy Hanged in Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Telegrams, letters and petitions to Senators advocating the expulsion of Senator La Follette continue to pour in, although none has been presented to the Senate for two days because the parliamentary situation prevents it.

Decision as to what action shall be taken on the petitions demanding expulsion was again postponed today by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Another meeting will be held tomorrow, when it is hoped to determine whether any action shall be taken, and if so whether before or after adjournment of the present session.

The question of a formal investigation and hearings upon Senator La Follette's speeches and statements was discussed. Several Senators were said to favor a resolution deploring his attitude and censuring him. More drastic action, such as expulsion or impeachment, it was said, is not seriously considered.

There was some sentiment in the committee for recommending investigation of Senator La Follette's speech before the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul. The committee virtually decided that there was no prima facie basis for extending any investigation, if one should be decided upon, to Senators Stone, Gronna or others named in the petitions.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Oct. 4.—Senator La Follette was hanged in effigy on a bridge just outside the city limits early today. The dummy, placarded with the Senator's name, was discovered by an automobilist, who notified the Sheriff. The figure was removed.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 4.—City Superintendents of Schools, in annual State convention here today, adopted a resolution declaring that doctrines expressed by Senator La Follette were opposed to the ideals of liberty and democracy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 4.—Deportation of Senator La Follette and his supporters through the Allies' lines to Berlin because of their "treasonable utterances" was urged in a resolution received today by Governor Cox from the Executives' Club of Toledo, representing twenty-four clubs and associations in that city.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—At a meeting today of the State Council of Defense the following resolution was voted:

"That the United States Senators from Connecticut be informed that the Connecticut State Council of Defense is in hearty sympathy with the action of the Minnesota Committee of Public Safety in seeking to rid the Senate of enemies of this country, and, further, that a copy of this resolution be sent to all of Connecticut's representatives in Congress."

DON'T WANT HARDWICK.

Invitation to Speak at Millen, Ga., Raises Storm of Indignation.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEN, Ga., Oct. 4.—The Democrats of Millen and Jenkins County object very seriously to the coming to Millen on Oct. 19 of United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick. They object to it so seriously that they have taken occasion to let the people of Georgia know that he was not invited here through any action of any organization, political or otherwise.

His invitation went from the President of the Five County Fair, J. J. Burkhalter, who is also editor of The Millen News. He issued it because he thought a speech by the Senator would draw a crowd—and the money. He admits he did not consult the Democrats of the county about it.

E. G. Daniels, President of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Jenkins County, said today that he and other loyal Democrats of Millen and Jenkins County were amazed and indignant to learn that the Senator had been invited to attend the fair.

The Grand Jury of Burke County has adopted resolutions deploring the invitation and condemning the junior Senator as a man who "by his treasonable utterances and persistent antagonism to the war policy of our great President" has brought himself into disfavor throughout the country.

It is understood that the action of the Grand Jury in passing this resolution virtually means that Burke County will not participate in any manner whatsoever in the fair.

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CONFIRMS IMPOST ON SALARIED MEN

Continued from Page 1.

gave an informal opinion that the provision exempted the pay of Senators and Representatives. They pointed to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that a Representative in Congress was "an officer of the Government." This decision was rendered recently in the case of David Lamar, who had been convicted of violating a Federal law prohibiting the impersonation of a Federal officer. In telephone conversations with members of New York banking houses and railroads, Lamar had pretended that he was A. Mitchell Palmer, then a Representative from Pennsylvania. He appealed on the ground, among others, that Congressman Palmer was not an officer of the Government within the meaning of the law. The Supreme Court held otherwise.

Under this decision, in the opinion of Treasury experts, Senators and Representatives are "officers and employes under the United States." Therefore they are exempt as far as $1,500 of their official salaries is concerned from the payment of the 8 per cent. tax which they have imposed on professional and business men and salaried men earning more than $6,000 a year. It is also probable that the Treasury Department will hold that the various perquisites of Senators and Representatives are likewise exempt. These include mileage and allowance for stationery.

Congressmen Loath to Talk.

Representatives of THE TIMES found difficulty today in inducing members of Congress to discuss the application of the excess profits tax to individual incomes. They were trying to get away, and pleaded lack of time to go into the matter. But from various sources the story of how this provision came to be inserted behind the doors of the Conference Committee without consulting the Senate and the House is being pieced together.

The tax was imposed as the outgrowth of a protest in the conference committee against letting farmers go scot free from paying from the great profits they have made out of war prices part of the expenses of the Government, when others who have made war profits were compelled to contribute heavily to the treasury. This suggestion brought objection from members of the conference committee, who represented agricultural communities. But the feeling in the committee was such that the friends of the farmers had to compromise.

Foremost among them was Representative Claude Kitchin, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Democratic leader of the House, and Chairman of the House conferees. Mr. Kitchin was mentioned today as having had the tax on excess profits made applicable to occupational incomes to offset the tax on "his little farmers." Apparently the provision was a compromise. Some members of the conference thought the excess war profits of farmers should be taxed, and Mr. Kitchin insisted on having the tax made applicable to all occupations. One member of the Conference Committee said today that the real reason the provision was inserted was to reach lawyers and physicians who received big fees.

A curious feature of the whole transaction is that a member of the Conference Committee confessed today that he did not recall having heard any discussion in the sessions of the committee of the matter of applying the excess profits tax to the earnings of professional men. That it was discussed, however, there is no doubt. Other members of the conference testify to that. But this important transaction, affecting thousands of people throughout the country, seems to have been disposed of without causing some conferees to realize its widespread application and the failure to discriminate, as in Great Britain, between those who get a living by their own efforts and those whose income is derived from stocks, bonds, remittances, and other sources classified by the British Government as "unearned increment."

A member of the Conference Committee said yesterday that the 8 per cent. tax on earnings over $6,000 would be assessed against his salary as a Senator. Today experts of the Treasury Department interpret the exemption applied to "officers and employes under the United States" as relieving Senators and Representatives of paying the additional tax that they have imposed on private citizens who earn amounts annually in excess of $6,000.

Under the same exemption which will save money for Congressmen a member of the Cabinet is exempt from the payment into the Treasury of $480 a year. The Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are spared a like amount. Ambassadors of the United States will save $920. Major Generals of the army and senior Rear Admirals of the navy will profit by the thoughtfulness of the Senate and House conferees to the extent of $160. If the tax on salaries and earned professional and business incomes were applied to the salary of the President of the United States, he would be obliged to pay into the Treasury every year the sum of $5,520.

Thinks Intent Clear.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner's office has not undertaken to make any interpretation of the 8 per cent. excess profits tax on which the House and Senate conferees have agreed. The provision did not originate with the Internal Revenue Bureau and no special study of it has yet been made. An official of the bureau said tonight:

"We think the clause is very clear, whatever may be said of the wisdom or justice of it. It will be very simple to make regulations to put the law into operation. The point of difficulty if there be one in the law is to define just who is liable to the tax as having a trade or professional occupation. It is true, as the criticism commonly heard today puts it, that the tax is laid on workers and the drones seem to be allowed to go scot free. We must also admit, unpleasant as the fact appears, that we know of no good reason from any public point of view why officers of the Government or of the States should be exempted. If we were to venture a guess it would be that the exemption of members of Congress was the thing aimed at and to accomplish that it was necessary to take in with them all officers of the Government.

"It seems to be clear that the aim was to put a heavy tax on professional men who enjoy large fees, such for instance as big corporation lawyers. No doubt that this was one of the main considerations in the framing of the amendment. The Internal Revenue Bureau has had no time in the pressure of work connected with the vast amount of new taxation legislation to make any analysis of this new tax or its application.

"We do not know how much revenue would be derived by it, and we are not able now to say just how it would draw the line as to occupations. There is a question as to whether the new tax would apply to salaried men, as distinguished from men in business independently either in trade, or in the professions. Inasmuch as Government officers draw salaries and are expressly exempted, it would appear that it is the intent of Congress to put the tax on all men who draw salaries, and that they would be held to be either in trade, or professionally occupied.

"Aside from the matter of drawing a few fine distinctions like these I have mentioned, the law seems to be a very clear one whatever may be thought of the burden that it lays on those who are to be taxed. It must be remembered that we are in a war; that the whole country is in it, and that the people generally must bear the burden of it. This new tax is one of the war burdens. It is the price we are paying for liberty and for the destruction of autocracy."

BUSINESS MEN ARE STIRRED.

Resentment Expressed Over Secret Method of Imposing Extra Levy.

The discovery of the "joker" in the new income tax law, which provides for an impost of 8 per cent. on the earnings of individuals and partnerships in excess of $6,000 a year, was a disturbing matter yesterday to lawyers, engineers, physicians, bank and corporation officers, and others who draw comfortable salaries. Inquiry in the financial district showed that while some men who had read the law carefully had noted the special tax, few realized its import. Many bankers and lawyers had not learned of it until the facts were presented in THE TIMES.

Coming as an additional factor of taxation, the "joker" worked to depress further than before the sentiment of investors and speculators toward securities. Liquidation of stocks and bonds was quickened in yesterday's market, and under a flow of selling orders greater than on any preceding day since early in September stocks declined two to six points. The average quotation for forty active bonds dropped to the lowest level in four years and more.

While opinions differed as to the way the 8 per cent. tax would be imposed, the view was held among practically all persons interviewed that the sections covering the special levy had been purposely inserted to make a heavy draft upon large salaries and fees. The secret manner in which the impost was decided upon in the Conference Committee was condemned, as was also the purpose of penalizing the fruits of individual labor and enterprise. Deep resentment was evident in many quarters because of the apparent discrimination the tax would make against persons able to earn substantial sums, as compared with the freedom from the tax burden which others would enjoy who drew their incomes from investments.

"There is no ambiguity about the two sections of the law referring to the 8 per cent. tax," said F. S. Bangs of the law firm of Guthrie, Bangs & Van Sinderen, which has devoted much study to income tax legislation. "The provision for an 8 per cent. tax on earnings above $6,000 is emphatic. It lays a burden upon personal service, and is another example of the way in which a measure of great importance can be prepared in secret and passed through Congress without the public securing adequate knowledge about it. Personally, I would prefer to give my income to the United States Government rather than have the German Government take it from me, but at the same time more satisfactory means might be used in taxing the incomes of individuals than are indicated in Sections 200 and 209 of the war profits tax division of the statute.

"Section 200 undoubtedly states that the tax shall apply to all professions and occupations. The provision may be changed later, but as the law now reads—as it has been accepted by Congress—earnings of partnerships and individuals in excess of $6,000 per year are subject to 8 per cent. tax."

Frank H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company had this to say:

"The individual profits tax provision written into the War Revenue bill in conference has occasioned a great deal of surprise and discussion in financial circles. Considerable uncertainty exists as to the purpose and application of the provision. The opinion prevails in some quarters that the provision was not intended to apply to salaries and professional fees. The belief also exists that if it is made to apply to them the provision may be repealed at the next session of Congress in December.

"Under the provision all professions and occupations of individuals are taxable. Doubtless, the necessity for increased revenue led Congress to select this as one of the most available subjects of taxation. On the other hand, there was probably much opposition to taxing businesses carried on on invested capital and permitting incomes derived from other businesses to be free from excess profits tax.

"As the law now stands, it is possible for salaries in excess of $6,000 to be taxed. But the taxation of salaries was discussed very little, if at all, prior to the enactment of the law, and if Congress intended to tax salaries, the idea evidently originated in the Conference Committee. It is more than likely, however, that the intention was to tax only professions and businesses which were carried on by individuals on their own account. If this was the intention of Congress, and the law is interpreted to include the taxation of salaries, the situation can be relieved only by an amendment to the law. This might be enacted at the next session of Congress, without affecting the assessment of the excess profits tax for the year 1917, or the returns of income made between Jan. 1, 1918, and March 1, 1918, for income received for the year 1917."

A leading banker said he was glad the 8 per cent. tax had been included in the war tax law, as it would help draw the attention of the public to the many inequalities of the statute in respect to income and excess profits taxation.

"If expert advice was made use of by Congress in drawing up tax legislation," he asserted, "there would be fewer decisions like this. But that is not the way we do things. A law is prepared without public hearings, hurriedly enacted, and afterward it is found to be unfair to many persons."

It was pointed out in legal circles that the 8 per cent. tax would be particularly burdensome on small partnerships, including law and engineering firms, whose members worked together without any requirements as to capital. An incident was cited of a law firm in which a partner had a one-tenth interest. Normally his total yearly income was $3,000.

Under Section 200 of the war profits division of the new law the exemption to which the firm's income would be entitled would be $6,000, which would make the partner's individual exemption $600. The 8 per cent. tax on the balance of his earnings, $2,400, would be $192, a heavy drain upon an income of $3,000, particularly as he would have the income tax to meet, besides, on $1,000 or $2,000, depending upon whether he were married or single.

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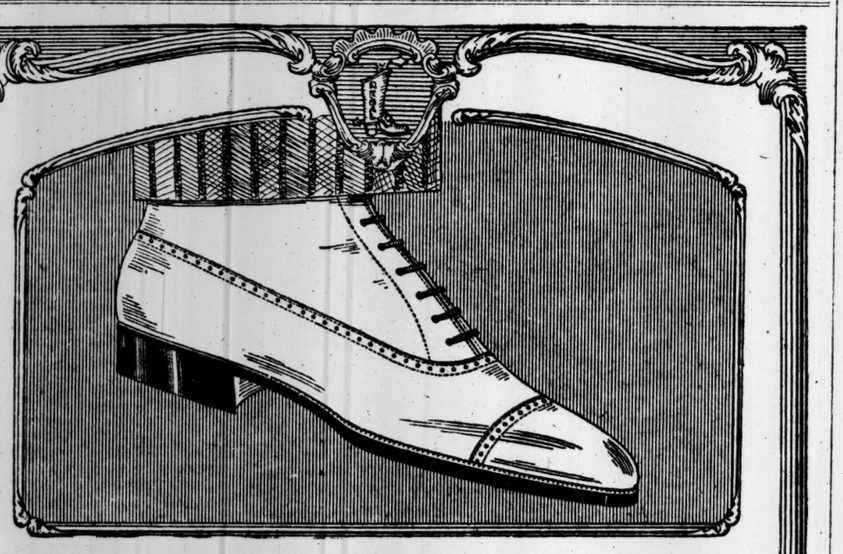

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The Nash Two-Ton	*1875*
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SCALPERS ARE STILL ACTIVE

Comiskey Would Give $10,000 Toward Purchase of Seats Now Held by Speculators.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The Giants dusted into Chicago this afternoon after a flying trip from Philadelphia, hurried straight to the National League Park, and were defeated in a warming up game with the Cubs by a score of 9 to 5. The Giants put up a pretty poor exhibition for a world series entry. It was so bad, in fact, that the White Sox players on hand to get a peep at McGraw's men left in disgust in the third inning and took it for granted that New York was reserving its tricks for a later display.

Chicago is buzzing with world's series chatter and the saddest man in town is Charles Comiskey, the Old Roman, who a few weeks ago could boast of having more friends than any man in the national game. Comiskey says that in the last few days he has lost more friends than he has made in his entire lifetime. His offices have been swamped with 200,000 requests for tickets, with less than 32,000 to fill the demand.

The White Sox owner said this afternoon that he would willingly pay $10,000 to buy up the tickets which have fallen into the hands of the speculators so that he can find out where the tickets came from and publish the names of those who gave the pasteboards into the hands of the scalpers.

Speculators are taking orders for tickets and assure patrons that they can fill the orders. There promises to be a ticket scandal here which will be more sweeping than any of the ticket mixups which have marred other world's series events.

Ask $60 for Series Tickets.

All identification cards for tickets were turned in today when the admissions were distributed. Late tonight the speculators had them and were filling their orders. Brazenly they are trying to corner all the tickets in sight. For box seats, costing $5 each, or $15 for the three games, they were asking $50 and $60. In spite of all precautions there seems to be no way to stop speculation, and a big scandal is sure to follow when the names are published showing where the speculators got their supply.

The betting on the series is brisk, but only the most ardent White Sox fans are offering odds. Most of the bets are being made at even money. There is a feeling here that the Sox cannot lose, and that Eddie Cicotte is going to be the same puzzle to McGraw's men as he has been to the best American League batters all season.

It became known this afternoon that neither McGraw nor the National League would make a protest against the so-called "shine ball," which is supposed to be Cicotte's ace. Most baseball men regard it as a myth, and as Ban Johnson, President of the American League, has given assurance that the knuckle ball delivery of the White Sox star is perfectly legal, no protest will be made.

Chicago fans are not worrying half so much about a possibility of the White Sox being defeated Saturday as they are losing sleep about how they are all going to get tickets to see the games. Many fans who have been faithful supporters of Comiskey and the American League for years have been left out in the cold and the only hope ahead is to get in line at the park tomorrow night.

White Sox Are Idle.

It rained so hard here last night that Comiskey Park was muddy and sticky, so Rowland's men did not risk getting out on the field. The pitchers and catchers put in a practice session just to keep in shape. Rowland will have his whole squad out tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to put on the finishing touches before the big clash. The Giants will warm up at Comiskey Park some time in the afternoon.

As the sun field at Comiskey Park is right field it may necessitate a change in the Giants outfield by shifting Burns to right. Right field is also the sun field at Weeghman's Park, where the game was played this afternoon, and for a while Robertson was tried out in the sun field wearing smoked glasses. As this change would be liable to injure Robbie's value as a fielder, it is very likely that McGraw will send Burns to right and Robbie to left.

McGraw was anxious to get in a game this afternoon in spite of a wet field. He risked injury to his players in order to give them needed exercise. "Some of my players were pretty well fagged out a few weeks ago after the hard games with the Phillies and Brooklyn," said McGraw this afternoon, "and it was absolutely necessary to call them off. The rest which many of the regulars took did them a world of good, but tit is just as important now to keep them constantly at work so as to keep them on edge. I want to give them as much work as possible right up to the day of the game. I don't want to risk the chance of any of them going back physically."

Before the game today McGraw pitched to his batters. He also had all his pitchers hard at work and the White Sox players saw the Giants doing more work in practice than they did after the game started. Perritt, Schupp, Benton, Tesreau and Sallee all did a lot of practice pitching. Demaree pitched the game against the Cubs and it is a sure bet that he will not be a starter in the classic, as the Cubs pounded him mercilessly all over the lot.

Vaughn Pounded by Giants.

The New York players started in the first inning by bombarding "Hippo Jim" Vaughn for four runs. The Giants regulars were all in the line up at the start. Burns singled and Herzog sacrificed to O'Farrell. Burns went to third on a wild pitch and Kauff got a pass. Zimmerman's double scored Burns and sent Kauff to third. Fletcher then poked a home run under the wire fence in left field, shooting over three tallies in a bunch.

The Cubs went at Demaree hard in their half of the first and four singles, an error by Jim Thorpe in right and a sacrifice hit gave them three of the runs back. After the Giants had scored another run in the third on Herzog's single, Kauff's double and Fletcher's sacrifice fly, the Cubs came back in the very next inning and batted all the way around, making six hits and four runs.

When this fusillade started the observing White Sox scouts decided that there was nothing to gain by watching that kind of baseball so they departed from the scene. They did not fool themselves, however, that the Giants were as bad as they appeared to be this afternoon, for "Kid" Gleason, Eddie Collins and Eddie Cicotte returned from Philadelphia with glowing accounts of the Giants' work.

Gleason sounded a note of danger to the players today and warned them against overconfidence. He said that the Giants were dangerous and the White Sox would have to be at their very best to beat them. There has been a danger of late that the White Sox players were holding the Giants too cheaply, and nothing would be more disastrous to the White Sox chances than a mistake of that kind.

The Cubs changed pitchers often. Nick Carter and Claude Hendrix took their turn against McGraw's men. Before the game was over McGraw had worked out most of his regulars and tried his second-string talent. Rose Young was in the game for a while and Irwin performed so well that followers of the club regret the fact that the youngster is not eligible to play in the series.

Every train is bringing in baseball fans from all parts of the country. Bill Lange, the old Chicago outfielder, and Claude Rossman, the former Detroit first baseman, were fanning around the hotels today. The enthusiasm which fills the air is even greater than it used to be in the old days when the Cubs were winning world's championships.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Killduff,2b	5	2	4	0	0
Barber,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Deal,3b	4	2	3	2	4
Merkle,1f	4	1	1	0	0
Saier,1b	4	1	1	14	1
Schick,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Pechous,ss	4	1	1	4	2
O'Farrell,c	4	0	1	3	1
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	2
Carter,p	2	1	1	1	1
Hendrix,p	1	1	1	0	1
Total...	38	9	15	27	18

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Robertson,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Herzog,2b	3	1	1	2	1
Smith,2b	1	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	2	1	1	3	0
Young,cf	1	0	0	1	0
Zim'man,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Hem'way,3b	1	0	0	1	0
Fletcher,ss	2	1	1	2	5
Baird,ss	1	0	0	2	3
Thorpe,rf,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Rodrigues,1b	1	0	1	3	0
Gibson,c	3	0	1	4	2
Onslow,c	0	0	0	1	0
Demaree,p	3	0	0	0	1
aWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
bMurray	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	34	5	8	24	14

a Batted for Demaree in ninth.
b Batted for Robertson in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	—9
New York	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Zimmerman, Kauff, Killduff. Home runs—Fletcher. Sacrifice flies—Fletcher, Deal. Double plays—Vaughn, Pechous and Saier; Young and Hemingway. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 6. First on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; Hendrix, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 5 hits, 4 runs in 3 innings; Carter, 3 and 0 in 3; Hendrix, 3 and 0 in 3; Demaree, 6 runs in 8. Struck out—By Demaree, 3; Hendrix, 1. Wild pitch—Vaughn. Time—1 hour 25 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Zelder.

LAST GAME TO SENATORS.

1916 American League Champions Lose Season's Final Contest.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Boston and Washington closed the American League season here today, with the visitors whinning, 5 to 4. Shaw needed today's game to round out fifteen victories for a bonus of $500. The game was poorly played, with both sides hitting freely. Cooney's fielding was a feature.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Menosky,lf	5	0	3	4	0
Foster,3b	5	1	2	2	0
C.Milan,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Rice,rf	3	1	2	0	0
Leonard,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Gharrity,1b	4	0	1	6	0
Morgan,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Shanks,ss	4	1	2	5	3
Almstih,c	4	1	1	5	1
Shaw,p	4	0	1	0	3

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shorten,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Janvrin,2b	5	1	2	6	5
Gainer,1b	4	1	1	8	3
Walsh,lf	4	1	2	2	0
Walker,cf	4	0	2	0	0
McNally,3b	2	1	1	2	2
aHoblitzell	1	0	0	0	0
Gardner,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Strat,ss	2	0	1	1	0
Cooney,ss	1	0	1	4	5
Mayer,c	4	0	2	5	1
Pennock,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total...	37	5	14	27	13

Total...	34	4	13	27	20				

a Batted for McNally in eighth.
Errors—Ainsmith, Janvrin, Pennock.

Washington..	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Shaw, Rice. Three-base hit—Menosky. Stolen bases—McNally, Scott, C. Milan. Sacrifice hits—Shorten, C. Milan. Double plays—Pennock, Gainer, Janvrin, and Mayer; McNally, Janvrin, and Gainer; Shaw, Morgan, and Foster. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 4. Earned runs—Off Shaw, 4 runs in 9 innings; Pennock, 4 in 9. Struck out—By Shaw, 5; Pennock, 2. Time—1 hour 20 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

REDS TAKE OPENING GAME.

First Cleveland Pitchers Easy to Hit at Start of Ohio Series.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Cincinnati won the first game of the Ohio series from Cleveland here today by a score of 11 to 2. The locals hit Bagby and Coumbe to all corners of the lot in the sixth and seventh innings, scoring five runs in each frame.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati (N)....	0 0 0 1 0 5 5 0 —11	16	0
Cleveland (A)....	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 — 2	9	2

Batteries—Toney and Wingo; Bagby Coumbe, Norton, and O'Neill.

CARDS DEFEAT BROWNS.

Doak Proves Master and Nationals Get Second City Series Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—Doak held the St. Louis Americans to six scattered hits today, and the St. Louis Nationals won the second game of the Fall series, 3 to 1. Davenport pitched well, but received poor support.

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 —3	8	1
Americans	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —1	6	5

Batteries—Doak and Snyder; Davenport, Sothoron, and Severeid.

STARS ON SOCCER ELEVEN.

Ambulance Team to Present International Experts in Game.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 4.—Men of international reputation will be in the lineup for the United States Army Ambulance soccer team in the initial game of the season with the Fairview Field A. C. of Bethlehem tomorrow. The coach, John H. Love, and the Manager, Anthony Sanders, have both of them enviable records. Love, a versatile centre forward, received his training in England, where he captained in the Liverpool and District Monday Soccer League. He was later player-manager for the Brussels Racing Football Team of Belgium and, on coming to this country, he took charge of soccer at Princeton.

Sanders is well known to soccer enthusiasts through his connection with the Sparta F. C. of Holland. Ralph Ness, another centre forward, won his spurs with the Ready players of Christiania, Norway. J. W. Wells, who is to play left outside for the soldier team, is a product of Cornell University.

Weinert, hailing from Girard College, has been assigned inside left, while Clyde Seese of Ohio will pair off at the other side. The University of Pennsylvania and Penn State College both have representatives on the team.

Three-Cushion Play Monday.

The Interstate Three-cushion League, with a field of fifteen starters, will open its championship season Monday and close May 8. On the road the experts will play twice at each stop. All the stars—Cannefax, Ellis, Kieckhefer, Maupome, Roisch, Jackson, Heal, and McCourt—as well as the newcomers, George Moore, Jack Layton, Ray Palmer, and Tahall, the Spaniard, will play from scratch. Others will have the benefit of a handicap.

HEMPSTEAD NOT TO SEE CHICAGO GAMES

President of Giants Scouts Superstitions by Staying Away from Series Opening.

If there be an unusual number of superstitious or possibly temperamental players on the team which John McGraw starts against the White Sox at Chicago tomorrow, the first game of the world's series already is lost to New York. Many ball players and especially those on the Giants insist that precedent be followed with minute accuracy. And it is in just this point that one of the expected and usual parts of the big series will be lacking, as Harry N. Hempstead, President of the Giants, will not go to Chicago to see his team start the annual classic there.

Mr. Hempstead insists that he will exert all his long-distance power for victory and will implore fate or whatever it is that helps ball players achieve greatness to add a sting to the Giants' bats and strength to the pitcher's arm. Mr. Hempstead declares he is sacrificing a pleasure he has looked forward to for four years simply to assure New York patrons of the sport the best of protection and arrangements at the games to be played here Tuesday and Wednesday.

At the last minute it was found that some directing head was vitally needed here to take charge of the ticket arrangements. John B. Foster, Secretary of the club, was willing to handle them, but when asked point blank. Foster blinked a couple of times and admitted he would like to see the series. Eddie Brannick made no pretense of the fact that he wanted to be at the front to see the boys go over the top at Chicago. Brannick and Foster are in Chicago, which left it up to Mr. Hempstead to start his team under a big handicap.

It was announced by Mr. Hempstead yesterday that there would be no public sale of reserved seats. He declared that the 9,000 upper tier seats and box seats had been taken by members of the fourteen other clubs in the two leagues, friends of the contesting teams and patrons of the local game who annually buy seats for the season. There were so few reserved seats that it was found impossible to list any of them for the general public.

All the lower grand stand and bleachers seats at the Polo Grounds will be unreserved and will be sold on the day of each game. There are a little more than 25,000 of these seats. The gates will be opened at 9 A. M. on the morning of the game and seats will be sold on the idea of first come, first served. Only one seat will be sold to each person at the window, and the purchaser must agree to go into the ball park immediately after securing his or her ticket.

This arrangement, according to Mr. Hempstead, will preclude any speculation of tickets in this city and will deny New York a chance to have a ticket scandal such as seems to have accited Chicago during the last few days. Further to prevent any scalpers from working, Mr. Hempstead offers a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of any found illegally speculating in tickets.

Tickets will be sold at the Eighth Avenue entrances only, and admission to the upper grand stand reserved sections will be from the Speedway entrance to the grounds. Both the upper and lower ticket windows on the Eighth Avenue side of the park will be opened, but if the congestion gets too great the windows opposite the elevated station will be closed and tickets will be sold only from the ground floor windows. Mr. Hempstead advises all who want to purchase tickets who will ride to the grounds on the elevated to get off at 145th street on the Eighth Avenue and walk the rest of the way.

The games in New York will start promptly at 2 o'clock each afternoon. Two bands have been engaged to keep the early crowd from growing too restless.

ROSS LEADS TRADE GOLFERS

Has Best Net of Season in Tourney at Forest Hill.

A. H. Ross ascended to the leadership of the handicap class of the Eastern Trade Golf Association in the third and last tournament of the season of that organization at the Forest Hill Field Club yesterday. Ross had a net total for thirty-six holes of 142, which was several strokes better than any other of the hundred or more who played in the three affairs could accomplish. Ross made a total of 70 for the laurels yesterday with 95, 30—65, for his first round, and 107, 30—77, for the afternoon journey of eighteen holes. The all-season bogey trophy went to C. S. Wood, who finished 4 down to the redoubtable Colonel.

In the play yesterday Ross's 95, 30—65, was the best net effort for eigteeen holes, but the prize for this section of the affair went to L. A. Kelly with 88, 22—67, since it was a rule that no man could win more than one prize. B. W. Bennett had the second best eighteen-hole net card with 91, 22—69. W. L. Johnson was tied for third with L. G. Allen, each of whom had a net 70.

A special prize for the best tee shot at the third hole, a short carry over a gulley and a good one-shot hole, went to W. H. Babst, who dropped the ball within three feet of the cup and then holed his putt. J. B. Garfield collected tribute by accomplishing four birdies during the day, the largest number of any of the players. J. J. McKee and J. A. Donnelly won the best ball competition with 82, 10—72, and the best bogey attempt of the afternon round was credited to F. W. Droatch, who finished 3 down. Red Cross medals were the prizes in all cases excepting in the all-season competitions.

The summaries:

A. H. Ross, 95, 30—65; L. A. Kelly, 89, 22—67; B. W. Bennett, 91, 22—69; W. L. Johnson, 87, 17—70; L. G. Allen, 100, 30—70; W. W. Hubbard, 86, 15—71; L. S. Rothwell, 87, 16—71; W. P. Belmour, 96, 24—72; H. Brantch, 92, 20—72; J. Hughes, 93, 20—73; C. F. Bennett, 107, 34—73; G. R. Roney, 91, 18—73; C. A. Geoghetan, 109, 34—75; J. A. Donnelly, 106, 30—76; J. Heatherton, 106, 30—76; W. M. Cosgrove, 104, 27—77; C. S. Wood, 98, 20—78; W. G. Titus, 98, 20—78; H. R. Dillon, 115, 36—79; W. H. Burnett, 91, 13—79; F. L. Cooper, 107, 27—80; H. E. Wall, 104, 24—80; T. Chester, 116, 36—80; J. Barton Garfield, 81, 10—71; C. Klewitz, 115, 34—81; A. S. Armagnac, 90, 9—81; W. J. Babst, 108, 28—81; G. M. Scott, 101, 20—81; N. E. Curran, 106, 24—82; Hale, 95, 12—83; E. C. Gano, 98, 15—83; J. J. Blackmore, 104, 20—84; R. W. Hillman, 114, 30—84; F. A. Boardman, 104, 20—84; J. I. Simmons, 83, 0—83; F. Yardley, 100, 16—84; C. S. Donald, 116, 30—86; D. D. Hunt, 104, 18—86; P. N. Peecher, 110, 22—88; W. T. Staples, 105, 16—89; F. J. Oliver, 104, 14—90; C. A. Miller, 135, 36—97; W. R. Hughes, 136, 36—100; K. C. Owen, 140, 34—106; R. G. Bookhout, 144, 36—108; E. V. Hass, 130, 28—108; E. J. Britz, 152, 36—116.

BLUES FOR RAINEY DOGS.

Conejo Highbrow and Ridgeway Salonica Win at Danbury.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, N. Y., Oct. 4.—German sheep dogs and fox terriers were among the principal classes judged at the bench show of the Danbury Fair today. In the former class Harras II. of Elmview, owned by John Gans, Jr., Staten Island, was first in winners' dogs with Carl, owned by W. C. Browning, Rye, N. Y., reserve. In winners' bitches, the first and reserve were Senta Von Rohenluft and Hulda Von Maternhof, entries of Mr. Gans and Mr. Browning, respectively.

J. W. Weinberg's Albertonian Model won in the smooth-coated fox terrier class with Ch. Barnard's Chief, from the kennels of T. Rice Vanick, reserve. In the female division Mr. Vanick's Sabine Fernilke was the winner with Marbald Wireless, owned by M. S. Baldwin, N. Y., reserve. Highest honors in the wire-haired class went to Conejo Highbrow, owned by Mrs. Roy A. Rainey. She also won in winners' bitches with Ridgeway Salonica. The reserve dogs were A. Shaw McKeen's Ridgeway Dark Boy and Mr. Baldwin's Marbald Warsprite.

DODGERS FINISH SEVENTH.

Divide Double-Header and End Season Near Bottom.

The curtain on the National League playing season of 1917 was rung down at Ebbets Field yesterday when the Rob'-- and the Boston Braves divided a double-header. It was a gloomy occasion for the adherents of the team across the bridge. Although they had the incentive of finishing sixth in the league if they won both games, the Robins failed to measure up to the occasion. After walking away with the opener by 5 to 1, the Dodgers dropped snugly into seventh place by calmly losing the night-cap encounter by 4 to 2.

Sherrod Smith gave the handful of optimistic spectators a chance for enthusiasm in the opening game. His effective efforts were aided by snappy fielding which discounted all but two of the seven hits Sherry allowed the invading tribe.

The Robins were unable to do any damage to the offerings of Scott, the Braves' twirler, until the sixth frame, when they lambasted him for three runs. Krueger and Smith singled and scored on Hy Myers's triple, while Hy scored on Casey Stengel's single. Another tally was registered in the seventh on a scratch infield hit, Scott's wild throw and a jumbling play in which Chief Meyers played the leading role, Jimmy Hickman coming home with the run. In the eighth Cutshaw tripled, scoring Zach Wheat, who had beat out an infield hit.

Rehg's single and Maranville's triple in the eighth gave Boston its only run in this game.

In the second encounter Artie Nehf, for Boston, was just as effective, as Sherrod Smith had been in the first game, and the Dodgers were decidedly tame. Boston runs were scored singly in the third, fourth, fifth and ninth innings, the Braves hitting Leon Cadore cleanly in each frame. In the eighth a pass to Krueger, a single by Cadore and Myers's sacrifice fly gave the Robins a run and they added another in the ninth on a single by Cutshaw, a pass to O'Rourke, and Krueger's single. With two on Cadore hit into a double play, ending the Robins' hope of sixth place.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	3	0	1	0	3
H.Myers,1b	4	1	2	10	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Z. Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0
M. Wheat,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	1	1
Hickman,cf	4	1	1	2	0
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Krueger,c	2	1	1	8	0
S. Smith,p	3	1	1	0	0
aSnyder	0	0	0	0	0

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	3	1	1	0	0
M'anville,ss	4	0	1	4	1
Powell,cf	4	0	2	3	2
Cov'gton,1b	4	0	1	11	0
J. Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	1
Kelly,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Fitz'rick,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Meyers,c	4	0	1	6	1
Scott,p	3	0	0	0	1
Total....	34	1	7	24	10

Total....	31	5	11	27	10				

a Ran for Z. Wheat in 8th inning.
Errors—Krueger, Scott.

Brooklyn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Boston.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Powell, H. Myers, Z. Wheat. Three-base hits—Maranville, Kelly, Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Powell, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Olson, Krueger. Double play—Stengel and Krueger. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 4. Base on balls—Off S. Smith, 1. Earned runs—Off Scott, 4; S. Smith, 1. Struck out—By Scott, 5; S. Smith, 6. Time—1 hour 20 minutes. Umpires—Byron and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rehg,rf	5	0	0	2	0
M'anville,ss	5	2	4	4	4
Powell,cf	5	0	4	1	0
Cov'gton,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Smith,3b	4	0	2	3	2
Kelly,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Fitz'rick,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Tragresser,c	4	1	1	6	1
Nehf,p	3	0	1	0	3
Total...	37	4	11	27	16

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Myers,1b	3	0	0	9	0
Stengel,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	0	0	0
M.Wheat,lf	1	0	0	3	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	3	3	1
Hickman,cf	4	0	0	3	0
O'Rourke,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Krueger,c	3	1	1	6	0
Cadore,p	3	0	0	2	0
Total....	32	2	6	27	10

Error—Smith.

Boston.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—4
Brooklyn.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Powell, Tragresser, Cutshaw, Cadore. Three-base hit—Maranville. Nehf. Sacrifice fly—Myers. Double play—Nehf, Maranville and Covington. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Brooklyn 6. Base on balls—Off Nehf, 1; Cadore, 2. Earned runs—Off Nehf, 2; Cadore, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf (O'Rourke). Struck out—By Nehf, 4; Cadore, 6. Wild pitch—Cadore. Time 1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Byron.

O'DOWD WINS FINAL BOUT.

St. Paul Middleweight Knocks Out Loughlin Before Joining Army.

Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul middleweight, made his last appearance in a boxing bout before he joins the military branch of the United States service, at the Clermont Sporting Club of Brooklyn, last night, and his final bout was a glorious success. Willie Loughlin, a capable middleweight of Philadelphia, essayed to box the "Fighting Irishman" for ten rounds, but one of O'Dowd's heavy right overhand swings laid Loughlin low for the full ten-second count before the second round had gone a minute and one-half.

O'Dowd boxed cautiously in the first round for about two minute, and then he went into Loughlin in his usual aggressive style and with effect. A right to the jaw dazed the Philadelphia boy, and shortly before the bell, and he went down on his left knee. Loughlin was up in a flash, but O'Dowd tore right at him, and with a succession of blows, one of which was clean right to the jaw, he sent the Philadelphian down for a count of nine. Loughlin was groggy when he got up, and just as the bell clanged he was floored again and had to be assisted to his corner.

Loughlin came up fairly fresh for the second session and jabbed and hooked O'Dowd cleverly, meanwhile keeping out of the way of the St. Paul lad's aggressive lunges. After the boxers had been working slightly more than a minute O'Dowd half spun his opponent around with a heavy right to the jaw, and Loughlin crumpled up on the floor of the ring to be counted out. It was several minutes before he was fully revived.

O'Dowd will leave this city today for his home in St. Paul, where he has been drafted into the national army. He will go to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, where he will begin his training for real battles.

LEONARD TO MEET MORAN.

Champion Will Tackle New Orleans Lightweight Tonight.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, will endeavor to eliminate another rival this evening at the Harlem S. C. when he tackles Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, in the principal ten-round bout. Moran has been one of Leonard's most persistent challengers since the latter acquired the lightweight title, his chief claim to recognition being the fact that he stood Leonard off for ten rounds last Winter, before the Harlem boxer had defeated Freddie Welsh for the title.

In the Leonard of today, however, Moran will face a different boxer than the Leonard of last Winter, and it would not be surprising if Leonard should add another knockout to his credit. To do this he will be forced to show his best, for Moran is sturdy and game, as he has displayed in his previous bouts here. In another ten-round bout Clay Turner, the Indian boxer, will oppose Jack London of Harlem.

Other bouts arranged for this evening are:

New Polo A. A.—Johnny Hayes vs. Archie Dunn. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—Walter Mohr vs. Young Hicks. Ten rounds.

Freeport S. C., Long Island—New Al McCoy vs. Jack Coyne; Harry Condon vs. Sailor Joe Kelly. Both ten-round bouts.

Wanderers to Use Stadium.

Announcement was made yesterday that permission for the use of the City College Stadium at Amsterdam Avenue and 138th Street has been granted to the Overseas Wanderers Football Club, which won the second division of the New York State League last season. The Wanderers will play their home games at the Stadium, beginning Sunday afternoon, when they will open the league championship series by playing the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn.

BROOKS GOES OVER JUMPS TO RECORD

Mark for Aqueduct Steeplechase Course Lowered Once More —Favorites Fare Poorly.

For the third time during the Fall meeting at Aqueduct the record for the two-mile steeplechase course was broken when Joseph E. Davis's Brooks galloped in ten lengths in front of Mrs. G. H. Stetson's Ben Wyvis yesterday. The new mark of 4:08 4-5 was established in the Woodside Steeplechase Handicap, which was the feature of a rather poor card. Even the big race, with its added money of $1,000, failed to attract a representative field, and with three horses scratched the issue was fought out by the winner and Ben Wyvis, which turned the course in 4:10 4-5 on Sept. 22 and displaced the mark made by The Brook a few days earlier.

Since that time Brooks has beaten The Brook decisively, but this made little impression on those who make it a rule to support the jumpers trained by J. Howard Lewis. In consequence Ben Wyvis, an imported horse, was a 1 to 2 favorite when the pair started on their long journey. There never was a time that the favorite was in the hunt. Brooks, under the guidance of Nicklaus, set out to prove that his recent victory over The Brook was not the fluke that it was believed to be at the time. Brooks took all the jumps cleverly, and at all times maintained a safe lead.

Gillies, a cast-off from the Madden Stable, which has been trying to win a race all season, finally succeeded in getting down in front of the quartet which started in the selling handicap for all ages at a mile and a sixteenth. Brooklyn, which has finished well up in better company than he met yesterday, was installed favorite over the mediocre lot, but he met the fate of many other first choices. Gillies jumped off with the lead, and it was not until well in the stretch that Brooklyn made his effort. This carried him to the front at the eighth pole, but he had no sooner got his head in front of Gillies than the latter was asked to do his best. It took a hard drive to land Gillies a length and a half in front of Brooklyn. Gillies ran in the colors of the Olympus Stable.

W. Cahill's Miss Kruger was the only favorite to score. The daughter of Transvaal had all her speed for the mile route, was easily the best of the field of nine, and had no difficulty in disposing of Wild Thyme at the finish.

R. D. Earle's Mirza was another to score his first victory of the season, but it was little to boast of, as in the field opposed to him Lady Little was the only one credited with winning two buckets this year. It looked like a spot in which Allan Pinkerton's Andes might attain the success which he gains once a year, and he was the public choice. Hard luck followed Andes, however, as he bore out at the stretch turn.

A well-matched pair of two-year-olds started in the last race, and after Trite and Ballymooney had made most of the pace, J. E. Widener's Trompe La Mort got up in time to win.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 1-5.

Peep Sight, B. J. Thuring's b. o., 4 years, 114 pounds, by Peep o' Day-My Gyps, 4 to 1, 7 to 10 and out. (J. Pets).....11½

Paddy Duffy, W. Muncy's ch. g., 5, 114, by Colt-Wyola, 4 to 5 and out. (J. McTaggart) 2ª

Manganese, C. Buxton's b. g., 6, 119, by Lithos-Regea, out for third. (R. Troxler).....3ª

Scarpia II. and Babcock also ran. Cheer, Starfinch, Stradivarius, Favour, Hwfa, The Decision, and Cachet scratched.

FIRST RACE.—Woodside Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10; starters to pay $15 additional, with $1,000 added; about two miles. Time—4:08 4-5.

Brooks, J. E. Davis's br. g., 4 years, 143 pounds, by Leonid-Insolence, 9 to 5 and out. (A. Nicklaus) 1ª

Ben yvis, Mrs. G. H. Stetson's br. g., 7, 150, by Symington-Magnitude, out for place. (D. Byers) 2

Only two starters. Doublet, Trumpator and Lady Edwina scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For mares, three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Miss Kruter, W. Cahill's b. m., 6 years, 107 pounds, by Transvaal-Lillie Kruter, 4 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5, (W. Obert)....1½

Wild Thyme, R. Shield's br. f., 3, 96, by Ben Trovato-Belle of Ormonde, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (R. Troise).....2ª

Margaret L., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3, 92, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, 4 to 1, third, (G. Walls) 3ª

Favour, Mother Machree, and Cachet also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages; selling handicap; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Gillies, Olympus Stable's ch. g., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Golden Drop, 18 to 5, even, and out. (R. Troise).....1½

Brooklyn, F. Housman's b. c., 3, 102, by

ASK FEDERAL ACTION IN MARTINEZ CASE

Mexican Vice Consul's Disregard of Draft Law Is Reported to the Prosecutor.

1,000 DELINQUENTS HERE

Those Apprehended Hereafter Are to be Taken to Governors Island and Delivered Into Custody.

Roger B. Wood, in charge of the draft in New York, notified Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox yesterday afternoon that Jesus Martinez, the Mexican Vice Consul, who was called for examination by Board 145, had refused to comply with the provisions of the selective draft law, and asked him to take the proper action in the case. Under the law all men of draft age, whether citizens or aliens, must report for examination when called, and a failure to do so is a punishable offense. Martinez has been informed that as soon as he reports for examination and submits the affidavits required by law to prove his Mexican citizenship he will be exempted by the board, of which Charles H. Tuttle is the Chairman.

Martinez was first called for examination by Board 145 about three weeks ago. When Martinez received the card from the board, telling him to appear, Juan T. Burns, the Consul General of Mexico, took the matter in hand and ordered Martinez not to report. He wrote a letter to the board, in the course of which he said that "under no consideration will I allow him (Martinez) to humiliate himself or his country" through a compliance with the provisions of the selective draft law.

The board reported the facts to the State Department and to the draft officials in New York, and it was instructed to issue another summons to Martinez. Accordingly, the Mexican Vice Consul was ordered to appear at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. After the board had reported, late yesterday afternoon, that Martinez had not appeared, Mr. Wood telephoned to Mr. Knox and asked him to take whatever action might be necessary.

It became known yesterday that there are more than 1,000 draft delinquents from the 180 New York City districts. Department of Justice agents and the police have failed to find these men. Orders were issued yesterday that hereafter when a delinquent is arrested by either the Federal or city authorities he must be taken to Governors Island and turned over to the the provost officers of the Eastern Department. Mr. Wood said last night that a reward of $50 would be paid for the delivery to the army authorities of any delinquent, no matter whether the man had been classed as a deserter or not. This order was issued last night:

"Effective this date, all delinquents, that is, men who have failed to report to their local boards for military duty and transportation to mobilization camp, when subsequently apprehended by the police, are to be taken to Fort Jay, Governors Island, and there delivered into the custody of the officer in charge."

Mr. Wood, last night, asked the police to arrest Maurice Weinstein, a drafted man from Board 13 in the Bronx, who for some days has been a patient in Fordham Hospital. It was said that the Government had been informed that Weinstein was feigning illness. Mr. Wood said that Weinstein probably would go to Camp Upton today.

LOAN SALES MOUNT TO $175,000,000

Continued from Page 1.

also gathering in a large volume of subscriptions is shown in telegraphic reports from Boston, Chicago, and other Reserve Banks. Among the out-of-town subscriptions reported yesterday were:

Chicago, B. & Q. Railroad, Chicago	$5,000,000
Julius Rosenwald, Chicago	1,000,000
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago	1,000,000
Sears, Roebuck & Co. employes, Chi.	1,000,000
Endicott, Johnson & Co., Boston	1,500,000
Travelers' Insurance Co. of Hartford, Boston	1,500,000
City of Boston Sinking Fund, Boston	1,000,000

To Get Bonds "Over Counter."

A feature of the Second Liberty Loan not found in the first issue is that subscribers for an amount not in excess of $1,000 who pay in full before the books close on Oct. 27 will receive their bonds "over the counter." Louis F. Sailer, head of the Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank, said yesterday that he hoped to have a supply of new 4 per cent. bonds by next Wednesday. Individual subscribers calling at the bank now and paying for the bonds will receive receipts which will entitle them to the bonds as soon as they are delivered from Washington.

Although Secretary McAdoo has not yet made an official announcement on the subject, it is understood that holders of the 2½ per cent. bonds or interim certificates of the First Liberty Loan will have the privilege of converting the 3½s into the 4s only during the period of six months beginning Nov. 15, the date of the new issues. They will, however, be permitted to make a conversion into the Third Liberty Loan under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

Various large corporations have made arrangements for the purchase of Liberty bonds by their employes on easy partial payment terms. The Equitable Life Assurance Society has sent letters to its 8,000 agents and employes, advising them that it would carry the bonds for them on the basis of periodic payments extending over five months.

The New York Telephone Company has announced that it would arrange for the purchase of bonds by its employes on $1 a week basis, the company deducting $1 each week from the pay envelopes. Similar plans have been adopted by the Standard Oil, the General Electric, the United States Rubber, the American Bank Note, the Bethlehem Steel, the Western Electric, and the Westinghouse Electric Companies.

Clocks to Indicate Progress.

To show the public the progress of subscriptions to the war loan, twenty-seven clocks are to be erected in prominent locations throughout the city. One hand will indicate subscriptions reported for the entire country, while the other will show the amount raised in this district. The first of these clocks was placed yesterday on the Wall Street side of the Sub-Treasury. Other clocks will be erected at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, and in Times Square.

The Women's Liberty Loan Committee has conceived the idea of erecting a miniature bank—a reproduction of the Sub-Treasury building—in Madison Square on the plot devoted to the Municipal Christmas tree. Work on this bank will begin today, and it will probably be ready by Monday, when it is expected that Theodore Roosevelt and the Mayor will make addresses at the opening ceremony. The bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. for the receipt of subscriptions, and all of the Bank clerks will be women, who have volunteered their services to the committee. The women's organization has already established Liberty Bond booths in various parts of the city where they are receiving subscriptions.

With a vast series of special local organizations of officers and employes, the special Liberty Loan Committee on Railroads, headed by President Alfred H. Smith of the New York Central Lines, has launched its second nation-wide campaign to reach more than 1,500,000,000 transportation workers of all ranks. The annual wage earnings of this railroad army are approximately $1,800,000 or $4,000,000 a day.

Chairman Smith has called upon all railroad executives in the country to exhaust every effort to double the sales made to railroad workers in the first Liberty bond campaign, when 241,280 individual employes subscribed a total of $20,027,986. This amount was in addition to approximately $40,000,000 of bonds taken in large blocks by the railroad companies, and the wide scattering of the securities was made possible through the corporations' arrangement that employes make payments in monthly installments from their earnings.

Telegrams were sent to more than 500 railroad Presidents throughout the United States urging special organized efforts for the sale of the second Liberty Loan, and responses from railroad executives pledging hearty co-operation and the formation of special organizations for the bond selling have come in sufficient volume to indicate practically unanimous co-operation in the project.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the Liberty Loan bonds would always conform to the current money market and value of capital.

"If the world market says that 4 per cent. is a fair income from the highest type of investment security, i. e., the obligation of the United States Government, then the investor is going to get 4 per cent. on his money; but if the world declares, as evinced in its demands for capital, that the fair income from this security is at a higher rate, then the investor, through his conversion privilege in future issues is going to get that higher rate on his money," Mr. Krech said. "The Liberty Loan bond is the only security in the history of the world, as far as I know, which insures the investor that he will at all times receive a fair rate on his capital.

Hardship for Old-time Investors.

"The tremendous decline in the bond market of today is, of course, not due to the impairment of the properties which the bonds cover, but simply to a readjustment of the value of capital. Your investor in the old-line bonds must take his medicine and watch his securities decline as the readjustments in the money market occur, but in the future if he is fortunate enough or wise enough to be the owner of Liberty Loan bonds he will care little or nothing as to the adjustment in capital values."

John Mitchell, newly appointed Chairman of the New York State Food Control Commission, issued an appeal yesterday to the officers and members of the central bodies and local unions affiliated with the New York State Federation of Labor in his capacity as Secretary of the Federation, recommending that wage-earners undertake an active campaign for subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. "Organized labor in this emergency will demonstrate beyond doubt its devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy," he declared in his statement.

Every dollar taken in at the Vanderbilt Hotel today, whether for a room, cigar, a tip, or food, will be devoted to the purchase of Liberty Bonds. In reaching this decision Walter H. Marshall, the manager, stated that he believed that every New York hotel and other hotels throughout the United States would adopt a Liberty Bond day. This would result, he predicted, in fully $10,000,000 being subscribed to the issue.

"There are more than 5,000 hotels throughout the land that could well afford to invest some of their capital in this fashion," Mr. Marshall said. "In fact, the idea of the proceeds of a single day for every concern, whether hotel or otherwise, would not be a bad plan, and would result in arousing a tremendous enthusiasm and interest."

On the occasion of the floating of the first Liberty Loan Mr. Marshall made an extensive trip throughout the Southern States, arousing hotel men in the South to the necessity of participation, and through his efforts many hotels throughout the South have accepted Liberty Bonds in payment of hotel accounts.

One hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars was subscribed to the second Liberty Loan drive at the luncheon of the Rotary Club at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday by the 175 members in attendance. Allen D. Albert of Chicago, past President of the International Rotary Clubs, who has been called the "silver-tongued orator of the Rotarians," was the principal speaker and conducted the Loan subscription, calling the roll of those present. Following this, an impromptu bidding occurred when the members began buying lots for their wives, children, and grandchildren. District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling also spoke.

Liberty Loan Committee Issues an Appeal For Millions of Small Subscriptions for Bonds

New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the Liberty Loan Committee held this morning the following resolution was passed, ordered to be signed by every member of the committee and telegraphed to the editors of the twenty principal papers in the Second Federal Reserve District:

The Liberty Loan Committee of New York desires to emphasize the fact that subscriptions in great number from small investors are absolutely essential to the success of the Liberty Loan. The large subscriptions are given prominence in the press, but twenty-five headline subscriptions of $10,000,000, one each day, during the balance of this campaign would total only $250,000,000. We must raise in this district a total of $1,500,000,000, or nearly $65,000,000 a day up until Oct. 27. We are nearly $100,000,000 behind this average at the present time. To reach the total desired by the Government, millions of small subscriptions are needed. Our objective of $1,500,000,000 calls for an average of approximately $200 from every grown man and woman in the Second Federal Reserve District. We earnestly request the co-operation of the press and public in emphasizing this fact.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE, BENJAMIN STRONG, Chairman.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER,
GEORGE F. BAKER,
ALLEN B. FORBES,
WALTER E. FREW,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
J. P. MORGAN,
SEWARD PROSSER,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
MARTIN VOGEL,
JAMES N. WALLACE.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
WILLIAM WOODWARD.

$3,032,400 OLD BONDS SOLD.

J. P. Morgan Gives Bonus at Public Sale Here.

J. P. Morgan & Co., bought $3,032,400 par value of Liberty 3½ per cent. bonds yesterday at a public sale at the County Court House, bidding par for the issue plus $100. The bonds were offered by Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, for the acount of the Equitable Trust Company, which was trustee for an issue of Western Pacific Railroad bonds. The Morgan bid topped by $100 the next best bid, that of the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation. The Bankers Trust Company offered 99.85 for $1,000,000 and Newburger, Henderson & Loeb had a bid in for $100,000 at 99.87.

The proceeds of the sale will be impounded in favor of the Equitable Trust Company and the Western Pacific. The bonds were originally bought by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad with funds which had been impounded by the court in behalf of the railroad and the Equitable Trust Company in a suit brought against the Denver & Rio Grande to recover a claim for the guarantee by the Denver & Rio Grande of an issue of bonds by the old Western Pacific Company.

DRIVE ON IN NEW ENGLAND.

Banks Report Subscriptions Exceeding $35,000,000.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—More than $25,036,000 of subscriptions to Liberty bonds have been received by New England banks during the first four days of the campaign to secure this district's maximum allotment of $500,000,000, according to a statement tonight by the New England Liberty Loan Committee.

The committee's official tabulation accompanying the statement covered only the first three days of the campaign, the subscriptions for that period totaling $12,536,000, based on returns from less than half the 1,073 banks in New England. Today's subscriptions included a number of large ones reported by banks in this city.

Minimum and maximum allotments for cities in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were given out tonight by the committee. Total quotas for the States are:

State.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Rhode Island	$28,576,000	$47,726,000
Connecticut	33,264,500	55,525,000
New Hampshire	16,056,000	26,801,000

Some of the city quotas follow:

City.	Minimum.	Maximum.
Providence	$19,000,000	$31,800,000
Newport	1,800,000	3,000,000
Hartford	10,000,000	16,963,000
Meriden	981,000	1,635,000
New Haven	8,640,000	14,430,000
New London	1,540,000	2,570,000
Norwich	758,000	1,250,000
Waterbury	3,725,000	6,150,000

PUT LOYALTY TO TEST, MARSHALL APPEALS

Liberty Loan Offers Chance to Prove Sincerity of Demonstrative Patriotism, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Vice President Marshall, in a statement issued tonight on behalf of the Liberty Loan, said he wanted to see "every man and woman in America who has been waving the flag, singing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and bragging about the glories of democracy, prove now by their works that they have a genuine faith in the American Republic."

"That proof," added the Vice President, "demands of us all that we take enough of the war obligations of this Government to make us feel some sort of sacrifice for the cause in which each of us professes to believe, and does believe.

"We have been running up the American flag at all the school houses, we have been rising with solemn countenances whenever 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is played, and we have been proclaiming to the world our never-ending allegiance to those great principles of democracy upon which the Republic was founded and is now supposed to rest.

"Now we have reached the point where our faith is being put to the touchstone of our works, and we are soon to find whether this love which we profess for our institutions, our country, and our flag, is but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, or whether it is a great and vital inspiration of individual and national life."

TAKE FULL-PAGE 'ADS' TO BOOST GERMAN LOAN

'Easy Terms, Allowing Time,' Is One of the Inducements Offered to Subscribers.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4.—Germany's first great effort to make the new war loan a success takes the form of a full page in the leading German papers.

In part the notice says:

"Money needed for subscription. Easy terms, allowing time.

"You reckon what you can earn in the forthcoming weeks and months, deduct the cost of living, and then see what you can lend to the Fatherland."

'ANTIS' PLEDGE AID TO LOAN.

State Council Sends Messages to Wilson and McAdoo.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Telegrams to President Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo pledging the earnest co-operation of the members of the State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in making a success of the second Liberty Loan were sent today after the meeting of the State Council of the organization.

Campaign reports received from all parts of the State and from all branches of the association were said to be encouraging.

MANY ATHLETES AT UPTON.

Sports to Vary Monotony of Work in Seventy-seventh Division.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 4.—A comprehensive scheme of athletic training for the men of the Seventy-seventh Division was approved today by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and in all probability matches will be arranged during the Fall and Winter with teams from other cantonments.

Athletic equipment will be sent by the War Department's commission on training camp activities to be distributed in the temporary barracks of the unassigned men. Besides many of the barracks basket ball goals have been set up, and volunteers have cleared the courts of roots and stumps.

At the direction of General Bell a Divisional athletic council has been placed in charge of all athletic sports, headed Brig. Gen. George W. Read.

A Lieutenant from each barracks will be appointed athletic officer for his command, and teams will be organized among the different companies and detachments. Football, basketball, indoor and outdoor baseball, handball, volleyball, cross country running, and basketball are among the sports to be introduced.

Among the officers at Camp Upton are many well-known athletes. Captain Scully of the Athletic Council won three letters at Dartmouth in football, baseball, and basket ball. Captain R. L. P. Storer of the 304th Artillery was Captain of the Harvard 1913 football team. First Lieut. R. S. Oneale, 306th Infantry, is a Columbia baseball Captain and tennis player. Captain Edward Grant is better known in New York as "Eddie" Grant, utility infielder of the Giants. Captain Crawford Blagdon was one of Harvard's football coaches. Second Lieut. Clarence J. Griffin once represented this country in the Davis' Cup tennis matches, and Captain C. M. Bull, Jr., is another well-known tennis player. First Lieut. Douglas Bomiester, Yale, 1912, foot ball team, was an all-America end for his year.

A telegram to the military authorities here from Brig. Gen. H. P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army, reads:

"Commanders of tactical divisions in the United States will at once institute an aggressive campaign through their commands to secure voluntary subscriptions to the second Liberty Loan, detail supervisory officers for the various units, stimulate competition, exact frequent reports, publish these, arrange for speakers, arouse enthusiasm and otherwise use utmost endeavors for pronounced success. Each tactical divisional commander will telegraph daily the total subscription of the previous day by his command, and also the final amount when subscription campaign closes, Oct. 27.

A memorandum quoting this telegram and calling upon the Seventy-seventh Division to exceed the contributions from any other division has been posted conspicuously in each barracks.

In accordance with the policy of the War Department to allow medical students drafted into service to continue their studies, providing they enlist in the Medical Reserve Corps, Walter Meeehle, 305th Infantry, was honorably discharged today from the national army to resume his internship at the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn.

NEW SHUBERT THEATRE.

The Apollo Is to be Built at Broadway and 47th Street.

Work will be begun within a few weeks, it was announced yesterday, on a theatre to be built on the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. The new house will be constructed by the Shuberts and is to be called the Apollo.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Two $50 Liberty bonds will be given away by Klaw & Erlanger at each Wednesday and Saturday matinee of "The Riviera Girl," at the New Amsterdam Theatre. The winners will be selected by lot.

Wale Hamilton, Jane Cooper, and Virginia Hammond have been engaged for the new George V. Hobart farce, "What's Your Husband Doing?"

"Good Gracious Annabelle" will be performed at the Plattsburg camp on Sunday night, and "Hitchy-Koo" will be given there a week later.

The proceeds of tonight's performance of "The Eyes of Youth," at the Maxine Elliott, will be given to the American Defense Society.

A play, with music by Franz Schubert, entitled "The House of the Three Little Maids" will be produced by the German players at the Irving Place Theatre next Wednesday night. The piece deals with the life of Schubert, and the music has been arranged from the composer's works by Heinrich Berte. The prima donna will be Viola Graham, an American singer.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 (NEXT MONDAY IF RAIN)
ROSEMARY OPEN THEATRE
HUNTINGTON, L. I.
RED CROSS PAGEANT
—AND—
SOUSA BAND CONCERT
SEATS $10 AT GROUNDS
Carnegie Hall
TOMORROW (SAT.) MATINEE AND EVENING
(Only New York City Appearances)
Lieut. John Philip
SOUSA
AND THE GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION BAND OF
250 ENLISTED MUSICIANS 250
Each program will include noted soloists, including Leon Rothier of the Metropolitan Opera Co., and Jacques Thibaud, and "The Drawing of the Sword" as presented at the Rosemary Pageant, with identical renowned principals, and an orchestra selected from THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Mats. 25c to $1.00; Eves. 50c to $2.50
Soldiers and Sailors of the Allied Nations and Red Cross Nurses admitted for Half Price.
Aeolian Hall, To-morrow Eve., Oct. 9th, at 8:30.
CONCERT
Auspices MUSICIANS CLUB of N. Y.
Walter Damrosch, Pres.
Florence Hinkle, Sophie Braslau, Carolyn Beebe, Marie Roemaet, Lambert Murphy, Alex. Bussell, Francis Macmillan, David Bispham
Tickets, 75c to $2.00. Boxes, $12.
Management FOSTER AND DAVID.
Yorkville Thea., 86th St., nr. 1st Ave. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. MIZI GUZI
ADOLF PHILIPP in "The Landlady"

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evs. at 8.
LAST 2 WEEKS MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
Extra Mat. Columbus Day, Fri., Oct. 12
Sunday Night Concert
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK

48TH ST. THEATRE, JUST EAST OF B'WAY. EVES. 8:20.
MATINEE TO-MORROW
A SMASHING HIT FOR PLAY AND STAR
The Land OF THE Free
with FLORENCE NASH
Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Col'n Day, Fri., Oct. 12. "Three shows for price of one seat."—Tribune.

"SMART"
"MERRY"
"CHARMING"
"SUCCESS"
WM. HURLBUT'S NEW COMEDY
SATURDAY To MONDAY
BIJOU THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way. EVES. 8:30. MATS. TOM'W & WED. Extra Mat. Fri., Oct. 12.

The Plymouth Theatre
Forty-fifth St. West of B'way
Will Open
Wednesday, Oct. 10th
Direction of Arthur Hopkins
with
Mr. WILLIAM GILLETTE
"A Successful Calamity"
By Clare Kummer.
SEAT SALE TOMORROW.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

CZERNIN BLURTS IT OUT.

If MICHAELIS and KUEHLMANN continue to ink the waters with phrases, CZERNIN is open and candid enough in all conscience. The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's speech at Budapest blazes with frankness; it strips off the whole robe of pretense with which his German colleagues have been endeavoring to cover up their drive for conquest in the name of peace. The German and Austrian replies to the Pope both accepted his proposal for disarmament on land and joyously enlarged his suggestion of disarmament at sea. The Allies are not against disarmament, but they have no intention of negotiating for disarmament with two empires that would not carry out the agreement in good faith. Perhaps some guileless Americans have thought the Allies were too suspicious; but now comes the Austrian Foreign Minister with this frank statement:

> Probably the present generation will not live to see the completion of this great pacific movement (disarmament.)

Austria and Germany would have the Allies lay down their arms and enter into a treaty with them for a disarmament which "the present generation will not live to see." It is to be done gradually, of course, but how gradually? It is easy to picture the nations entering into such an agreement; a treaty for gradual and simultaneous disarmament, to be completed at some time when all the present generation are dead; the disarmament proceeding for a few years; the discovery that Germany was not executing the agreement; complaints, countercharges, a sudden onslaught by Germany, and the present war on again more bloodily than ever. Of course Germany and Austria are delighted with the idea of disarmament; it is something they can play with, something that will supply them with endless opportunities for trickery; and according to their own idea, thus blurted out by CZERNIN, they do not expect even the formal agreement for disarmament to contemplate its completion within "the present generation." Actually, of course, they do not contemplate its completion within ten centuries, or so long as Europe lasts; they would not put it forward if they did. This, then, is what they meant by disarmament; a soothing-syrup agreement made at a peace conference, to which they would subscribe with a wink.

Again, Count CZERNIN is recklessly candid in discussing the attitude of the Allies toward peace. He repeats the old ritual about how they sought the "annihilation" of Germany and Austria at the beginning of the war, but he adds that they have abandoned that mythical fury of theirs:

> They demand neither our life nor our right to decide our destinies as a State, but they demand more or less large frontier rectifications.

The Allies never did seek the "annihilation" of Germany, never did seek the "life" of Austria or its right to decide its destinies. But it is of no importance that the Minister repeats the stale old calumny, since he now definitely proclaims that the Allies entertain this savage wish no longer. He proclaims that, whatever may have been the case in the past, Germany and Austria are not now fighting for life; he obliterates, so far as Austria is concerned, the whole structure of humbug which has been erected to keep the German and Austrian peoples fighting for the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. It is not true that the Allies demand "frontier rectifications" as such; their demand is that Germany and Austria be prevented forcibly, if they will not yield voluntarily, from again assaulting the peace of the world, and they demand such frontier rectifications as will guarantee the inability of Germany and Austria to make such an assault. But that is not the point now; the point is that however Count CZERNIN may describe the subject of annexations, he admits that the lives of Austria and Germany and their right to decide their destinies are not in the least danger, and that the pretense to that effect by which their peoples have been led to the slaughter was a will-o'-the-wisp.

It is no wonder, when the Austrian Foreign Minister talks as frankly as this, that the Austrian people are impatient with the deceitful claptrap which still gushes in a steady stream from Berlin, that they cannot longer endure the masked phrases of KUEHLMANN and MICHAELIS. Thus the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung angrily dismisses KUEHLMANN'S speech as "poetical flummery," and declares that if MICHAELIS means what his mystic formulas seem to imply—annexation—then "all the chatter about honorable peace would be a pure and simple swindle." That is exactly what it is, and the Arbeiter Zeitung so understands it, for it adds, "It looks as if all this peace talk were nothing whatever but a convenient alibi intended to appease popular opinion and pacify the Socialists."

With all this blunt frankness in Vienna and Budapest, how much longer do MICHAELIS and KUEHLMANN think they can continue to deceive the Austrian people with hugger-mugger and incantations? What avail all their skillful phrases, with CZERNIN at their side, consciously or unconsciously revealing their mendacity?

NEEDED AMENDMENTS.

It would be well for the Congress of the United States, instead of wasting its time and energies upon certain trivial matters which have had too much of its attention of late, to devote a few hours, or days, even at the expense of postponing adjournment, to the re-examination and amendment of the Revenue Act. It is admitted by the Postmaster General that the provisions of the Act relating to second-class postage will probably be revised before they go into effect next July. That is only one of many crudities; the sooner some of them are removed the better.

Section 209, imposing a tax of 8 per cent., in addition to the heavy income tax, upon all salaries, earnings, and gains above $6,000 of individuals engaged in trade, business, or professions, should be struck out without hesitation. It is futile for apologists of this tax to say that the intention of the Conference Committee to impose it was well understood on the floor of the Senate. We do not believe it. The section was written into the bill during the last stages of the conference and there was no opportunity for the general membership of either house to study it or to know of it. If this section was not the fruit of mere ignorance and blundering, it must certainly be credited to malice directed against persons guilty of earning more than $6,000 a year.

That, by the way, is the highest exemption figure in the bill. Was that figure selected on Mr. KITCHIN'S theory that taxes must be so laid that they will be paid chiefly by the North and East? The country will not fail to take note of the fact that Congress specifically exempted its own members from the provision of this section, it may be inferred because of conscientious scruples against paying war taxes. But it is monstrous that Congress should lay a tax penalizing individual toil while exempting from this special levy the receivers of incomes from dividends, interest, or rents. The very heavy imposts of the income tax ought to have sufficed for even the most insatiate espouser of the Kitchin theory. But this tax on personal earnings is an addition to the individual income tax and to all other taxes. It was wedged into the bill in the secrecy of the Conference Committee room, passed by both houses without any opportunity for examination and debate and hurried to the President for his signature.

This section of the bill could never have passed the challenges of debate in the two houses, it could never have withstood the storm of protest from the country. It was put into the bill in secrecy and in darkness. It is in flagrant defiance of all decent principles of taxation. It should be stricken out before Congress adjourns.

STUDY, WORK, PLAY.

The swift growth of the population of this city has made it impossible to provide schooling accommodation for all the pupils all the school year. The school buildings, under the old system, were not used to their full capacity. While some rooms were in use, others were not used. The Study-Work-Play system, called here the Gary plan, insures that in the school buildings that have been adapted to it there shall be no waste of time or space. While half the pupils study, the other half are working or playing. When Mr. MITCHEL became Mayor there were 117,000 pupils on part time. The spending of the appropriations made for the purpose in his present term of office will bring the number of part-time pupils to 17,000.

To make 100,000 part-time pupils full-time pupils is a memorable service to public education. This economy of time and space, with an increase of facilities, is money economy also. New schoolhouses for 100,000 children would have cost $32,400,000. Such schoolhouses, built in accordance with the old plan, would have been wanting in the playgrounds, the shops and laboratories, the swimming pools, the apparatus of the Study-Work-Play system for a harmonious, balanced development of body and mind, head and hand. The remodeling of old buildings will cost $12,400,000. The city will have saved $20,000,000, and will have in each reconstructed plant something vastly better, more productive, of larger scope, and cheaper than the old.

Remember that work and play have not been allowed to encroach upon study. The school day has been made an hour longer, redistributed. There is more variety to it. There is less monotony and fatigue in it. Therewithal, the amount of time given to teaching by means of books is the same as in the unremodeled, old-fashioned existing schools. The path to the high school and the college runs "exactly in the ancient way." To the old instruction is added means of developing and rounding body and mind and character, the training of instinct, capabilities, and powers. The merits of the old plan of instruction are retained. They are supplemented, they are enhanced by other merits, other instruction.

Since there is the same amount of study in a new-type as in an old-type school, that part of the new system need not be considered. What is the play, the playtime of that system? What is the object of it? It is an attempt, a successful attempt, to make democratic, and in a sense communal, the play of the public-school children of New York, to give them, within the limits of their ages, something of that trained direction of play which the boys of the rich and the well-to-do get at Groton and Exeter and Andover and Lawrenceville, and so many other schools, which the daughters of the rich and well-to-do get, and rejoice in, and are envied for getting, at a hundred expensive schools and colleges. "Supervised play," "organized play": Go and ask WALTER CAMP or the immortal BRICKLEY whether it is a good thing or not. To give the boys and girls of New York their part in what is otherwise a prerogative of the fortunate few, to cultivate quickness of eye, ear, hand, and mind, self-mastery, self-subordination, the co-operative faculty, is a gain for democracy, a gain for the physical, mental, and moral makeup of the young.

But children can play by themselves. Not to the best advantage, in a school playground; and there are some poor children who don't know how to play. From counting-out rhymes to rowing in an eight there is no play that is not better played under skilled direction.

Children in this city have meagre opportunities, compared with their country cousins, for play, for observation of nature, for that sort of jack-at-all-trades familiarity with things that country boys have. Any help that can be given them in these directions is to be welcomed.

We come last, as most of us like to come, to work. Some 2 per cent. of a boy's school time is given to shopwork in the new system. How many men, "far seen in Greek, deep men o' letters," regret that they had not in their school days some shop training, regret the quickening of faculty, the deftness of hand, the growing sense of texture and material, the concentration, the pride of awakening skill, which it might have brought them. They feel themselves clumsy, ambisinistrous, incomplete, unreal. They have missed a great branch of education, and they know it. If they have money enough, they see that their sons shall not miss it. The shopwork of Study-Work-Play will make nobody a cabinetmaker or any other sort of a skilled artisan, nor will it interfere with anybody's place in any trade. It cannot and it doesn't seek to. It does seek to make the boy a "ready man," a "full man." A complete development, within its necessary limitations, is the aim of the system. It is a great democratic system, and it will prevail.

LOAN COMPARISONS.

The League of German Municipalities has issued a manifesto saying that the German loan, to which the subscription closes on Oct. 18, will "drown out completely the clamor of unending protests to which his "[President WILSON'S] reply to the "Pope has given stimulus." If German money "talks" like that, it gives added interest to hear what will be said by the Liberty Loan which closes on Oct. 27. Apparently we are summoned to an ordeal by loan, the Germans subscribing in paper and we in gold. The present indications are that our gold will outlast their paper, for the Germans will be too weak to print paper while we still are making excess profits for taxation in gold. We cannot evade this German challenge, and have the advantage in that our later closing will give us the cue and spur for a grand finish if there should be any necessity.

New York is surpassing its necessary daily average of $37,500,000, while there is no reason to doubt that the country will be found to have reached or passed its average of $62,500,000 when the returns are in. Certainly the message which the city sends to the country is inspiriting in high degree. Yesterday's news records that Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 3, having spent $100,000 of personal funds in fitting itself for duty, is now entering the Federal aviation service. Others are arming themselves by their subscriptions to the Liberty bonds. The average subscription of Company G, Three Hundred and Seventh Regiment, as announced yesterday, repays the cost of its rifles, and almost the cost of equipment in full. When the men in the ranks do so much, the asking of three or four billions from those who give no personal service amounts to a small sacrifice, comparatively.

In fact, the great sacrifice is that asked from the men who serve in the uniform. The billions asked from others are the source of the wages which the Government must pay through its contracts, which will sustain business activity. The Government will not keep the billions it asks for. All of it will be paid out among ourselves, and it is the biggest prosperity fund ever raised. It is reported this week that the Government is ordering $25,000,000 worth of machine tools. The amount of the order is less significant than the thought of the work and wages implied by the operation of such a vast addition to our productive capacity, and all the sources of materials needed for the working of the tools. Never were there greater supplies of the necessaries of life. The complaint of inability to pay the prices asked itself proves that prices are raised by the spending of such wages as never were before known.

If we under such conditions fail to make a suitable reply to Germany's challenge to trial by popular support of loan issues, we are mean spirited indeed and deserve the scorn we invite from them and from the men in uniforms who are doing so much more than any others. There is no sign of any such shame being invited, but no response can be too great for an answer to the League of German Municipalities at least as crushing as they say their loan will be to President WILSON.

ALL FOR TAMMANY.

Representative MURRAY HULBERT has unfortunately revealed himself as a Tammany partisan by forcing upon the House of Representatives his not very important views of the Mayoralty campaign in this city, a matter which does not concern the National Legislature at all. Mr. HULBERT, against the protest of some of the members, wasted time which could have been put to more profitable use in the late hours of the session. His strong opposition to Mayor MITCHEL was already well known, he has made no secret of it; before the selection of Mr. HYLAN, Mr. HULBERT had been talked of as a possible Tammany candidate for Mayor. His associates in Congress, therefore, needed no enlightenment as to where he stood in regard to the contest in this city for decent government. There is no reason to believe that any of them cares any more than the host of ardent supporters of Mayor MITCHEL here care. The city can be saved without the help of HULBERT and in spite of the fury of his opposition.

The bad taste shown in the discussion in the House of Representatives of a contest which has nothing to do with national polities, the misuse of his privilege as a member to gain Tammany popularity, are matters for public condemnation. The incident reveals Mr. HULBERT in a clear light as a politician to whom a Tammany renomination for Congress is of more importance than the favorable repute he has gained hitherto as the sponsor of one or two good measures.

PUNISHMENT FOR DODGERS.

Official figures of the number of drafted men who have thus far evaded the call to the colors are lacking. In this city and its neighborhood the number of dodgers is known to be relatively small, and here the draft has drawn upon an enormous population of young men of foreign birth, lately become citizens, and of foreign descent, who have inherited strong prejudice against conscription as it has been practiced in Europe. It is known, also, that in other cities, towns, and villages of the country there have been comparatively few draft dodgers. Perhaps in the more remote regions the proportion has been larger. The Federal Government has now issued a warning to all men who are trying to evade the draft and has offered a reward of $50 for the apprehension of any dodger. They still will have a chance to explain their delay, but unless the explanation is reasonable they will be imprisoned. None of them will escape military service.

It is not conceivable that any of them can remain in hiding. Getting out of the country is no easy matter these days, and the reward will make it hard for any dodger to escape arrest. The plight of such men when they get to the camps, in which nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand of the drafted men have taken to the routine of training with abundant enthusiasm, will not be enviable. They will scarcely be welcomed as comrades, and theirs will be a lonesome lot until they get well into training and show that they are the stuff from which good soldiers are made. Most men are, happily. There are few natural slackers. Such will never be tolerated in any army. These fellows have been influenced to defy the law by the pernicious pacifist and pro-German agitation, which neither the Federal nor the State Governments have hitherto been alert enough to suppress. If that sort of written and spoken disloyalty had been suppressed earlier, in view of this great national task of military preparation, there would be very few draft dodgers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

No Matter If It Is Impossible.

A Boston genius bearing with a fine old New England air the name of GARABED T. K. GIRAGOSSIAN seems to have convinced the members of the House Committee on Patents that he has devised a means of moving ships, airplanes, railway trains—all sorts of machinery, in short—at any desired speed over any desired distances without the inconvenient expenditures for fuel that hitherto have been preliminary to the doing of such work. Perhaps "convinced" exaggerates a little the persuasive powers of Mr. GIRAGOSSIAN as applied to these committeemen, but there is apparently no doubt that they have been sufficiently impressed by his demonstrations—or was it by his claims?—to introduce and get passed by the House, 234 to 14, a bill in effect directing the Secretary of the Interior, with the assistance of five scientists, to investigate and report on this wonderful discovery with a view to its purchase by the Government.

It is evident, therefore, that these Congressmen see nothing incredible in an announcement of ability to run machinery at no cost for power, and that they are not as much puzzled as some other people will be by the one revelation as yet made by Mr. GIRAGOSSIAN as to the nature of his discovery, which is that the success of his engine is due to "the utilization of free energy." The phrase "free energy" is an articulate noise, but that is about the best that can be said for it, and people with long memories will be reminded by it of a certain once famous, and a little later notorious, motor that ran briskly on the vibrations of nothing in particular until some meddlesome reporters revealed that its "power" differed from other "power" only in that its familiar source had been rather deftly concealed from observation.

Such memories, however, are not entirely to be trusted; at any rate, they prove nothing in regard to Mr. GIRAGOSSIAN, his new prime mover, or the sophistication of the House Committee on Patents. Wise people, in these latter days, are cautiously slow about declaring anything impossible except "perpetual motion" in its old, barefaced form, and the more they know about the activities of molecules and atoms, and about the violent dances of ions, the more patiently are they likely to be in listening to talk about "free energy."

If Mr. GIRAGOSSIAN'S machines will help to beat the Germans, he will get his reward, even if what he proposes does look a good deal like a miracle.

Convicted by His Defense.

Even of bad cases there is usually a best to be made. The bests get poorer and poorer, however, as the cases get worse and worse, and for the very worst of them nothing at all, or less, can be done by the ablest of advocates. Such is the unfortunate fate of the case—his own—which Professor CATTELL dealt with in the statement printed yesterday. It accomplished nothing except the repeating and the emphasizing of the offense for which he was extruded from the Columbia Faculty, and, instead of justifying his course in the past, it wakened legitimate apprehensions as to what his activities are likely to be in the future.

He had no difficulty, it is true, in proving that he has spoken and written with severity about the German war lord, but he was unable to refrain from again revealing that, in his opinion, participation in war for any reason whatever is wrong, and all who take part in it deserve the same condemnation as do those who make unprovoked attacks on their neighbors. Not content with condemning the "kleptocratic class" in Germany, he ascribed the fighting done by all the other European nations to the instigation or compulsion of their own like groups, and by necessary implication he joined ourselves with them, now that we, too, have entered the conflict.

That is characteristic of all pacifists, and all of them who are outside of Germany protest in vain that they are not pro-Germans, for Germany could have no better service than she gets from men or women who assert the absence of any moral difference between any of the belligerents. For that is exactly Germany's contention—now. Should it prevail, though she may not win the war, she will be able to enter the ultimate peace conference on a level with all the others present and claim that her losses are as pathetic and as worthy of indemnity as are those of France and England, or even those of Belgium or Serbia. To do this is her one hope, and Professor CATTELL and his kind are doing what they can to help her attain it.

Such work is intolerable in a teacher of American youth, and in the opinion of not a few it is intolerable in a man who is a citizen of, or lives in, the United States. Probably it is not treason, as technically defined, but in spirit and effect it certainly verges far in that direction. There is a difference between the Central Empires and the nations allied against them, and those who cannot see it are blind indeed.

Perhaps It Was a Grave Jest.

A more charitable view of "The Coming" than was recently presented in this column is possible. It may be that what Mr. SNAITH intended was not to present his village idiot as an exponent of the higher wisdom needed by the world in these troubled times, but to satirize by exaggeration the mysticism that is creeping into so much, and too much, of current reading and discussion.

This is a fairly plausible theory of his intention, for in his novel Mr. SNAITH describes so accurately a victim of paranoia in one of its most familiar forms that there is a good deal of reason for believing that he understood his John Smith perfectly, and well knew that John Smith's delusion was of no greater or different significance than it would have been had he imagined himself JULIUS CÆSAR, Queen VICTORIA, or, for that matter, a teapot or a wheelbarrow. Instances of all these "reincarnations" and of many another are to be found in any large insane asylum, and any one of them is exactly as "spiritual" as any of the others.

There is at least a chance, therefore, that instead of criticising Mr. SNAITH as a mystic, he should be praised as a humorist, and that the discriminating will join him in laughing at the people who have taken his book as a serious exposition of his own opinions and aspirations.

Excess Profits of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much publicity is being given by Congress to the excess profits of corporations, but none to the excess profits of the Southern planters. When the munitions tax was passed, for some unexplained reason, cotton was exempted. In the bill for price fixing cotton was again exempted. And now while we are told of the millions made by this or that corporation, no mention is made of the fact that the excess profits on cotton and corn will probably be over $2,000,000,000.

H. W. NICHOLS.

New York, Oct. 1, 1917.

ISHII'S ASSURANCES.

Professor G. B. Adams Sees Peace if They Are Adhered To.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There can be no doubt, I think, but that your editorial of this morning on Japan's policy in China fairly represents the impression which Viscount Ishii's mission has made on public opinion, at least in this part of the country. He has not merely succeeded, as no previous representative of Japan has done, in discovering and understanding the sensitive spots in American feeling about Japan's Chinese policy, but with great tact he has known how to say the things best adapted to quiet our apprehensions, and at the same time he has made us believe in his full frankness and sincerity. If he really represents Japan in what he says, if no future Government is going to explain away his pledges concerning her Asiatic policy, then we may hope, as you say, that all chance that difficulties might arise between the United States and Japan out of the development of her policy toward China has been permanently removed.

This is the vital question, and it is one which we cannot answer, and one which Viscount Ishii can hardly help us to answer. What has given the thoughtful student of foreign affairs so much doubt about Japan's intentions has not been any particular aggression on her part. It has rather been the fact that her acts and her diplomacy for the last twenty years have seemed to be in spirit, method and apparent purpose so nearly like Germany's colonial policy for the thirty or more years preceding the war, especially in regard to England. Her conduct has been a series of small aggressive acts, no one of any great importance, but all pointing in one direction and all tending to awaken disquiet and apprehension on our part. Her diplomacy has been constantly occupied in explaining these acts away, in trying to convince us that they mean nothing, and to create a belief that she has no ulterior designs. In the meantime there has come to us a continuous stream of rumors and more definite but unofficial statements of Japanese preparations, investigations, plans, and private, but sometimes organized, enterprises which all fall in with the line of our unavoidable suspicions. It is quite unnecessary to draw the parallel with the methods of Germany since 1880. This is clearly not the conduct of a Government which we have no right to suspect. England's interests in China have been during this period materially and morally, in everything except what arises from propinquity, as great as Japan's. French interests in Southern China have been large. Our own have not been small and we have sometimes perhaps thought them larger than they were. But in none of these cases has diplomacy been obliged to be constantly disavowing any design of large aggression or to exert its utmost to keep other parties in interest from too serious objection.

Even if the inferences from these facts were more certain than they can be, they would not necessarily point out the future. Change is always possible, but this is the ground of any doubt that may linger in our minds, and the future only can remove these doubts. All that we have to go upon at present is Viscount Ishii himself, and that would seem to be a good deal. His great strength with us is his air of perfect frankness and sincerity. This is what we have felt the need of from Japan, and let us hope,, as you suggest, that this is what we are now in truth getting.

GEORGE BURTON ADAMS.

New Haven, Oct. 3, 1917.

Before a Lincoln Statue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If one would see a statue which will "make immortality safe for a democrat," I recommend a visit on a pleasant afternoon to the sedentary statue of Lincoln by Borglum before the Newark Court House. There is no finer school for democracy in any city than the bronze bench where, among the people, the bowed figure sits as if to rest awhile with them. Children love to cluster round him. One can rarely pass the spot when they are not sitting by his side looking with wonder akin to reverence into his great eyes, or nestling in his arms, standing on his huge knees, coiling their arms about his neck, and stroking the wearied face. They claim him as their own. They behave as if they knew their actions pleased him. It is one of the sights of the city.

One Sunday afternoon, when led almost to "tremble for my country" because of what my eyes had seen and my ears had heard, I saw one of our dark-haired aliens with his two children approach the statue. They gazed for a long time while the father listened to the children as they told him what they knew of Lincoln. At last, in response to their request, drawing nearer, the man lifted up each of them by turns. The boy stroked admiringly the great bronze face while his own face glowed as if the living Lincoln had spoken to him. The girl, in her turn, put her arms around his neck and gently kissed the cheek. With moistened eyes I passed on with a new confidence in my heart as I whispered to myself: "All is well; this is Lincoln's land."

DANIEL H. CLARE.

East Orange, Oct. 2, 1917.

Flemish Names, Not German.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel very sorry to observe the tendency of your paper to Germanize France. Your little map is covered with horrible German names.

New York, Sept. 26, 1917. READER.

THE GREAT GRAY SHIP AT HOBOKEN.

Call me not alien! I have breathed your air
Too long for that: I bear your colors, too,
And wear the fighting gray!

How long, O Lord,
How long, how long, must I lie idle here,
My giant form mocked at by puny craft
That puff and wheeze in childish impotence?
Use me, O Country that is now my own!
Fill my deep bosom with the nourishment
That starving children cry for, overseas!
I ache for action! Oh, to feel the waves
Again salute me with their foaming crests—
The wind, that long has whispered in my ear
With low, persuasive murmurs as I lay
Supine as Hercules at Omphale's knee,
A sudden changing to a comrade's voice,
Shouting a stormy welcome as I come!

Ah, might I thus vicariously atone
For wrongs committed by those war-mad men
Who formed me, launched me, sent me to your shores!
Where they have starved and beggared, let me bring
The saving grain, the stores of clothes and arms—
The ardent men who sail to save the world
From tyranny and torture and despair!
They cry, "More ships!" I hear them in my dreams!
I wear your colors, and the fighting gray;
The tide of Fate is rising—let me go!

FLORENCE VAN CLEEF.

NO EXCUSE FOR COAL RISE.

Fuel Administrator Says He Is Ready to Act Against Dealers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Fuel Administration has taken the position that there is no excuse for an increase in coal prices to the consumer; in fact, that there should be a decrease under the tentative rules announced for the fixing of the margin between the retailer and the public.

Dr. M. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, today stated that the Government was prepared to take drastic action if it was shown to him that any dealers were guilty of frauds, and the Fuel Administration would welcome and investigate complaints which seemed legitimate ones.

Dealers refusing to obey the orders of the Fuel Administration, he said, would be prosecuted in the courts, as the food control law carries a penalty of $5,000 or imprisonment or both. Should the facts obtained warrant it, Dr. Garfield added, there would be no hesitation in taking over the business of such dealers and operating it under Federal auspices.

The Administration's order concerning the manner in which the retailer's margin should be arrived at became effective, Dr. Garfield said, on Oct. 1, with its publication in the Government's Official Bulletin. It provided that in no case should the margin be in excess of that charged in July, 1917, and Dr. Garfield said that he know of no sections of the country where the price of coal to the consuming public was higher at that time than it is today.

Dr. Garfield added that agents of the Federal Trade Commission were in New York City and other communities making investigations and watching the developments. One of these agents, he said, with the full power of the Federal Government behind him, might at any time drop into the offices of coal operators and inspect their books to determine whether the rules of the Fuel Administration were being put into effect. Later, when local committees were organized, Dr. Garfield said, complaints would be considered by them and thorough surveys made.

JOHN MITCHELL SWORN IN.

Food Chief Takes Office and Board Is to Organize Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—John Mitchell, head of the new Food Control Commission, took the oath of office here today, and then, after a conference with Governor Whitman, announced that the commission would meet at the Capitol on Tuesday to perfect organization. The commission will have its headquarters here and branch offices in New York and some of the other cities in the State.

Mr. Mitchell declined to discuss the food situation or the program of the Food Control Board, saying that he had not studied the outlook nor met President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University and former Commissioner of Agriculture Charles A. Wieting to talk over with them the work of the commission.

Mr. Mitchell said that an effort would be put on foot early to co-ordinate the activities of citizens and volunteer organizations directed toward food economy so as to render these truly co-operative agencies.

MAY NOT CUT COAL PRICES.

Spokesman of Dealers Declares Profit Margin Is Small.

The order issued by Dr. Garfield, the Fuel Controller, regulating the profits of retail coal dealers will not cut the cost of coal to consumers in this city, according to the present opinion of large dealers. Frank Burns of Burns Brothers said yesterday that his company had not yet been able to digest the order sufficiently to understand its effect on prices. Correspondence between the Coal Merchants Association, Inc., and the Washington authorities, it was hoped, would clear up complex points in the order.

Commissioner Arthur F. Rice of the Coal Merchants Association, whose opinion is that the Fuel Controller's order will have little or no effect on retail prices, said that the cost of coal to the retailer today was about $8 a ton, and that the average profit was about 25 cents a ton. In a statement regarding the situation he said:

"There is a very general impression that retail profits are large, even as high as $1 or $2 per ton. As a matter of fact, in the wholesale business, which considering the amount of capital and effort involved, the margin of profit is so small. No dealer, big or little, in this town has averaged in the last ten years to make as much as 25 cents per ton, and his profit has almost invariably been smaller than that.

"It is my conviction that a profit of 50 cents per ton on the domestic sizes and 25 cents on the steam sizes would be a fair one, and I believe any commission of business men would allow at least those margins. As that would be a higher return than the retailers are now enjoying, I see no reason why prices can be, or will be, any lower here than they are today. And in the face of the huge advances in the prices of everything entering into the household economy, and considering the fact that the retail coal prices are only about 15 per cent. higher than last year, I do not believe the public or the Government will find cause or inclination to criticise the retail dealers in New York, or the prices now prevailing here, provided the facts are made known."

GOVERNOR NAMES FRIEDSAM

President of B. Altman & Co. Becomes Quartermaster General.

Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., received yesterday from Governor Whitman his commission as Quartermaster General of the National Guard of New York. Mr. Friedsam has long been interested in movements for civic and public betterment. As the New York merchants' representative of the National Food Administration, he recently started a movement here to organize the merchants of this State in the interest of food conservation. He was recently named Chairman of an educational committee of the Fusion forces to teach the public the virtues of the Gary system and what the Mitchel Administration has done to improve the public education of the city. Mr. Friedsam succeeds General Henry S. Sternberger, who is now in the national service.

"I have received my commission from the Governor," said Mr. Friedsam, "and I am much pleased because it will widen my field of opportunity for public service. I feel that I shall be able to use for the benefit of the State, as Quartermaster General, my experience as a merchant. At this time of national crisis every one has a duty to perform, and while all cannot go to the front, we can at least contribute a share to the public welfare. It is for this more than for any other reason that I am glad to accept the appointment.

"Every effort these days must be directed toward helping the country to win the war, for we have entered a contest which must be fought to a successful termination in the interest of democracy and humanity. All of us have a part to play, whether it is in the conservation of food or in making sacrifices to purchase Liberty Bonds. I shall take up my duties whenever the Governor instructs me to do so."

HOMES FOR WAR WORKMEN.

Government Plans to Improve Living Conditions Near Big Plants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Crowded living conditions which are hampering war work in industrial centres were discussed today by the National Defense Council's Advisory Commission, with a view to formulating some policy by which quick relief might be afforded either through actual Government financing of community home building or aiding private enterprises.

The situation is particularly acute in Bridgeport, Conn., Akron, Ohio, Newport News, and Norfolk, Va., and in several New Jersey towns, the commission was told by Phillip Hiss, a New York architect, who is Chairman of the Council's Subcommittee on Housing, which has just visited Eastern and Mid-western industrial centres. Immediate relief is necessary if important war industries are to be properly expanded.

President Wilson's attention was called to the situation several weeks ago and he requested immediate investigation and recommendations.

SHERRILL APPEALS FOR NEW MILITIA

Adjutant General of State Asks Aid of Chamber of Commerce.

TO STOP GRAFT IN GUARD

Committee Appointed to Devise Effective Use of State Armories and Camps.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, in appealing yesterday to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, in their regular monthly meeting, for co-operation in the work of creating public confidence in the work of the new National Guard which has been created to take the place of the men drafted into the national army, told them, as an incidental indication of the seriousness of the work being done, that last week alone the State troops, guarding the New York Aqueduct, were fired on five times on various posts.

"Governor Whitman asked me to come and see you and ask you to co-operate," said General Sherrill. "It is his desire to be a worthy successor of the other war Governors of our State, and he wanted me to tell you briefly what we are trying to do. We want to know whether our armories are being handled as business propositions, and if not, why not. For instance, we have had an offer of $650,000 for the State Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, and we have to go to the business men to tell us whether it is a good offer or not.

"Over and above the work which other States have to do, we have the tremendous responsibility and problem of guarding the vast accumulations of goods to be shipped overseas to our own men and our allies. They come to this port from all parts of the country, and it is our business to guard these goods for the nation. It is a serious responsibility.

"Then we had to form a new guard to take the place of the men who went out on the President's call. It was a big task, but on the night of Oct. 1 we had our 10,000 men enlisted. Then there has been the very disagreeable work of conducting the operations of the draft law. As a business man, in view of the past record of draft laws in this country, I made my preparations for serious trouble, and it is a great tribute to the patriotism of New York State that we were disappointed. No higher proof of patriotism could be asked than the fact that there was not the slightest trouble all over the State in regard to the operation of this very trying law.

"Then we have superseded the system of two-week tours of duty in guarding the aqueduct, which put a trying responsibility upon business men who were needed at home, by forming two regiments and a provisional battalion to perform this duty permanently. We also weeded out all men with dependents from this duty, and sent them home.

"The newspapers have complained because some guard officers have been removed. Well, when I took charge one officer who was supposed to be drawing one salary of $3,500 a year was found to be drawing three separate salaries at once, aggregating $11,000 a year. I removed him, and I'll remove every man I find doing the same thing. The politicians may not like it, but I'm not a politician, and I don't care.

"But we cannot do the work we have to do; we cannot do all this guarding with only 10,000 men. We must have a greater force with us—the force of public confidence. It is to help us secure that that I have come to you gentlemen.

"We have, up the river, a fine camp-site for manoeuvres and mobilization—Camp Whitman. Early this year the Federal Government telegraphed us and said they wanted this site for a mobilization camp. We expended $70,000 of the State's money making the camp site ready for them, and then when we told them it was ready we were told they didn't want it. Since then we have tendered it for an aviation training ground and they have considered it, and haven't taken it. It is before them now on a standing tender, but they haven't used it.

"Now there has been complaint about this; that Camp Whitman has been poorly managed, and the money not well expended. Well, if that is so; if the camp is not being run in businesslike fashion, we want to know about it, and we want to make it businesslike. Consequently I want to ask your Chamber to appoint a committee to investigate Camp Whitman and make recommendations. If I might suggest, we would like to have one engineer, one trained business man, and one man, if possible, who has served in the Guard and knows something about the conditions and needs. A committee like that can help immensely in securing public confidence in what we are doing."

A motion to authorize the President of the Chamber to appoint such a committee, and to authorize the committee to carry out General Sherrill's suggestions was unanimously adopted.

CHAMBER HONORS SELIGMAN.

Resolutions Tell of Public Services Rendered by Banker.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York yesterday, at its regular monthly meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Isaac N. Seligman:

> The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has lost in the death of Isaac N. Seligman, one of its most valued members. Mr. Seligman joined the Chamber in 1888, and from the very first took an active part in its affairs. He was always ready to act in any capacity and give liberally of his time and means. He had served on various committees and delegations and War, at the time of his death, Chairman of the Committee on State and Municipal Taxation and a member of the Executive Committee. He had given considerable time to the study of taxation and had prepared and pres

RED CROSS PARADE CHEERED BY 300,000

Nurses Ready for Service Give Impressive Demonstration of Nation's Preparations.

WAR COUNCIL HEADS LINE

Women's Uniforms Range from Hospital White to Field Service Boots and Slickers.

New York's legion of Red Cross women, the largest body of war nurses ever gathered together in this country, paraded in Fifth Avenue yesterday and provided the most picturesque and splendid of the many great spectacles which this city has witnessed in recent weeks.

Three hundred thousand New Yorkers cheered the great army of women, while moved in blocks of dazzling white, made more dazzling by the contrast of occasional units wearing the Red Cross coat of navy blue with brilliant red lining.

Among them were units clad in rough and ready slickers and heavy boots—the garments they will wear in the emergency work of caring for the wounded men of Pershing's army in Europe. It was the first great Red Cross parade ever held in this country, and one of the most impressive demonstrations of the scale of American war preparation.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, the army's famous medical chief; Rear Admiral Braisted, the Surgeon General of the Navy; United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Harvey D. Gibson, Solicitor General John W. Davis, all members of the War Council which is directing American Red Cross activities at home and abroad, led the parade. On the reviewing stand were Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Mayor Mitchel, Brig. Gen. Ell Hoyle, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army; Robert W. de Forest, Jacob H. Schiff, Captain William A. Moffett, U. S. N., the officer who silenced the snipers at Vera Cruz; Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Governor Edge of New Jersey, General Emilio Nunez, Vice President of the Cuban Republic, and many others prominent in Red Cross affairs.

Cheered by 300,000.

The police estimated that more than 300,000 persons crowded the sidewalks of Fifth Avenue to cheer the nurses who are going overseas and those who are preparing to answer the call at later dates. Leading the great column of many colors was the famous United States Naval Band from the Great Lakes Training Station at Chicago, the leader of which is Lieutenant John Philip Sousa, who marched at their head. This band numbers 250 musicians, and in point of numbers is the largest in the world. The band was brought to New York on a special train, and received an ovation as it started up Sixth Street and continued until it reached the disbanding point in Washington Square.

Fifth Avenue was a mass of red crosses. The great banners were everywhere. They fluttered from ropes stretched across the streets, they were draped over the fronts of the buildings, and flew from hundreds of staffs erected for the occasion. And everybody who marched carried either the emblem of the Red Cross or the Stars and Stripes, while from the Liberty-capped columns behind the reviewing stand hung other giant flags.

The only mounted persons in the parade were the police, who cleared the way ahead, and Colonel William Hayward, the grand marshal. Everybody else walked except those who drove the ambulances that will soon be in service in France, the women and girls on the only two floats in line, and the delegation of the Atlantic City Chapter, who rode in boardwalk chairs pushed by negroes, who were sent to New York for that purpose. It was the first procession of rolling chairs—that ever traversed Fifth Avenue.

The parade was scheduled to start at noon, but it was forty-five minutes after that time when the occupants of the reviewing stand sighted the head of the column moving south at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The arrangements, as it soon developed, were perfect, and from start to finish there was not an unhappy incident. The women marched in splendid alignment, and the commanders of the units gave their commands "eyes right" always at the proper time, and generally with the correct military pitch.

The formation was of platoons, the women marching sixteen abreast. After the War Council officials came Miss Jane Delano, Miss Caroline Van Blarcom, and other national officials of the nursing service; after them the officials of the Atlantic Division, then the New York County Chapter, led by its Vice Chairman, Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper. Next came the women everybody wanted most to see; those who are soon to cross the Atlantic to aid American soldiers and their allied comrades in France.

"Magnificent Women."

As they came swinging down the avenue Secretary Daniels remarked, "They are magnificent women," and that remark expressed the opinion of all the thousands who cheered and wished them good luck and a safe return after victory is won.

The women in each unit were dressed alike. In one they all wore the gray of the field service. Others showed the blue traveling uniform, and still others half hid their white dresses under long red lined capes, which gave perhaps the most pleasing effect in yesterday's picture.

There were units from Bellevue, the Presbyterian, St. Luke's, Mount Sinai, Beth Israel, the New York, the French, St. Vincent's, the Hahnemann, and the German Hospitals of Manhattan, the Kings County of Brooklyn, and St. Mary's of Hoboken, every unit made up of graduate nurses who are ready for the call whenever it comes. No unit received more generous applause than the nurses from the German Hospital.

There were more than fifty chapters of the Red Cross represented in the parade, among them the Brooklyn, the Bronx, the Richmond, the Southern, and the Northern of Suffolk County, Newark, Paterson, Edgewater, Jersey City, New Haven, Stamford, and a score of other cities and towns near New York.

The women of the National Surgical Dressings Committee, a Red Cross auxiliary, which to date has sent more than 18,000,000 dressings to the Allies in Europe, had a big float drawn by four white horses. On the float were six young women making the dressings, cutting them with the special machines used for the purpose.

Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, led the Washington delegation, which marched in the second division, one of her aids being Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

In the fifth and last division of the parade were the ambulances, the big supply motor trucks, a coffee wagon, which already has brewed more than 100,000 cups of the beverage for tired American soldiers, and the men and women of the canteen camp and sanitary services.

Two Red Cross dogs, one of them a famous veteran named Tristan, were also in line, and both these intelligent animals appeared to fully appreciate the part they are to play later on in the first line danger zone.

There were a score of bands, including three artillery and two infantry organizations of the regular army; the Marine Band from the Navy Yard, the Police Band, and the Letter Carrier Bands from New York and the Bronx.

One great banner carried in the parade announced that the membership of the Red Cross is now more than 4,000,000.

RED CROSS PAGEANT TODAY.

Stars to Appear in Rosemary Open-Air Theatre at Huntington.

The National Red Cross pageant, produced under the auspices of the American Red Cross, will be held this afternoon at 2:15 o'clock in the Rosemary Open-air Theatre on the estate of Roland B. Conklin at Huntington, L. I.

The principal rôles will be played by many of the foremost artists of the stage, all of whom have volunteered their services, and about 500 people will take part in the spectacle. The pageant will be in two parts, the first including scenes illustrating the achievements of the allied nations, and the second, a dramatic masque of the allied cause in the present war.

Preceding the pageant, Lieutenant John Philip Sousa and his band of 250 enlisted men will give a concert.

The seating capacity of the amphitheatre is 4,000. Special motors are to meet trains at the Huntington station, and return after the pageant. The Automobile Club of America has furnished a map and route for the hundreds of motorists who will drive out from the city.

Among the actors and actresses who will appear are E. H. Sothern, Ethel Barrymore, Tyronne Power, Robert Edeson, Ernest Glendinning, Marjorie Rambeau, Rita Jolivet, Ina Claire, Vincent Serrano, Edith Wynne Mathison, Lumsden Hare, and Annette Kellermann.

REGINALD RONALDS MARRIES

Former Rough Rider Weds Mrs. Mildred Combs at Great Neck.

Mrs. Mildred Combs of Elm Point, Great Neck, L. I., and Reginald Ronalds of this city, were married at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, the Rev. Charles L. Newbold of Manhasset, L. I., officiating.

Mrs. Marcia Silicox of Brussels, Belgium, attended the bride, and Howard Cole of Madison, N. J., acted as best man.

After a dinner held last night for a few intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds left for the South on their honeymoon.

Mr. Ronalds was a former Rough Rider, and has lived at the Racquet and Tennis Club. His first wife was Miss Thora Strong, who divorced him in 1910, and was remarried last June. His mother, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, was prominent socially here and abroad, and was frequently the guest of the late Queen Victoria.

MISS SALTUS WEDS OCT. 25.

Attendants for Her Marriage to J. T. Munds in St. Thomas's Church.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Elsie Welsh Saltus, niece of Miss Josephine Chandler Smith, who will be married to J. Theus Munds of 470 Park Avenue on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church.

Miss Saltus will have as her attendants the Misses Alice R. Lawrence, Genevieve Clendenin, Elizabeth Van Antwerp Manning, Ruth R. Marden, Rosalie G. Bloodgood, Sara Schuyler Palmer, Florence E. Gilbert, and Grace Sands Montgomery.

The ceremony will be followed by a large reception at Sherry's, which will be attended by a number of guests from Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington, D. C.

Rainbo Felts

The most wonderful product of the American Hat industry.

Colorings that never have been shown before in America.

In the fullest sense of the word, a gentleman's hat.

Browning, King & Co.

Broadway, near 32nd Street

Cooper Square at 5th — Fulton Street, Brooklyn

'PICKETS' MUTINY IN WORKHOUSE

Eighteen Suffragist Prisoners Attack the Superintendent of Washington Institution.

SUPPRESSED BY NEGRESSES

Fierce Rough-and-Tumble Fight Attends Removal of Mrs. Johns to Asylum Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Militants of the Woman's Party serving time in the District of Columbia Workhouse for demonstrations before the White House were charged today with mutiny as a result of their rough-and-tumble fight yesterday with guards and negro women prisoners. The development furnishes a new phase for the investigation of conditions at the workhouse, undertaken by the Board of Charities on complaints of the militants.

The charge of mutinous conduct is made in a report by Alonzo Tweedale, auditor, in charge of the workhouse while the Superintendent is suspended pending outcome of the inquiry. A long story is told by the report of how the eighteen suffragists attacked the Acting Superintendent, the prison matron, and three male guards who had been called to the rescue when the officers sought to remove one of their number, Mrs. Margaret Johns, for medical treatment at the Washington Asylum Hospital.

It tells of negro women of the prison kitchen force rallying to the aid of their cook, the matron, when she was threatened with a blow on the head with a club, of a general wild scramble about the workhouse corridors and yard, and eventually of Mrs. Johns's departure for the hospital in a doctor's automobile after she and her guards had been much mauled and hauled about. The Acting Superintendent emphasizes the statement that extreme forbearance was shown the prisoners, the male guards obeying orders to handle them with every possible consideration in spite of all that happened.

Miss Alice Paul, head of the women's party, made a statement denying many of Mr. Tweedale's statements and declaring that the women interfered because they were not told where Mrs. Johns was to be taken. She declared that she was to be placed in confinement on bread and water. She also said Mrs. Johns was not removed for proper medical treatment when she really was ill, and that she had recovered when the authorities decided to take her to the hospital.

The workhouse is a big, unbarred structure on a farm near Washington. Its open doors made it easy for the suffragists, when they started on the yarpath, to give their custodians a lively time.

LIEUTENANT TO WED NURSE.

William L. Ross, Jr., to Marry Miss Ethel J. Nixon.

Miss Ethel J. Nixon of Cincinnati and First Lieutenant William L. Ross, Jr., of the United States Medical Corps will be married in this city tomorrow. Miss Nixon has resigned her position as head nurse at the Cincinnati General Hospital to become a bride. She is a niece of the late W. C. Nixon, who was President of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.

Mr. Ross is detained to the field hospital of the aviation camp at Mineola, L. I.

WILL WED LIEUT. DEVEREUX.

Miss Noemi G. Townsend's Wedding in St. Agnes's Church on Oct. 27.

The marriage of Miss Noemi Gibert Townsend, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, and Leslie W. Devereux, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Devereux of Utica, N. Y., will take place on Saturday, Oct. 27, at noon in St. Agnes's Church, East Forty-second Street. The wedding will be followed by a small reception for the relatives at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, 236 Lexington Avenue. Miss Mildred Gibert Townsend will be her sister's maid of honor, but the other attendants have not been decided upon.

Mr. Devereux was at the Madison Barracks Training Camp this Summer and is now second lieutenant in the United States Army and is stationed at San Antonio, Texas, where he will take his bride. The engagement was announced last May.

Miss Carreau, Bride of Lieut. Bryan.

Miss Adeline Carreau, youngest daughter of Mrs. Cyrille Carreau of 654 Madison Avenue and the late Mr. Carreau, was married to Lieutenant Ridgely D. Bryan on Wednesday evening at her home. The Rev. Wallace MacMullen performed the ceremony. Lieutenant Bryan was a former member of Company K, Seventh Regiment, and received his commission at Plattsburg. He is now stationed at Camp Upton.

Negbaur-Brick Wedding on Oct. 9.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Brick and Harry Negbaur of 817 West End Avenue will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Hotel St. Regis. The ceremony will be performed by Rabbi Foster of Newark. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brick of 317 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.

Miss Savage to Wed Captain Ryan.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutherford Savage of 151 West 119th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Pauline Crane Savage, to Captain John Francis Ryan. Captain Ryan has served for three years in the Royal Army Medical Corps in France, and is attached to a Scottish division. No date has been set for the wedding.

Dinner to Secretary Daniels.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia gave a small dinner last night at the Ritz-Carlton for the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels. Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Mrs. Walter Brooks, and Harry S. Black. A theatre party followed the dinner.

J. F. RALPH RESIGNS AS ENGRAVING CHIEF

Noted Expert on the Manufacture of Currency to Join a New York Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Joseph E. Ralph, for ten years director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has resigned to become President of the United States Intaglio Surety Company, a new bank note corporation. It is supposed that he will be succeeded by Frank E. Ferguson, now Assistant Director, who has held that office during the entire incumbency of Mr. Ralph.

Mr. Ralph has brought the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to a high state of efficiency. The work of printing money, bonds and postage stamps has increased tremendously in recent years, but Mr. Ralph has met the additional tasks imposed upon him with a degree of energy and initiative that has frequently brought flattering comment from the high officials of the Treasury Department. As Director Mr. Ralph received a salary of $6,000. His salary as President of the new corporation will be $10,000, and in addition he will have large stock holdings. Representative Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, said recently that Mr. Ralph was "the foremost man in the manufacture of currency in the entire world."

"My resignation was given to Mr. McAdoo about a week ago," Mr. Ralph said tonight. "It has nothing whatever to do with the investigation which the departmental committee is conducting into the bureau's affairs, and has not been accepted, so far as I know. I am anxious to hear about what action has been taken, and assume that Secretary McAdoo will make a statement when he disposes of it."

The administration of the bureau has been under investigation for several months by a committee headed by Assistant Secretary Crosby, the investigation having originated from charges made by Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana that Mr. Ralph was overworking the women employes there. A report made to Secretary McAdoo some time ago has not been made public.

DR. CARREL EXPLAINS CURES

Army and Navy Surgeons Throng Academy of Medicine.

Surgeons of the army and navy were largely represented in the lecture hall of the Academy of Medicine last night, where Dr. Alexis Carrel, spoke on "Principles of the Treatment of Wounds." Long before Dr. Carrel's appearance on the platform the main hall was crowded and the audience had overflowed into and long filled a room at the left of the platform. Many found it impossible to get in and went away. Dr. Carrel, who is a Commander of the French Legion of Honor, wore the uniform of a Major in the French Army. At the end of an account of the irrigation method of treating wounds to prevent suppuration and the excellent results obtained, Dr. Carrel presented on a screen pictures of wounds and the audience had an opportunity to visualize the remarkable recoveries of which the surgeon has spoken.

The technique of the treatment had now been fully established, Dr. Carrell said, and he expressed the opinion that no surgical procedure which had been developed in recent years was of greater use. Since it has been used amputations by 50 per cent., and that the percentage of death due to infected wounds is impossible to estimate, practically every death could have been avoided if the case had been taken in hand soon enough. Even as it is the surgeon's new method of treatment have saved lives in cases where the wounded did not reach the hospitals from ten to thirty days.

Dr. Carrel laid particular stress on sterilization. From the moment the irrigation tubes are inserted in the wound the surgeon keep an exact day by day record, he said, and the lines on a chart mark the decrease in bacteria and follow the course to a complete cleansing of the wound. In the case of fractures, he said, the bacteria were higher and the sterilization process took a longer time.

NAMES WHITE RATS REFEREE

Justice Mitchell Approves Inspection of Books of Union.

Upon charges that $200,000 of the funds of the White Rats Actors' Union has been misappropriated by the officers, Supreme Court Justice Mitchell appointed yesterday the injunction by Goldie Pemberton, a member of the union, supported by affidavits of Harry De Veau, formerly an officer, and now head of the Actors' International Union, for the inspection of the books and records of the organization. The plaintiff is suing for an accounting. The court appointed Lewis Schuldenfrel referee, to conduct the examination of the books.

The affidavit of De Veau stated that Harry Mountford, Secretary-Treasurer and executive officer of the organization, admitted that the misappropriation to the extent stated existed when President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the organization last November.

Hyams-Brentano Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Hyams of Brookline, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Isabelle Hyams, to Lowell Brentano, son of Mrs. Simon Brentano of Orange, N. J. Miss Hyams is a graduate of Radcliffe. She won the Wilby prize for most original work in English literature in 1916 and has received a degree of doctor of philosophy. Since that time she has been instructor in English at Wellesley College. Mr. Brentano expects to graduate from Harvard at the mid-year examinations.

Sonn-Bretzfield.

Mrs. Samuel Bretzfield announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Aimee Babette Bretzfield, and Frederick Sonn, which took place on Sept. 27, at the Hotel Majestic. The bride is a niece of the late Silas W. Bretzfield, formerly Treasurer of the Pullman Company, and is an artist, having studied at the Pratt Institute and the Art Students League. Mr. Sonn is a son of L. Sonn, a merchant of this city.

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MARKED IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN FRANCE

Army Conditions Good and Prospects Are For Less Suffering This Winter.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—There has been an improvement all along the line in France in the last four months. It began about the time of Pershing's arrival, and I can see a marked change for the better in the past month.

The army conditions under Pétain are sound and solid and there is much less political weakness than early this Summer.

The Almeyreda, Turmel and Bolo cases have done good in opening sores and letting out pus. They have made any show of pacifism very unpopular in France and strengthened the will for victory.

Premier Painlevé has held his ground and gained more, and seems winning success in French politics by quiet good sense and steady courage minus pyrotechnics.

The Winter approaches with the prospect of less privation than last year, and there is nowhere any surface signs suggesting serious civilian unrest or discontent at bearing the direct brunt of German brute force. France has got her second wind.

MISS MONTGOMERY, BRIDE OF BANKER

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery Marries Rupert W. K. Anderson.

The wedding of Rupert Wentworth Kelsall Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Marguerite Lynch Montgomery, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery of Rhinebeck, N. Y., was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. The bride's grandfather, the late Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery, was the first rector of this church on its present site. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Hugh E. Montgomery of Menlo Park, Cal., an uncle of the bride.

The bride wore a soft white chiffon frock over satin and a tulle veil. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Grace Sands Montgomery, in a yellow Georgette crêpe frock, with a large mushroom hat covered with matching crêpe, and her flowers were pale blue delphinium.

Alfred Pliz-Roy Anderson was his brother's best man, and the four ushers were Eglinton H. Montgomery, the bride's young brother; Robert Crane, Beverly M. Eyre, and Douglas C. Anderson. A small reception was held at the bridal for relatives and intimate friends. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will spend the Winter in New York.

G. P. DU PONT A SUICIDE; HAD BEEN ILL IN UTAH

Nephew of Powder Maker Shoots Himself While Motoring with Young Woman.

OGDEN, Utah, Oct. 4.—Gerald P. du Pont, 22 years old, son of Maurice du Pont of Boston and Nephew of Alfred du Pont of Wilmington, Del., committed suicide here today after leaving a hospital.

He had been suffering for several days from a nervous breakdown.

Du Pont shot himself on a State highway in a thickly populated part of the city while he was out riding with Miss Marian Browning, daughter of George E. Browning. Giving as an excuse that he desired to leave the automobile for a moment, he stepped out of the car, walked back a few paces and then drawing a pistol from his pocket, placed it to his head and fired. The bullet passed through his head.

The sound of the shot attracted the attention of women and children, and they rushed to the spot where the young man fell, arriving there at the same time as did Miss Browning. Du Pont was hurried to a local hospital, where he died about two hours later.

Du Pont came West for his health a short time ago, and went to the ranch of J. S. Turner at Lost Creek, a few miles east of Ogden. He said he wished to gain health preparatory to enlisting on an American submarine chaser.

JURY HEARS PRENDERGAST.

Testifies in Neposit Inquiry—Mitchel to be Called.

Controller Prendergast went before the Grand Jury yesterday, at that body's request, to testify regarding the sale by the Neposit Realty Company of Rockaway Point property to the city. He was on the witness stand for two hours, and will continue his testimony on Monday. It is understood that the Grand Jury will request Mayor Mitchel to appear before it after Controller Prendergast has completed his story.

Assistant District Attorney Black said yesterday that the first he had heard of the Controller's testifying was after Mr. Prendergast had been summoned by the Grand Jury. Mr. Black admitted that the District Attorney's office had been anxious to bring pressure to bear to compel Charles O'Malley, expert of the Finance Department, to waive immunity and testify. Mr. O'Malley hitherto has refused to waive immunity. Controller Prendergast refused to say anything about his testimony.

METHODISTS DISCUSS WAR.

Col. Roosevelt Is Chief Speaker Before Social Service Commission.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the chief speaker yesterday afternoon at the third annual mid-year assembly of the Social Service Commission of the New York State Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in St. James's Church at Madison Avenue and 126th Street. Colonel Roosevelt allowed more than usual freedom to himself in his discussion of the war preparations of this country, because of an agreement that neither he nor any of the other speakers was to be quoted in the newspapers.

The general theme of the discussion was "The Work and Message of the Church in War Times." Other speakers were Dr. George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation; Ivy L. Lee, the Rev. Samuel S. Benson, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, and George W. Perkins, who spoke on the churches in relation to the food situation.

Wed to Lieut. G. W. L. Prettyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Goubert of Hudson Avenue, Englewood, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Natalie Goubert, to G. W. L. Prettyman, First Lieutenant in the United States Army, and son of Mrs. Cleland Davis, wife of Commander Cleland Davis, U. S. N., retired. The marriage took place last Friday at Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Prettyman was graduated from Princeton and the Harvard Law School and was appointed to the regular army from Squadron A, New York, while serving on the Texas border. He has been assigned to the Twenty-fifth Cavalry.

Guynemer Was Shot in the Head.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The death of Captain Georges Guynemer, the famous French aviator, has now been definitely confirmed. Information received by the Red Cross says Guynemer was shot through the head north of Poelcapelle, on the Ypres front. His body was identified by a photograph on his pilot's license found in his pocket. The aviator was buried with military honors in the Poelcapelle cemetery.

23 MEN AND A WOMAN STARVE 9 DAYS IN BOAT

Captain's Wife Among the Survivors of Steamer Itaska, Sunk in Storm Off Bermuda.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 4.—Twenty-four survivors of the crew of the American steamer Itasca, picked up after being tossed about in an open boat nine days from the time the Itasca foundered, were brought here today by a steamer from Southern ports. The Itasca, bound from Bermuda to New York, sank in a tropical hurricane 250 miles off Bermuda. Captain W. Harold Bond of Rockland, Me., went down with his ship. His wife was among those saved.

The survivors, who were rescued about 250 miles off Nantucket, had suffered intensely from privation and exposure. Chief Engineer Elwell of Rockland, Me., died from exhaustion, and T. Smith of Bermuda, a fireman, who went insane and drank sea water when the fresh water supply in their boat ran out, died on the rescuing ship soon after he had been taken aboard.

The crew abandoned the Itasca in two boats, but later those in the smaller of the two boats were transferred to the larger one. Their only provisions were one and one-half casks of water and two tins of ship biscuit. During the last two days the supply of water, which had been carefully portioned out, became so low that the shipwrecked party could take turns only in wetting their lips, and the supply gave out entirely two hours before they were rescued. At that time there were only two of the biscuits left.

For the greater part of the nine days stormy weather prevailed and heavy seas swept the craft, drenching its occupants and making it necessary to bail frequently. When rescued Mrs. Bond was almost dead from exhaustion, and all the crew were on the verge of madness.

The Itasca, an iron steamship of 1,416 tons gross, was owned in Mobile, Ala. She was built in Wilmington, Del., in 1871.

TOKIO SPEEDS NEW MISSION.

Seeks Financial Ties Here—Wants to Co-operate in China.

TOKIO, Tuesday, Oct. 2. (Delayed.)—The America-Japan Society gave a dinner tonight in honor of the special financial commission which is to visit the United States. The speakers included Baron Tanetaro Megata, head of the mission; Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, and Viscount Kentaro Kaneko, Privy Councilor.

Baron Megata emphasized that Japan had succeeded in maintaining peaceful conditions on the Pacific and had contributed no less importantly in a financial way in support of the war. She should continue, he said, to equip herself and her allies for war work, and therefore it was necessary to study financial and economic measures for cooperation with the Allies, especially the United States.

Privy Councilor Kaneko said that only the joint efforts of America and Japan could exploit and develop the resources of China. In this connection, he said, Japan always would uphold the John Hay doctrine of equal opportunity and the open door.

Viscount Motono said he regarded with enthusiastic hopefulness the sending to America at this juncture of such a financial mission as that headed by Baron Megata, closely identified with the financial life of modern Japan. Recently, he continued, a clearer conception of Japan's aims and ideals had been replacing American misgivings. He was sure that this presaged a complete understanding, and cited as a signal evidence the hearty welcome given to the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii. The Foreign Minister said he hoped the Megata mission would present to the American people frankly Japan's aims regarding China, born of the logic of necessity, and pave the way to successful co-operation there.

Edward H. Rising.

Edward H. Rising, Director of the General Chemical Company, died yesterday at Saugerties, N. Y., following an operation, in his seventieth year. Mr. Rising was born at Worthington, Mass., and was most of his life connected with the chemical industry. In 1893 he organized the National Chemical Company of which he became Vice President. In 1899, when the National Chemical Company was merged with the General Chemical Company, Mr. Rising was the Chairman of the Executive Committee. In 1907 he was elected President of the company, a position he occupied for three years.

De Witt Clinton Gardner.

De Witt Clinton Gardner, President of the De Witt C. Gardner Company, Incorporated, wholesale and retail printers at 177 Broadway, died at his home, 161 West Ninety-second St., yesterday, after a long illness. Mr. Gardner was born at Gardnersville, N. Y., March 16, 1849, and has been in the printing business since 1874. He was Treasurer of the Baptist Temperance Union and a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church and the West Side Y. M. C. A. He is survived by his wife and stepson.

Evie Greene, English Actress.

Evie Greene, who was well known in this country several years ago when she played in English musical comedy, died last month at her home in Southsea, England. She was the wife of Commander Ernest Kennaway Arbuthnot, R. N., who is on active service. Miss Greene had played leading parts in "Kitty Grey," "A Country Girl," "The Duchess of Dantzic," and "Floradora."

Obituary Notes.

HENRY DE WITT CRANEY, cashier of the Lyndhurst National Bank, at Lyndhurst, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 183 Woodward Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., in his forty-eighth year.

WILLIAM T. VANDEGRIFT, 78 years old, a civil war veteran, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, St. Ann's Avenue, Richmond Hill. Mr. Vandegrift was one of the oldest members of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church.

Mrs. MARGARET REILLY BAIER, widow of Henry Baier, died at her home, 392 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 52 years.

Mrs. MARY BUTLER, for more than fifty years an active worker in the Visitation Parish in South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 49 Second Place, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year. She was the wife of Patrick D. Butler, a civil war veteran.

FRANK E. DAISLEY, formerly a member of the firm of Ray, Daisley & Co., roofers in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 729 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, aged 45 years.

FRANK J. MERKT, 36 years old, a retired member of the New York Fire Department, died at his home, 1,042 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

SIDNEY WILLIAMSON SMITH, employed in the Department of Highways, died on Wednesday at his home, 7 Palmetto Street, Brooklyn, aged 52 years.

Mrs. HELENA S. DOOLITTLE, widow of William A. Doolittle, who was one of the organizers and a trustee of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Minneapolis, Minn. Mrs. Doolittle was in her ninety-seventh year and was born in this city.

DIEDRICH ECKHOFF, for forty-five years in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Co., died on Wednesday at his home, 18 Linden Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years.

JOHN STANISLAUS GALLAGHER, a veteran of the Mexican War and for forty years an engineer on the Broadway Ferry line, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, 766 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Gallagher came to this country from Ireland and at the outbreak of the Mexican war enlisted in the First Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, serving under General Zachary Taylor.

ALBERT VAN VELSOR HIBSON, head of the advertising firm of Hibson & Brothers, 119 Nassau Street, died suddenly on Wednesday at his home in Cranford, N. J.

JOHN K. EMMONS, a retired truck farmer of Whitehouse, N. J., died suddenly at his home there yesterday. He was 58 years old.

MICHAEL H. LOONEY, who had been Deputy Clerk of the Municipal Court of the Second District since 1904, died yesterday at his home, 203 Monroe Street, in his sixty-second year. Mr. Looney had been active in Democratic politics in the Seventh Ward.

Mrs. MARY JANE MILLETTE, widow of Austin Millette, who was a contractor and builder, died yesterday at Lincoln Hospital, in her eighty-first year. Mrs. Millette was a native of Falmouth, Mass.

GIVES ESTATE AS HOME FOR BRITISH PREMIERS

Sir Arthur H. Lee Dedicates Chequers Court as an Official Country Residence.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is announced that Sir Arthur Hamilton Lee, Director of General Food Production, has offered his 1,500-acre Chequers Court estate in Bucks to be used and maintained in perpetuity as the official country residence of British Prime Ministers.

David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, in a letter in answer to the offer of Sir Arthur, approves the plan and has authorized the donor of the estate to take whatever steps are necessary to bring the trust into existence. The Premier adds that he will attend and preside over the first meeting of the Trustees appointed to care for the estate.

THE tendency is to forget all about insurance after the policy is filed. But new laws, new risks, new circumstances, new market values, new possibilities of reducing premium, keep the *service* broker constantly on the alert to protect his client's interest.

THE HAROLD ROSENTHAL COMPANY
Insurance Brokers — 25 Years Young — PHONE JOHN 6060
123 WILLIAM ST

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

DRESLOW.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Dreslow announce the birth of a son at Lloyd Sanitarium.

Married.

ROBERTS—PRICE.—At St. Peter's P. E. Church, Oct. 4, 1917, Maude Winifred Price of New York to Dr. William Hawley Roberts of Providence, R. I.

Died.

BERKOWITZ.—Emma, 53, beloved wife of Leon Berkowitz and mother of Joseph, Mortimer, Ross, and Reynold, of 1,834 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Funeral from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Oct. 5, at 3 P. M. Family from Boston at Hotel Knickerbocker.

BRENNAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1917, at his residence, 275 Winthrop St., Brooklyn, John E., beloved husband of Susan and father of Catherine Brennan. Funeral private on Saturday, 6th inst. Kindly omit flowers.

CASE.—At Racine, Wis., on Oct. 4, Mariana, youngest daughter of Jerome T. and Constance Allien Case, aged 2 years.

COOK.—Oct. 4, 1917, Joseph T., husband of Louise M. Cook, at his late residence, 2,384 Valentine Av. Notice of funeral later.

CUMING.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Barnes and Mary Anderson Cuming. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church, corner 5th Av. and 10th St., Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

CURTIS.—Headquarters Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., Comrades: James R. Curtis, also members of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Edward W. Curtis, at parlors of S. M. Hook & Son, 710 5th Av., Saturday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock. Ritual service. By order of

FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Commander.
C. C. LONG, Adjutant.

CURTIS.—Kane Lodge No. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of Kane Lodge No. 454 at Masonic Temple, 69 at S. M. Hook & Son's Funeral Parlors, 710 5th Av., at 4:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic service over the remains of our late brother, Edward W. Curtis.

ARTHUR CARTER HUME, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

DE PEYSTER.—At Englewood, N. J., on Oct. 4, Emily M. de Peyster, youngest daughter of the late James and Emily M. de Peyster. Funeral services at the Church of the Resurrection, Rev. Alfred Duane Pell, rector, 115 East 74th St., N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 11:30 A. M.

DE PEYSTER.—The Colonial Dames of the State of New York announce with sorrow the death on Oct. 3, 1917, of Miss Emily M. de Peyster, once the Vice President and member of the Board of Managers. Members are requested to attend the funeral services.

ELEANOR VAN RENSSELAER FAIRFAX, President.
THERESE K. THORNE, Recording Secretary.

DE PEYSTER.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., announces with deep regret the death of its honored member, Miss Emily M. de Peyster, on Oct. 3, 1917.

MARY VAN BUREN VANDERPOEL, Regent.
ARDA B. ST. CLAIR RORISON, Recording Secretary.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 3, 1917, Henry Elmer Dodd, in his 82d year. Funeral services from his late home, 182 Belleville Av., on Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

DILWORTH.—On Thursday, Oct. 4, 1917, Beeklef, beloved husband of Mary Dilworth, aged 82 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 28 Lincoln St., Jersey City, on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 8 P. M.

DRISCOLL.—On Oct. 3, 1917, Mary, nee O'Connor, wife of the late John Driscoll, at her residence, 107 West 106th St. Funeral on Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St.,

SAY DEALERS SOUGHT TO BOOST MILK PRICES

R. D. Cooper Asserts League Was Advised to 'Buy Short and Take Chance on Market.'

DR. EMERSON MAKES REPLY

Commissioner Declares He Refused Offer to Sell Direct to City Because of Lack of Power.

Excerpts from a circular letter said to have been written by the Secretary of the New York Milk Dealers' Conference Board to the members of that organization were given to the newspapers by R. D. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, yesterday, in an effort to prove that the big distributing companies of the city had conspired to curtail the available supply of milk so as to force an advance in the price. The letter, dated Sept. 27, 1917, and signed "I. Elkin Nathans, Secretary," stated that in view of the controversy with the farmers and the surplus of milk, "it would seem desirable" for the members of the Conference Board "to buy short and to take a chance on the market."

Mr. Cooper was angry over a statement made by Health Commissioner Emerson that between 300 and 400 more infants than in normal times had died last Summer of ailments resulting from the lack of a sufficient supply of milk, and he produced the circular letter to "counteract the intimation" conveyed by Dr. Emerson's statement that the Dairymen's League was indirectly responsible for this increase of mortality.

Not only had the Dairymen's League acted fairly with the distributors, Mr. Cooper said, but it had further demonstrated its desire to alleviate suffering among needy children of the city by offering to deliver milk directly for their use at a lower price than asked by the distributors. Mr. Cooper said that on last Tuesday he had told Dr. Emerson that the league would deliver 1,000 forty-quart cans, at 9 cents a quart, at any school house or hospital selected by the city, and had requested that the offer be conveyed to Mayor Mitchel, but that Dr. Emerson had notified Mr. Cooper on the following day that the city could not accept the offer. The price asked by the distributors for "loose" milk in cans is 10 cents a quart.

As additional evidence of the alleged "discriminatory" methods employed by the Health Department, Mr. Cooper cited alleged instances in which permits had been denied owners of dairies to distribute Grade A Milk, although their product, he said, was of better quality than the milk distributed by other companies who seemed to be in higher favor. Finally, as his culminating charge for the day, Mr. Cooper asserted that a representative of Bailey B. Burritt, Director of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, had informed him that if the league would contribute a certain quantity of milk daily to the society a great deal of favorable publicity would follow that would counteract the criticisms of the league because of the advancing price of milk. Mr. Cooper said he declined the offer.

"My attention was called to the fact that A. J. Milbank, one of the Directors of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, was also a Director of the Borden's Condensed Milk Company," Mr. Cooper said, "and that the Borden Company had until recently been contributing 500 quarts of milk a day to the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and that it was now contributing 250 quarts a day.

Mr. Cooper met the reporters at the office of the Dairymen's League in West Fortieth Street after he and his associates had returned from the office of District Attorney Swann, where they had been ordered to appear with the records of their organization. They had been questioned at the District Attorney's office by Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, in direct charge of the milk inquiry. District Attorney Swann said later that additional information obtained removed all doubt that the case should go to the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney had also ordered the Borden Condensed Milk Company to produce its records, and these were brought to the office by S. J. Pearson, the Secretary of the milk company.

The Dairymen's League has felt for some time that it was not receiving fair treatment from the city," Mr. Cooper said, leading up to his charges against Dr. Emerson and Mr. Burritt. "I visited Dr. Emerson in his office yesterday because of the statement that had been made by him in regard to the increased death rate among infants of the city, and the idea conveyed that the Dairymen's League was responsible for it.

"I told him I was prepared to deliver pasteurized Grade B milk in cans at 9 cents a quart in any place in the city designated by the Health Department for use at schoolhouses or at hospitals.

I told Dr. Emerson some of the milk would be Grade A milk. After I had made the offer Dr. Emerson said he would have to confer with Mayor Mitchel to see how such an offer could be accepted and what arrangement could be made for delivering the milk to the people needing it; but today, when I talked to him on the telephone, he told me that the city could not accept the offer of the Dairymen's League. He said the city had no facilities for buying milk and then delivering it, and that the people affected by our offer would only save about $245 a year."

Dr. Emerson, upon being informed last night of Mr. Cooper's charges, said: "It is true that Mr. Cooper came to my office and made a confidential statement that the Dairymen's League was willing to deliver milk in cans at nine cents a quart at any school house or hospital selected by the city. I told him that such an offer would have to be made to the Mayor and that if he desired a meeting I would arrange it. I also told him that before accepting such an offer the city would have to see if it had any facilities for carrying out the arrangement. After Mr. Cooper left my office I made inquiries and found out that the city was in no position to act as a purchaser of milk and that it had no facilities for making the delivery that would be necessary under the offer of the Dairymen's League. So I called Mr. Cooper on the telephone and told him so today, should Mr. Cooper desire to see the Mayor on the subject I shall be only too willing to try to make an appointment for him.

The Mayor's Milk Committee will start its hearing in the Assembly Room of the Department of Health at 10 o'clock this morning.

ORDERS AN INQUIRY INTO HEFLIN CHARGE

House Adopts Resolution to Investigate Statement Concerning German Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The House with few dissenting votes adopted a resolution this afternoon calling for an investigation into the charges by Representative J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama that there are thirteen or fourteen members of Congress whose official conduct in connection with the war he regards as suspicious. This remark was made by Mr. Heflin on the floor on the day that Secretary Lansing made public the note which Count von Bernstorff wrote to the German Government, requesting authority to spend $50,000 to influence Congress.

A newspaper interview in which Mr. Heflin was quoted as saying that he had heard of a gambling room in Washington where peace-at-any-price members got their pay by extraordinary luck at cards, also is to be inquired into. Mr. Heflin has since denied that he ever made this statement. Two newspaper men who say he made the statement to them will be put on the stand by backers of the resolution to dispute Mr. Heflin's repudiation.

The author of the resolution, Representative Stephens of Mississippi, said that his purpose was to expel Mr. Heflin from the House unless he could substantiate the charges. Under the terms of the resolution the committee must report before the adjournment of Congress. Both houses today agreed to adjourn for the session on Saturday.

Speaker Clark appointed the following committee to conduct the inquiry: Barnhart of Indiana, Chairman; Venable of Mississippi, Dewalt of Pennsylvania, Longworth of Ohio, and Walsh of Massachusetts. Longworth and Walsh are Republicans.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Preparing for Stump, Members Go on Record for Protecting Fighters from Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Civil Rights bill, which exempts members of the military and naval forces of the United States from many sorts of legal actions against them, was passed this afternoon by the House. Although assured that the Senate had no intention of approving the bill, which that body regards as unconstitutional, the House decided to put itself on record before members began their stumping campaign to explain and popularize the war.

One provision of the bill is that, if suit is brought in any court for a judgment, the plaintiff must make an affidavit showing that the defendant is not in military service. If he fail to do this, he cannot obtain a judgment unless the court makes a special order to that effect. Judgment by default in the absence of the defendant is forbidden. If it is doubtful if the defendant is in military service, the plaintiff must file a bond to protect the defendant's rights if it should develop he is in such service.

REWARD AFTER A CENTURY.

N. Y. U. Gets Half Million from Telegraph Invented in Its School.

By the receipt of one-third of the residuary estate of more than $1,500,000, bequeathed by Miss Kate Collins Brown, New York University becomes the beneficiary of its own invention, the telegraph, nearly a century after Samuel S. Morse invented the recording electric telegraph in the old university building at Washington Square. Perry McDonough Collins, the uncle from who Miss Brown inherited her fortune, conceived the idea of an overland European telegraph system in 1856. He received the concessions, but never carried out his plan because of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable. But the sale of his concessions to the Western Union Telegraph Company was the making of the fortune, part of which now goes to New York University.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of the university told the story yesterday. After conceiving the idea of wires to connect all the commercial units of the world, Mr. Collins studied the resources of the Pacific coast, especially in connection with the coast of Asia, opposite. He planned to extend his wires along the coast and to cross Siberia to Western Europe, thus making an all-land connection, except across Bering Strait and the English Channel. The Amur River was fixed by Mr. Collins to be the penetrating wedge by means of which American commerce was to open up Northern Asia. After conferring with President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, and the Russian Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Collins was appointed as commercial agent of the United States for the Amur River on March 24, 1856. But his ideas never materialized, because of Cyrus W. Field's completion of his Atlantic cable. However, Mr. Collins had valuable concessions, which were the nucleus of the fortune of Miss Brown.

In leaving the residuary estate jointly to New York University, Columbia University, and the Presbyterian Hospital Miss Brown carried out the provisions of an earlier will made by her uncle in which he willed his residuary estate in the same manner in case of his niece's death prior to his own.

Chancellor Brown announced yesterday that the income from the endowment would be used largely for scholarship funds.

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what would have been just "a meal at the restaurant" becomes a real dinner party. It's like seating another bright and witty guest at table.

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HAND MADE SOUR MASH

STRAIGHT PURE RYE

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H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—204—City and County of Denver et al., appellants, v. the Denver Union Water Co., and 205—The Denver Union Water Co., appellant, v. City and County of Denver et al. Argument continued.

194—The United States, appellant, v. D. J. Leary et al., administrators, &c., et al. Argued.

110—Lee Wilson & Co., appellant, v. the United States. Argument commenced for appellant.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 5: Nos. 116,300, 416, 4, (original) 20, 426, 427, (and 428, 429, 430, and 431,) 461, 102, 199, 340, 424, 359, and 409.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 439, Post Office Building.

Angelus<Sullivan.
Brown<Stand Oil Co
Phila & Read Ry<S
Gerakis.
Sherman Bank<Shubert Theatrical Co.
Simboso Co<Wood.
Re Namkin.

DISTRICT COURT—Mahon, J.—In Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. on Admiralty.

Hines<BarnesAmas Co.
CNY<88 Athanasios.
Lyman<Fredericks8(2)
Kennedy<Tug Hern.
Waterfront Contract Co<L V Transp.
US<Tug Anna W. and Tow D & I 3.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Court opens Room 225, P. O. Bldg., at 10
In re Rintelen.
Rean<Martin.
Ryan<Oilmer.
Friede<White.
Atkinson<Sculley.
Michelin<Mason & Seaman.
US<19 Bales Rugs.
Nestle<Thomas.
Hyde & Dehman<Columbia.
Ballard<Anderson.
Chaloner<NY Ev Post.
Sanie<NY Times.
Sorg<White.
Life Preserved Suit Co<National.
Roebling<Kinnicutt.
Kennerley<Simonds.
Italo No Am Com Union<Goldberg.
Rolfe<Spiegel.
Leonard<Maxwell.
Adjourned motions:
Murray<Un Port Serv.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 223, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.
Smith<Verdon.
DISTRICT COURT—Ferguson<Vestries.—P. O. Building, Brooklyn.
Criminal, at 10 A. M.:
US<Jacobson et al.
Admiralty, at 10 A. M.:
Potter<Dovrefield.
Gally<same.
Bankruptcy, at 2 P. M.—Composition.
Motions:
Charles A Chase.
Milkman<Selig Bono Realty, &c.
Gussie Nanklin.
John E Swenson.
Clark<Banker's Trust Co.
Lincoln Nat. Bank<McClintic-Marshall Co.
Wyckoff<C. S. Alexander & Co.
Brown<Hennessey.
Levin<Levin.
People<Carbone.
People<Silverstein.
People<Geraghty.
Tashjean C. C. Co.<Warny.
Singer-Schwartz L. H. Inc<Joseph Anderson & Co.
Corey.
Bender<Corey.
Kahn<Kahn.
Grunert<CNY.
Walt<Cratch Island Granite Co.
Blair<Hesse. (2.)
Cohen<Rothschild.
Am. Synthetic Color Co<France-Am. Chemical Co.
Phillip Bros.<Gen. Platers' Supply Co.
Greater NY Feather Co<Steinberg.
Sternberg<Floreshelmer.
Acione<Commercial Union Assur. Co.
Zell<Veeck.
B. & W. Bldg. Co.<Commonwealth Savings Bank.
Hirt<Mayer.
Auerback<Rabiner.
Anis<Clifton Place Rty. Co.
Fagan<Warrin.
Dykeman<Fahnestock.
Dixey<Punch & Judy Theatre Co.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Sourbebe, Inc<Lawson
Purdy et al.
Tinkman & Sons, Inc<Purdy et al.
Yohalem, &c<T. Page.
Drake<Hornblower.
Brown<Powers.
Quinceey, as exr, &c<Emery.
CNY<Hinn.
Bloom<Bush Term Co.
Jackson<Blum.
Goudie<Kemerer. (2.)
Re Linch.
Cook, Jr<Lipton.
Reed<Lincoln Hospital and Home.
McCallum<The Beau Site Co.
Sohland<Penn Silk Co.
Hewitt<Gere.
Brock<Poor.
Scheu<Haner.
Tyler<Twin City Power Co.
Tyler<O'Connor.
Baker<Ormond.
Holborn<Thompson Co<All Americas Mere Corp.
Klebanowich<March.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Madeline English Landeck.
Frankel<Mech & Met Nat Bk of CNY.
Berner<Collier Co.<Action No. 1.)
Berner<Collier Co.(Action No. 2.)
Re Re Ridder. (2.)
Birkenwald<May Co.
Bayard Products Co<Gross.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kegerreis<Van Zile.
Mingelgreen<Mingelgreen.
Landau<Landau.
Worral<Wm A Brady, Ltd. (2.)
NY Teleph<Reilly.
Mirsky<Borden.
Perman<Deery.
Held<Katz. (2.)
Taube<NY, O & W Ry
Re Newton Av. (Harlem.)
Durant<Durant.
Di Puma<Behrens. (2.)
Badgeley<De Witt. (2.)
Danielle<Denivelle.
Perry<Parrotte & H. Sattler<CNY.
Newman<Lipkewitz.
Schnell<Schnell.
Chanin<Chanin.
Velkey<Penn RR.
Meyer<Chelsea Fruit.
Brand<Brand.
Wilson<Sperlinger.
Stand Aniline Prod Co<Karten. (2.)
Freeman<Rosenthal.
Rosenbaum<Union Ry.
Cohen<Sly A Horwitt, Inc. (2.)
Re Harper.
R C Church Asy<Jaffe.
Sobel<Sobel.
McIver<Aldheus.
Weimore<Wetmore.
Barlow<N Y Con RR
Mutual Life Ins Co<Lynch.
Breen<Gimbel Bros (2)
NY Suburban Land Co<Harrington.
Cordoni<Kemmerer.
Biagioli<same.
Ambrozi<same.
Same<Mt Jessup Coal.
Cordoni<same.
Biagioli<same.
Re Pierce (Sacket Av)
McKenzie<Lang.
Citizens' Sav Bk<Mabardi.
Shapiro<Schapiro.
Moers<Moers.
Taussig<Oppenheim.
Balinsky<Meyer.
Froman<Martin.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Polacco<Polacco.
Bernstein<Bernstein.
King<King.
Szakall<Szakall.
Gibberman<Gibberman
Gelles<Gelles.
Wilensky<Wilensky.
Burstein<Am Surety.
Univ Transp<Nat Sur.
In re Unionport Road.
Tutty<Tutty.
Papetti<Papetti.
Ucelli<Ucelli.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Tibbs<Tibbs.
Dodson<Dodson.
CNY<Ward.
Same<Camardella.
Preferred causes.
Clim<Climl.
Frataccia<Frataccia.
Special preferred undefended matrimonial calendar:
Feder<Feder.
Weber<Weber.
Thompson<Thompson.
Bostwick<Bostwick.
Langworthy<Langworthy.
Gulbrandsen<Gulbrandsen.
Uhlitz<Uhlitz.
Hauser<Hauser.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Leavens<Leavens.
Kenyon<Kenyon.
Byrne<Byrne.
Garraway<Garraway.
Covello<Covello.
De Rosa<De Rosa.
Storm<Storm.
Frankel<Frankel.
Schoenberg<Schoenberg.
Driscoll<Driscoll.
Beckerman<Beckerman.
Comito<Comito.
Farla<Farla.
Pappas<Pappas.
Richmond<Richmond.
Mela<Mela.
Bogdany<Bordany.
Ackland<Ackland.
Prober<Prober.
Spaulding<Spaulding.
Sergakis<Sergakis.
Cohen<Cohen.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Peters<Duchenes.
Morris<Butler.
Stoerme<Cox.
Charles Werner, Inc<Bernstein.
Finsliver & Still Co<Weinstein & B.
Sorace<Tett.
Lutz<Frankfort Gen'l Ins Co.
Peel<Bloom.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq.—Reich<Goodman.
Inq.—Vogel<Schlesinger.
Inq.—Sternbach<Mass.
Cohen<Rinehart.
Grogan<Harrisetta Holding Co.
Eisen<Eisenstadt.
Manaella<Taylor.
Mansella, Jr<same.
Turowitz<Johnson.
S Wachatinsky<Jaroslawsky Trucking Co.
T Wachatinsky<same.
Martinbrough<Rep Motor Sales Co.
Hendricks<Rousseau.
G Gambino<Faust.
S Gambino<same.
Duler<Voll.
Kent<Duessel.
Selonick<Lipset.
Stern<Shea.
Fagan<Langhard.
Callan<N Y Z Realty.
Crowley<Degnon Cont Co. (2.)
Mirman<Heller.
David<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Goldberg<CNY.
Rosenberg<B H RR.
Calpenis<D. L & W RR
Suchocky<N Y Cent & Val RR.
Scanlon<NY Rys. (2.)
White<Mauer.
Schwartz<NYC RR.
Mundheim<Gt Atl & Pac RR.
Ryland<Hway Star Feature Co., Inc.
Heller<Cons G Co NY.
Litsky<C S. Realty & Imp Co.
Foss<Jorgensen.
Lamirand<Lyons Exp.
Inq.—Schlesinger<Smith.
Inq.—Davidson Lewes M P Co<Continuances Casting Corp.
Inq.—Huerter<Jurasiowsky.
Inq.—Diek Chem Co<Hermaul & Herman.
Oscar Daniels Co<Nat Surety Co.
Ladner<Am Surety Co of NY.
Burnham<Burnham.
Collins<Scannell. (2.)
Leavitt<Lambern.
D'Comejo<Madore.
Lamberger<Lamberger
Levy<Adanis.
Marshall<Pribil.
Von Putte<Aubinger.
Micks<Thompson.
Morrison<Smith.
Slasson<Elizabeth St Henkle<Rudolphy.
Sisson<Quick.
Lepperberg<Siebrecht.
Burns<Walter.
New Weston Co, Inc<Field.
Leary<East R Nat Bk.
Anspacher<Am Asphalt Paint Co.
Brimberg<Bash.
Branower & Son, Inc<Waldes.
Lorenzo<Trav Ins Co.
Scherff<Konigswald.
Vall<Rolfe Pho-plays, Inc.
State Paper Box Co<Strassner.
Breeman<Edison Portland Cement Co.
Harmon<Curtis.
Montag<Ginsberg.
Henry<McCormick.
Royal Indemnity Co<Hasslacher.
Globe Auto Sprinkler Co, Inc.<Mirror F, Inc. and Harmon.
Segar<G D Harris & Co, Inc.
Arkenburgh<Milroy.
Waterman<Bilber.
Joseph<Westervelt.
Jansen<Brandshaw.
Chopin<New Apollo.
In re Thomas Auto Tr.
Leeder, J.—Room 312, Criminal Branch.
Regina Hasenfratz and D Hasenfratz, Culver Bldg Corp, Nathan Blatz, Arthur F Falkin, Levin, Kronenberg & Co., Inc., Robert T McMurray & Bro., Inc., Charles Gerb, Thomas J. Donahue, Ben A Boughan, Henry Kraus, Joseph Fletcher, Harrison Steam Laundry Co., (2.) Thomas Toy Co., Bernard Gillerstein, Paul Albert, (2.)

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Second Judicial Department.

The Committee on Character respectfully reports that the following applicants for admission, and are recommended for admission:

Regina Tockschaner,
J T Van Steenbergh,
Robert H Welden,
Louis Anenberg,
Paulina Burnstein,
Gertrude M Fox,
Ethan R Katz,
William Mehl,
Louis Rothschild,
G E Steinbugler,
A V Taylor,
James O Trybom,
Esther Volinsky,
M F L Walsh,
B H Wickael,
Morris B Baker,
Murry C Becker,
David J Brown,
Charles Dringer,
Vincent T Follmar,
Joseph K Inness,
Robert Jagocki,
Harold R Kleinfeld,
Philip M Kleinfeld,
James C Mooney,
Herbert E Mohr,
Sol Silverstein,
Henry A Strongman,
Abraham Schachne,
Herman Schoenfeld,
David G Stember,
Rudd S Weisser,
B H Geertsema,
A R Mackennan,
Jacob Lehrman,
A J Cincotta,
Moses Adda,
Daniel J O'Mara.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Re Bronson<Geneva Tel Co.
Gross<Erie RR Co.
Re Colegrove.
People ex rel Valiant<Patton.
Anderson<Stelnway & Sons.
People ex rel N Y Cent RR Co<Block.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.

Court opens at 10 A. M.

Motions:
Dairymaid<Schwartz.
Re Foley.
N Y. Title, &c., Co.<Title Guar., &c., Co.
Re N Y. (3d Av., &c.; 189th St., &c.) (2.)
Levin<Levin.
Selwin-Brown<Superba Co.
Knight & De Mieco<Lewis.
McCarthy<The Ansonia.
Wall<Rosenberger. (2.)
Rapp<Walburg.
Shonts<Kinney.
Rutcheson<Hutcheson. (2.)
Scheer<Markowitz.
Clarke<Federal Signal Co.
Clark<Banker's Trust Co.
Lincoln Nat. Bank<McClintic-Marshall Co.
Wyckoff<C. S. Alexander & Co.
Brown<Hennessey.
Levin<Levin.
People<Carbone.
People<Silverstein.
People<Geraghty.
Tashjean C. C. Co.<Warny.
Singer-Schwartz L. H. Inc<Joseph Anderson & Co.
Corey.
Bender<Corey.
Kahn<Kahn.
Grunert<CNY.
Walt<Cratch Island Granite Co.
Blair<Hesse. (2.)
Cohen<Rothschild.
Am. Synthetic Color Co<France-Am. Chemical Co.
Phillip Bros.<Gen. Platers' Supply Co.
Greater NY Feather Co<Steinberg.
Sternberg<Floreshelmer.
Acione<Commercial Union Assur. Co.
Zell<Veeck.
B. & W. Bldg. Co.<Commonwealth Savings Bank.
Hirt<Mayer.
Auerback<Rabiner.
Anis<Clifton Place Rty. Co.
Fagan<Warrin.
Dykeman<Fahnestock.
Dixey<Punch & Judy Theatre Co.

Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.
Sourbebe, Inc<Lawson
Purdy et al.
Tinkman & Sons, Inc<Purdy et al.
Yohalem, &c<T. Page.
Drake<Hornblower.
Brown<Powers.
Quinceey, as exr, &c<Emery.
CNY<Hinn.
Bloom<Bush Term Co.
Jackson<Blum.
Goudie<Kemerer. (2.)
Re Linch.
Cook, Jr<Lipton.
Reed<Lincoln Hospital and Home.
McCallum<The Beau Site Co.
Sohland<Penn Silk Co.
Hewitt<Gere.
Brock<Poor.
Scheu<Haner.
Tyler<Twin City Power Co.
Tyler<O'Connor.
Baker<Ormond.
Holborn<Thompson Co<All Americas Mere Corp.
Klebanowich<March.
Menasha Woodenware Co<Madeline English Landeck.
Frankel<Mech & Met Nat Bk of CNY.
Selig Polyscope Co<Mut Film Corp and Am Film Corp.
Italian Importing Co of NY<Western Import Co et al.
Bloch<Piretta.
Goldman<Morris Golde
Emden<Mint Products
McGovern<CNY.
Re Atterbury.
Hirsch<A. R. Mosler & Co.
Johnson<William Fox Vaudeville Co.
Fraser<Fraser.
Lustberg<Buttle.
Derrico<Lane.
Van Horn<Van Horn.
Kenyon et al.<Hall.
Switch & Signal Co.
Lawrence<Lawrence.
Erlanger<Erlanger.
Oakville Co, Inc<Durkas.
Frankenberg<Berkovitz.
Zeidner<Polonsky.
Hatton<Hatton.
Slutsik<McMullen.
Snare & Triest, Inc.
Tice<Wilson.
Newstate<Beck.
Berner<Collier Co.<Action No. 1.)
Makepeace<Dilltown
Smokeless Coal Co.
Dillon<Swift & Co.
Fox<Ginsburg.
Kucsinski<Meyer.
Weiher<Chalmers Motor Car Co.
Am Sav Bk<Adams.
Stahl Metal Liquors
Phoenix I & S. (2.)
Calame<same.
Giallombordo<Gimbel Bros.
Re Stienen.
Becker<Reinke.
Asfal<Apfel.
Plez<No Am Prod Co.
NY Life Ins Co<Edgworth.
W Martin Co.
Elsesser<Haynes.
Dickoff<Dickoff.
Handte<Karas.
Reisenweber's, Inc<Engwell Co.
Gaon<Eppenstein.
Felgenbaum<Appelby.
Trufanoff<Exp & Imp Film Co.
Stromberg Expt & Import Co<Stromberg.
Meyer<Meyer.
Weid<Weid.
Rudnick<Lavinsohn.
Re Rosenzweig.
Kamber<Stumpf.
Soxer<Milsky.
Simon<Brook. (2.)
Melntyre<McIntyre.
Hudnall<Lord & T.
Re Int Acetylene Co.
Peeler<Swift Co.
Nanes<Peck & M Co.
Dorn<Schweizer.
Wilson<CNY.
MacKnight<Patten.
Federal Sil Co<Amer Union Line, Inc.
Re Stockinger Bros.
Linneberger<Weyhmann.
Bonfield<Buss.
Moore<Aelter.
Murphy<CNY.
Davidson<Louis.
Schwartz<NY C RR.
Hieder Picture Co<Blumenthal.
Re Senger.
West Side Sav Bk<Ward. (2.)
Lehman<Kinney.

PART II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Crop.ey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldberg<Goldberg.
Doyle<Doyle.
Blum<Blum.
German<German et al
Keller<Keller.
Higgins<Levens.
Wege<Barrett.
Same<Wege.
Nevins<H A Edwards Sales & Serv Co.
Barschi<Aragoni.
US Title Guar Co<Viento.
Mock<Mock.
Goldberg<Norek.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 374.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Graffagnino<Cross.
Austin & Ireland.
Murray<Motor Ry Co.
Braive<NY Con RR.
Mahoney<Nassau RR.
Wares<Smith.
Gooda<Newman & Carey Sub Const.
Summer<B H RR.
Miller<Ginsberg.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Turinsky<Pelmberg.
Devine<Schwagerl.
Reichenbach<Nat'l Casket Co.
Rinaldo<Sumner Garage & Sales Co.
Mott<Waldt.
Swit<Adams.
Sichel<Sichel & sno.
Goodridge<Johnson & Higgins.
Wartman<Wright.
Toorok<C I & B RR.
Gross<Nassau Maydrite Prods Mfg Co<Peerless Tool Co

Highest number reached on regular call, 2405.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

CIVIL.—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J. —At 10 A. M.

Silverman<Simon, (on trial.)
Century Firepr Door Co<Stevens Co.
Blum<Freiden.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Babb<James Cunningham Son & Co, Inc., et al.
Torrington, an infant<De Castillo.
Montgomery<B H RR.
Kiekartz<Sackett & Wilhelms Co et al.
Weeks<Rosenberg.
Henry, as admx<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Conaty<Weinrich et al.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Clarke<Hughes.
Doscher<NY & L I Traction Co.
Booregard<42d St. Man & St Nicholas Av Ry.
Thomas<same.
McCormack<B H RR.
Hueshold<Clark & Davidson, Inc.
Yurko<same.
Timpson<Walters.
Greenwood<Lake A Burke & Sons Co.
Hannon<Keiser et al.
O'Greefe<B H RR.
Horr, an inf<Merkel Bros.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,808.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. Hearing of motions only. The trial of causes put over until Tuesday, Oct. 9.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Cases on trial. Day calendar goes over until Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

At White Plains—Sawyer, S.

Wills of:
Robert F. Berry.
Mary Ann Carroll, Jena Klein.
Executor's acc't'g: Henry Iden, Sr. Henry Iden, Jr.
Petition to resign: Hamann, minors. Compulsory acc't'g: James A Hayden, Pamilla Hyatt, Vincenzo Cavelleri.

RESORTS.

Rest cure home for convalescents; all modern improvements; one hour from New York; references. 2 281 Times Annex.

NEW YORK.

The Jackson Health Resort, Dansville, N. Y.—A delightful place to rest and recuperate. Write for literature. Wm. E. Leffingwell, Pres.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAUREL-HOUSE

Is now open. First Class American Plan Hotel; 59 miles from New York; Fine train service via C. R. R. of N. J.; Delightful autumn climate. A short motor run from Camp Dix at Wrightstown.

A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Mgr.
Lakewood, N. J.

The Pudding Stone Inn

Open all year—You may come later to use the ice and snow. There are saddle horses, good food, and such *hikes* as will make our hikes memorable. Favorable weekly rates; open all year; booklet. G. N. VINCENT, DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

THE AVON INN, Avon-By-the-Sea, N. J. Open until Nov. 1. Special fall rates, $18 wkly. Occupying block on ocean front; golf; tennis.

PALMER Lakewood, N. J. Health, comfort and rest. $14 per week up.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

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ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.

On the Ocean front. Offers unusual attractions during the Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies, spacious verandas, restful sun parlors and superb music. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS. Illustrated literature and terms mailed. Garage with accommodations for chauffeurs.

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—FIREPROOF— —OCEAN FRONT— IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY American and European Plans. "NONE BETTER" GARAGE. MACH. TAXICAB

ON THE BEACH ATLANTIC CITY CHALFONTE HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE ALWAYS OPEN

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL and COTTAGES, ON the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS. A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season. CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. S. Hanstein, Prop'r.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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FIRE PROOF

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.

A distinctive mountain resort which is particularly attractive in October, when the beauty of the Autumn foliage is at its height.

Guests admitted to famous Shawnee Country Club Golf Course on introduction. All other sports.

A. J. and C. V. Murphy, Managers.

Why not rest in one of my comfortable cabins in the wilds of Pike Co.? ROCK-BOUND CAMP, GLEN EYRE, PA.

CANADENSIS, PA., SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms with bath. All amusements. Tennis, golf, &c. Cuisine et. Mgt. W. J. & M. D. Price.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cassella<De Luise. Canepa<Mayer.

PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Hogan<42d St &c RR.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Berkowitz<3d Av RR.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned until Oct. 8.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
John Cahill.
George S Lynde.
Eva Rohr.
Louisa Janet.
Martin Engel.
Hiram Watties.
Louis Orban.
Julian Bakery.
Mary Lang.
Mary Flood.
John Denkiage.
Rose Daslowsky, &c.
James J Kelly.
Dorothy E Sleat.
Accursia G Rinaldi.
Henry Dietz.
Sarah Cohen.
Franz Cornley, Infant.
Mary G Dunne.
Mitchell Davidson.
Catherine M Donohoe.
Ray Davidson.
Gould Green.
Mary Flynn.
Jacob Green.
Anna Flynn.
Gladys Frazin.
Elizabeth De Candia.
Thos Van W Cunningham.
Charles Gropper.
Solomon Gropper.
Mary G Coffey.
Ellen Dolina.
Katherine Dolina.
John Dolina.
Antoinette Cimino.
Gerardi Cimino.
Mary Cimino.
Ruth Granofsky.
Sarah Granofsky.
Tullio Garofalo.
Charles Ferreri.
Etty London.
Viola Swain, infant.
William Marshall.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will: George W Rockwell.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Gimbel Bros<Elliott.
Koven<Grand Lodge, &c. F S I.
Goldenberg<Michelson.
Katz<Schmer, Berg & Co<Cook.
Bruechero<Murphy Can Co.
Schoolowsky<Singer.
Gimbel Bros<Levy.
Benson<Clark.
Hecht<Crossway Rty Co.
Rosenblum<Int. R T.
Callahan<D'Angelo<Herrick<Holding Co.
Hyman<B H RR.
Islwitz<B H RR.
Schack<Seaman.
Gallan, Jr<Eckstein.
Heldt<Greenberg.
Stolberg<3d Av RR.
C Klein<Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Klein<same.
Pine<A Lowy, Inc.
Miner<Triangle Mo S Co and Union Ry.
Sullivan

EXPORTERS SEE WAY OF BEATING GERMANY

National Foreign Trade Council Asks American Dealers to Aid War Policy.

TO HOLD NEUTRAL BUSINESS

Banks, Merchant Marine, and Shippers Represented in Convention at Hotel Biltmore.

Speakers at the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, held at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, exhorted American business men to do all they could to aid the Government in its war policy of exports control. At the same time the necessity was voiced for maintaining trade with neutrals at the highest point consonant with safety because of the necessity of maintaining a heavy gold reserve to back up the financing of the war against Germany. It was pointed out that heavy exports would be essential to the successful conduct of the war.

The Committee on Exports Control submitted a report covering the manner in which the National Foreign Trades Council has worked with the Administration in the development of the exports control law.

"It will be appreciated," said the report, "that the task of framing and carrying into effect the regulations which will accomplish the purposes sought to be attained is one of unusual difficulty, and that there must be at the outset a certain amount of interference with legitimate business and of failure to comprehend all of the possible effects of measures that might be taken.

"The paramount consideration, which we must constantly keep before us, is that of winning the war and of doing so in the shortest possible time, as unless we win the war, nothing else can be of any importance. In any criticism, therefore, of the methods employed in the administration of exports control, we must bear in mind the objects sought, and any suggestions we make should be such as will not interfere with or weaken in the slightest degree the efforts to attain those objects."

In the discussion which followed the presentation of the report, members of the committee strongly indorsed it.

The report on merchant marine, prepared by P. A. S. Franklin, head of the International Mercantile Marine, said:

"The task of American ships when peace is restored will no longer be the transportation of men and munitions of war to the battle grounds of Europe. It will be the transportation of American merchandise to and from the ports of the world and the re-establishment of the flag of the United States as a familiar sight in all of the seven seas.

Lewis E. Pierson of the Irving National Bank said in his report on banking facilities in foreign trade that whenever the Government requires the total possible production of any article, whether for war or peace, it must pay such prices for that article as will return a fair profit to the producer; otherwise, if that producer cannot secure a fair return upon his labor and investment he will not labor or invest and production necessarily is curtailed.

After the presentation of reports the convention heard the applications of different cities for the annual National Foreign Trade Convention, which will be held some time during the Winter. Invitations were received from Atlantic City, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Hot Springs, Houston, San Antonio, New York, Providence, and San Francisco. Decision as to the convention city was left to the Executive Committee of the council, which will make its decision at an early date.

Pennsylvania Increases Efficiency.

Some operating figures made public yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad show that by better loading of freight cars in the month of July last the equivalent of 80,000 freight cars was saved on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie alone. This was accomplished by increasing the average load per car from 29.57 to 33.51 tons, or 13 per cent. better efficiency in the use of existing equipment. The company estimates that when the figures for August and September are available this saving will be found to have been increased.

McCreery Co. Increases Capital.

Notice was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday of an increase in the capitalization of James McCreery & Co., proprietors of department stores, from $100,000 to $4,100,000. Louis Stewart, Jr., Treasurer of the firm, said last night that the action did not mean an expansion of the business but was "a bookkeeping matter."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Twenty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,261,100 were chartered today. They include:

Myron B. Levy Co., Millbrook, make cotton fabrics, $100,000; M. B. Levy, A. Hamburg, W. Jackson, 112 Bleecker St.

Paton Shockless Spring Co., Buffalo, $75,000; H. E. Spangler, A. M. and W. C. T. Suor, Buffalo.

R. E. Welbert & Co., Buffalo, trucking, carting, &c.; mineral auto business, $10,000; E. H. Hunt, H. L. Jauch, A. B. Hopkins, Buffalo.

Dr. Hoffmans Shoe Co., Manhattan, $5,000; H. Hudemof, E. I. Kleinfeld, D. B. Baum, 924 St. and Madison Av.

Haskins-New England Cereal, Inc., Lackawanna, farm orchard and dairy products, $20,000; E. A. Gibb, S. W. Scutt, G. G. Evans, Lackawanna.

Millard Corp., Manhattan, general advertising business, $5,000; G. W. Karnrick, J. Amat, A. D. Fox, 27 Pine St.

Philippi & Co., Manhattan, export and import merchandise fruits and foodstuffs, $75,000; A. Philippi, G. M. Fleck, J. L. Diemond, 2 West 111th St.

Emile Gerard Corp., Manhattan, realty, construction, and hotel, $50,000; E. Gerard, R. B. Irwin, G. Mairalson, 41 Park Row.

Peekskill-Bear Mountain Transport Corp., Peekskill, transportation and conduct ferry line, $10,000; W. W. Dyckman, M. Nillson, G. E. McCoy, no address given.

The Panhandle Corp., Brooklyn, drugs and chemicals, $10,000; F. H. Stevens, D. Dunbar, C. Brahm, Freeport.

Strand Cigarette Co., $50,000; A. F. Grasshof, W. C. Ely, J. C. Warren, 30 East 42d St.

Kaye Mills Stores, Manhattan, clothing and haberdashery, $50,000; A. Foshay, A. Skillman, A. J. Thaanum, 120 Broadway.

Kansas City Machine and Supply Co., Manhattan, make moving-picture machines and operate motion-picture theatres, $50,000; A. D. Flinton, J. H. Hallberg, H. T. Edwards, 1,604 Broadway.

Commonwealth Gas and Electric Supply Co., Manhattan, $10,000; D. and S. Swartz, W. Shlessinger, 280 Bowery.

Advance Paper Tube and Can Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; D. Gluckstein, I. Silverstein, P. Rothberg, 132 Greene St.

Seventh Avenue Cafe, Manhattan, $5,000; P. Coughlin, D. Scanlon, J. J. James, 587 7th Av.

The Welding Equipment Co., Manhattan, $30,000; J. H. Deyo, J. D. Robinson, G. E. Morris, 63 Nassau St.

R. & R. Ladies' Apparel, Bronx, women's and misses' apparel, stores, $5,000; A. Mintz, L. R. Miller, L. Asher, 873 East 162d St.

Kassler, Brown & Zitzman, Manhattan, realty construction, and insurance, $12,000; P. E. Kassler, R. W. Brown, J. M. Zitzman, 100 West 94th St.

Hesperia Films Co., Inc., Manhattan, $100,000; W. H. O'Neill, J. Carty, F. Cantini, 41 East 41th St.

The Finance Exploration and Development Co. of America, Manhattan, promote and assist financially industrial and mining enterprises and conduct hotels, restaurants, and places of amusement, 5,000 common stock, no par value; active capital, $500,000; W. R. Jones, J. B Sills, B. V. Barker, 120 Broadway.

Capital increases:

Public View Baking Co., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $50,000.

Scientific Apparatus Co., Manhattan, $12,000 to $25,000.

Larry-Well Co., Bronx, $3,000 to $20,000.

Forest King Corp., Manhattan, $11,000 to $16,000.

Corona Sales Co., Manhattan, $5,500 to $16,000; shares of no par value from $100 to $400.

James McCreery & Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $4,100,000.

Authorizations:

Miller Saw-Trimmer Co., (corporation,) Pennsylvania, make engines, motors, and machines and printing presses, $5,000; representative, W. A. Fowler, 90 Beekman St.

American Appliance Co., Indiana, electric lamps and electric appliances, $40,000; representative, G. M. Jost, 366 West 15th St.

Change of name:

Bagatelle Inn, Manhattan, to Pelham Heath Inn, Inc.

Dissolutions:

A. Loscalzo, Long Island City; The Horton Real Estate Co., Newburg.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Charters filed: Astino Steamship Co., Jersey City, to act as ship brokers and agents; capital, $10,000; incorporators, C. A. Cole of Jersey City, and O. R. Houston and Francis C. Welles of New York.

Koch Meat Co., Passaic, to deal in meats, poultry, etc.; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Frank Koch and Peter Schmaeling of Paterson and John Koch of Passaic.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 4.—Charters filed:

McIntyre Oil & Gas Co.,. $500,000; S. B. Vreeland, H. Bayer, J. Cohen, all of New York.

Victor Bank Safe Corp., $500,000; C. Kittredge, H. G. Knowles, S. K. Mattfeld, all of New York.

Southern State Oil and Gas Co.; $500,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, all of Wilmington, Del.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town

AUTO TRUNK AND ACME SUIT CASE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Auto Trunk and Acme Suit Case Manufacturing Company, Inc., of 135 Spring Street, by these creditors: Jacob Cohen, $349; Strathmore Press Company, Inc., $39, and Abraham Naidish, $500. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,000.

INDEPENDENT MACHINE AND TOOL CORPORATION.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Bertha Rembaugh receiver of the Independent Machine and Tool Corporation, manufacturers of tools and gauges at 520 West broadway, bond $3,000. Liabilities are $7,200 and assets $5,500.

EUGENE L. ZIMMERMANN. — Judge Hand has appointed Peter B. Olney, Jr., receiver for Eugene L. Zimmermann, dealer in butter and cheese at 24 North Bond Street, Bronx.

CENTRAL BRONZE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Central Bronze Company, Inc., 44 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Max Wagner, $500; William Mathias, $66; William G. Rosenkrantz, $13. WEINRIEB'S WAIST SHOP.—Hyman and Abraham Weinrieb, doing business as Weinrieb's Waist Shop at 104 Lenox Avenue, dealers in waists and wearing apparel, have made an assignment to Max Steinart, Inc.

SAMUEL HELLMOTT.—Judge Hand has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to Samuel Helfgott, salesman of 1½ Madison Street, who filed a petition on Oct. 20, 1915.

LOCKER BROTHERS, installment dealers at 520 Sixth Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,344 and assets $6,670, consisting of stock $500, fixtures $800, accounts $5,000, claim $300, and cash in bank $10.

NEW YORK PUBLIC STORES CORPORATION buyers for 5 and 10 cent stores, 32 Union Square, has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,386 and no assets.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 4.—Susan Pearl Stewart, a piano instructor, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, with liabilities of $23,697 and no assets. Of her debts $20,176 are secured.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against J. H. Taflinger, hardware and farming, an implement dealer of Paris, by the R. Herschel Manufacturing Co. of Peoria; Gem City Stove of Dayton, Ohio; the Union Steel & Wire Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Chicago Horse Rod Co. Liabilities are estimated at $12,500 and assets about $8,000.

W. Sherel Miller, farmer and stockraiser of Springfield, Ill., and Nellie H. Miller, his wife, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $16,308 and assets totaling $12,340.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Albert G. Wheeler, jr., son of the late Albert Gallatin Wheeler, who built the freight subways in Chicago's business district, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today, scheduling liabilities of $546,783.50; assets of $4,578. The petitioner is a broker and his counsel stated the indebtedness was incurred by indorsing notes for his father, The elder Wheeler died about a month ago. The largest creditors are: H. W. Seligman, New York, $209,000; George W. Fairchild, New York; $211,000; Richardson Hill Company, Boston, $5,000; S. B. Chapin & Co., New York, $1,100; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., New York $1,700; William S. Todd, New York, $20,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 or over.

Andrews, Ethel S.—Permet $1,409.39
Balaban, Theodore P.—I. Monosonia 1,187.35
Brown, Isaac—Meyer Denker Sinran Co. 299.15
B. Brown & Bro., Inc.—William H. Knox & Co., Inc. 429.21
Bracker, John—National Cash Register Co. 225.02
Berry, Thomas, and B. F. Ellen Berry—B. Losere 270.02
Buffum, Anna—K. Powers 133.91
Blinkhorn, Albert—Frohman Amusement Corp. 3,157.70
City of New York—J. S. Stull, Jr. 468.54
Cody, Patrick—Empire State Liquor Co. 245.30
Clifford, Thomas—Same 480.25
Connell, Margaret—Brooks Bros. 107.60
Cohen, Harry, Treasurer—E. Green 251.91
Central Carpet Cleaning Co., Inc.—E. E. Myers 100.00
Daniels, Charles H.—H. A. Renville 1,905.60
Dear, S. Broch McGeorge—J. B. and W. H. Wood 340.44
Epoch Producing Corps.—W. H. Leahy 3,486.28
Freeland, Henry R.—W. S. Paine 12,251.72
Fasano, Louis—Olin J. Stephen, Inc. 163.82
Fuss, Benno & Anjenette—J. Kohn 218.22
Henig, Jacob—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y. 549.01
Hills, William, Jr.—E. A. Packard 570.20
Halpin, Stephen—Sample & Co. 196.04
Heslonin, Gustave—F. Lo Gatto 332.60
Hyson, Carl, and Dorothy D. Hyson—A Qeber Meat and Provision Co. 506.53
Hester, Eugene W.—T. G. Rachuck & Co. 121.25
Katz, Fritz—Max Stiner & Co. 219.14
Kianian, Hovaness—H. Bedroslan 235.20
Linder, Gregory—C. Archambault 564.65
Lawyers Title & Trust Co., exrs.—C. Lawson, costs 108.95
Levey, Sadie—Ufland Millinery Co. 103.91
Langdon, George—R. C. Williams & Co. 890.87
Lorillard, Louis L., George L., and Beeckman—Golde & Cohen, costs 108.90
Meagher, Mary, and John T. Mulhall—J. M. Bowers et al. 9,217.06
Mantia, Salvatore—J. S. Hoffman Co. 104.85
Mohawk Hotel Co.—Edward Davis Inc. 1,063.93
Michael, Helen, and Benjamin Green—People, &c. 500.00
McGivney, Owen—Empire State Liquor Co. 111.70
Molloy, Frank W.—T. G. Roebuck & Co. 303.20
Nagel, Harold E.—Weftesly Realty Corp. 281.95
Olidort, Joseph B.—S. Soroko 183.00
Ollwolla, Elizabeth A., or E. A. Gallbraith—Weber Bunke Lange Coal Co. 162.18
Photo Play League, Inc., and Frank Lascelles, as chief officer, &c.—Reffen-Sandison 664.68
Pierce, Edward—Gibson Distilling Co. 2,154.13
Peridis, George—E. Haralambus 214.34
Rosenberg, Joseph—I. Nemetz 158.34
Reliable Precision Machine Corp.—J. Waverley 485.41
Slotin, Meyer and Louis, (Meyer Slotin & Brother)—H. N. Goodstein 120.38
Sinclair, Howard, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Schmidt, Paul, and William Rogers—Craycraft Oil Co., Inc. 1,291.18
Sullivan, Jeremiah—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc. 107.00
Schnapf, Jacob—I. Levin 412.20
Schmitz, William—Lahn & Simons, Inc. 586.02
Schachter, Manasche—Penn Rivet Corp. 167.86
Sondheim, Isaac—May Bros. 348.22
Teen, Faris—L. Schoolhouse 476.45
Van Deman, Alfred H., and H. Reed 262.20
Weis, Jacob and Bertha E.—M. Schultz et al. 1,918.63
W. Wells & Co., Inc.—J. A. Kroth 602.40
William F. Morris Co., Inc.—Power Mfg. and Novelty Co. 717.93
Wilson, Nicholas F.—P. A. Rollins 33,494.55
Washburn, James—J. Laurimo 170.15
Wolken, John—American Pump and Tank Co. 132.48
Zimmer, Isidor—Marco Bros., Inc. 895.21

In Bronx County.

Byrne, Daniel J., and Joseph F. Duer—N. Y. Telephone Co. $36.57
Clark, Isabella C., as admr.—M. McEntyre 280.72
Diorio, Antonio, Maria G., and Donato—S. D. Pietra 572.22
Fridiger, Louis—J. Loewy 327.72
Grossman, Frederick N.—H. Whitcomb 10.41
Kotzen, Isidor—Brier Hill Steel Co. 122.68
Levine, Julius—N. I. Kahan 76.52
Rosenzweig William—J. M. Wolff et al. 172.21
Shernow, Landau 17.17
Starr, Minnie and Nathan—Cosmopolitan Bank 115.52
Starr, Minnie and Nathan—Same 150.45
Schrear, Louis—Eppeus Smith Co. 50.80
Wisser, Chaim Pincus—W. R. Wisser 545.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Koerner, Elizabeth—H. C. Burnstine et al., Nov. 1, 1916. ..... $1,061.91
Parks, Frank L., and Isidore C. Weiss—Van Salzer & Scheb, Inc., Nov. 21, 1916 ..... 140.46
Greenberg, Meyer—E. Meyerhofer, Nov. 5, 1915 ..... 420.82
Batcheller, William H.—J. R. Speers, March 23, 1907 ..... 2,436.14
Levine, Max, and Samuel Berman—S. Bender, June 12, 1917 ..... 638.92
Gelber, Favish—H. Zeigler, Dec. 1, 1916 ..... 2,132.01
Brewster, William C.—O. W. Brewster, June 19, 1917 ..... 700.90
Wilson, Benjamin—S. Frohich et al., Aug. 14, 1917 ..... 124.91
Levine, Max, and Samuel Berman—S. Bender, June 12, 1917. ..... 638.92
Ringler, Maurice M.—R. Guenther, March 7, 1911, canceled. 183.84
Welling, James, and Mary Kenny—People, &c., Nov. 24, 1916, vacated. 300.00
Welling, James, and Isabella Mahen—People, &c., Nov. 24, 1916, vacated. 300.00
Union Porcelain Works, Inc.—Alden Coal Mining Co., Inc., June 7, 1917. ..... 730.01
Parks, Frank L., and Isidor Weiss—J. H. Smith, Sept. 18, 1918. ..... 206.62
Esposito, Jennie, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Sept. 17, 1917. ..... 500.00
De Simone, Rosie, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Sept. 17, 1917. ..... 500.00
Winter, Nicholas V.—P. Hunyady, March 29, 1917. ..... 2,635.00
Wundus, Edmund J.—B. K. Block, Sept. 8, 1919, canceled. 202.20
Littman, Aaron—S. Bonke et al., Sept. 12, 1917 ..... 3,349.94
Candler Holding Corp.—Lamura Contracting Co., Sept. 14, 1917. ..... 1,421.88

In Bronx County.

Piser, Suzie—L. Glickman et al., Dec. 30, 1916. ..... $88.02
Purcell, Elizabeth, and Globe Ind. Co.—H. S. Sisson, &c., Aug. 8, 1917. ..... 1,819.97

Auctions.

You are cordially invited to the Exhibition Opening This Day at

Clarke's Art Rooms

Only Address—
5 West 44th St.
Adj. 5th Ave. Bank

Beautiful Old English, French, and Italian Furniture, Collection of Rare Chinese and Persian Rugs, Chinese Chippendale and Italian Mirrors, Cassones, Torcheres, Adam, Hepplewhite and Chippendale Chairs, Sofas and Benches in Gros Point, Adam Consoles, Modern Paintings, Rare Prints and Mezzotints, Chelsea Enamels, Chinese Porcelains, Old English Silver, Textiles and other costly Works of Art,

THE PROPERTY OF CAPT. PAUL PHIPPS (Sherwood Foresters), London, England,

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This most Attractive Collection of Valuable and Artistic Properties will be sold at Auction within the above Galleries commencing—

On Wednesday, Oct. 10th, and Following Days at 2:30 o'clock.

The sale will be conducted by

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FOR SALE.

HOME GUARD ARMY BARGAINS

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B/L Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 S/L Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	15 Revolving Cannons
40,000 Knapsacks	50,000 Explosive Shells
2,500 Tents	25,000 Uniforms (Blue)

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government and many States and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles and equipments, some of which were sold to us just prior to the U. S. Declaration of War.

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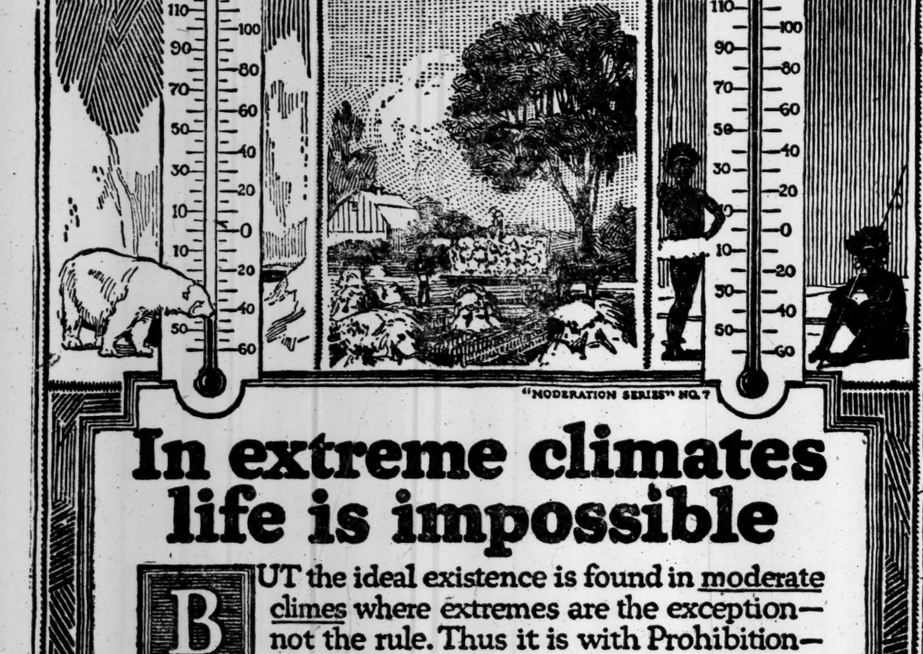
SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY.

Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, October 5th, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at 2816 Broadway, all the right, title and interest which the defendant G. W. S. Brumbine had on September 24th, 1917, or at any time thereafter of, in and to the Drug Store at the above address.

Patrick J. Conlin, Deputy Sheriff.



In extreme climates life is impossible

BUT the ideal existence is found in moderate climes where extremes are the exception—not the rule. Thus it is with Prohibition—being an extreme, its advocates seem to find it utterly impossible to understand that a mild Barley-Malt and Saazer Hop brew, such as BUDWEISER, is truly the drink of temperance.

For 60 solid years Anheuser-Busch have brewed BUDWEISER and each day they have worked to make it better. The common sense use of BUDWEISER cements the bond of friendship, inspires the flow of wit and laughter and makes old men forget for a little while that they are no longer one and twenty. Always-and-ever-the-same Good Old BUDWEISER, the friend of man. ANHEUSER-BUSCH · ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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Anheuser-Busch Agency, Distributors, New York
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Budweiser
Means Moderation

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

BEAVER.—Raritan 1273; burgundy green. Phone Chelsea 9535.

BEAVER, Raritan 1273, navy. Phone Farragut 3394.

BOTANY 815, taupe only; American 0816 in Burgundy and Pekin; ¾ black Thibets. Ritter Bros., Greeley 4376.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 815 and F. H. $2.05 net cash; 800 pieces 90610 poplin; all colors; will pay cash. Z 275 Times Annex.

BROADCLOTH, Pekin and pom pom reindeer, for cash. Jacob Chapman & Bro., Mad. Sq. 2947.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for light and dark shades of copenhagen. Greenberg, 114 E. 23d.

BROADCLOTH. — Will buy Burgundy for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st.

BROADCLOTH.—Can use green, Burgundy, navy, brown. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

BROADCLOTH, taupe and other shades. Phone Farragut 2815.

COAKINGS, plaids mixture, Shaw's Style 621-7 or similar. R. & W. Cloak, Chelsea 2763.

CLOTH.—Army or trench, in tan, 20, 24 oz. Farragut 3850.

COATS.—Large jobber now placing back orders on smart new coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders. 3 West 29th St., Room 606.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders. Room 804, 27 West 24th St.

CRYSTAL CLOTH and silvertone; open for quantities. Z 308 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of serge and silk dresses. Apply Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted with sample of evening and party dresses. 39 West 32d. Room 1501.

FUR COLLARS.—Open for quantity kit coney; pay cash. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Will buy fur trimmings for spot cash. Call and see us at once. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d.

KERSEYS.—Burgundy; Pompom Peking Burgundy; broadcloths, all shades. Merit Co., Farragut 9811.

LACE, radium or shadow, all over, in the two-tone effects or plain; quantity no object. L 93 Times.

MELTON.—Open for Flagler's single width Melton and Oxford and other shades. Fit Best Cloak Co., 151 West 25th St.

POM-POM.—Reindeer; will pay spot cash. Telephone Chelsea 7834.

POM-POM.—American, all colors. Phone Farragut 8885.

POPLINS.—For cash, Burgundy poplin, any make; also green poplin, Whitman or any other. Chelsea 2709.

SERGES.—Will buy a quantity of 7301, shade 849 African brown for cash; price must be low. Phone Spring 7730.

SERGE.—Open for 7120 and W. F. X., principally brown and black. Schlang & Co., 151 West 20th.

SERGE.—Cotton Jullliards, black, 200 pieces wanted. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

SERGES.—Quantities in navy and black for cash. Call. Greeley 6407.

SERGES.—French, open to buy 104 Whitman, cash. Simon, 135 W. 27th.

SERGES.—U. S. 235 and Whitman's 99. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES, U. S. 235, 838; cash. Telephone Orchard 3018.

SILK.—Will pay cash for silks of any kind up to 85c. a yard. Tel. 3867 Madison Sq.

SILKS, suitable for men's neckwear; will pay cash. L 83 Times.

SKIRTS.—Contractors on medium and high-priced silk poplin skirts; bring samples. Room 1106, 14 East 23d St.

SOL SATIN.—Quantity of sol satin. Telephone Madison Square 6375.

SUITS.—Job of poplin, serge, and broadcloth, spot cash. Top floor, 132 West 22d.

SWEATERS and silk waists, by large Middle-Western department store; low end, close out or sample lines. Phone Mad. Sq. 8509.

VELOURS.—Amer., 544; Kersey, 15020; to sell or to exchange; will buy Raritans, 1278 Burgundy. Farr. 376.

VELOUR. — Burgundy and taupe, heavy weight, for coatings. A. Levinsky, 27 West 24th St.

VELOUR.—Burgundy and taupe, 14 oz. or heavier, cash. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Jobbers placing orders on wash skirts. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

ZIBILINES, Mianus.—Open for all colors. Stuyvesant 2675.

Offerings to Buyers

APRONS.—500 dozen organdie aprons, lace trimmed, hemstitched, and with bretelle, $2.25 and $2.75; terms net 30 days. The W. H. Dean Company, 45 East 17th St.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. burgundy, brown; also duvet de laine F. & H. burgundy and brown; Garfield poiret twill 4978 burgundy, brown, green, and taupe; Wilson & Lawrence 580-7, 566-2, 566-4; U. S. worsted oxford, 867-56-2. Reginod Trading Co., 11 West 32d, 7th floor.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors, $1.90; American 0310-09057, wool plush, American 11031, $1.45; 12033, $1.55, all colors; fancy Venetians, 36-inch, 45c.; gabardines, Foirets, and Burgundy Bolivia Raritan, $2.50. Greeley 4379.

BROADCLOTHS, F. & H. & Botany, all shades, $2.15: Brown Pom Pom, $2.75; F. & H. Duve Delane, Green, Taupe, Navy, and Beet Root, $2.20; Bachman's Burella, all shades, $1.90. Madison Square 7427.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. $2.15 net, all colors; velour, F. & H., $2.25 net, all colors; Bolivia, F. & H., $4.80 net, all colors. Telephone Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH and VELOUR.—Clarke & Dana 5420 and Gera's; all shades; cheap; Wilson & Lawrence 618 velour; burgundy, taups, green. Farr. 9872.

BROADCLOTH.—Ten pieces botany, 315 navy, at $2.15 net, or will exchange for silvertones. M. Hyman & Co., Chelsea 3136.

BROADCLOTH, A. D. Juilliard's 110, for sale; all shades; price reasonable. Farragut 2347.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Priscilla and Botany 316, at $2.25. Phone Gramercy 2965.

BROADCLOTH.—Taupe, beetroot and colors; spot cash. Stuyvesant 5240.

BROADCLOTH, 30 pieces, at $2.15 net. Greeley 4386.

BURELLAS.—0810, all shades, cotton warp velour, at reasonable prices. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA 09057, black, $1.30 net; 08010, green and navy, $1.40 net. Farragut 8078.

CHARMEUSES, satins, crepe de chines, also washable satins, all colors, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-6.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush, the biggest hit this season; 48 inch, belted, $11.50, $12.50, $13.75, and $14.75; trimmed with all kinds of furs. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS. — Few hundred select garments at very reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS on the racks for immediate delivery; exceptional line. Call, will convince you. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloths; low prices, latest styles; call will convince you. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS and Suits on the racks for immediate delivery. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, Suits.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, to close out, reasonable. Schoen Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATINGS.—Will sell American 0859 and 053-21, all shades, cheap. Farragut 888.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, rubber; also 50 cases common pins; immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROYS.—Wimpheimer's imported 21-22 inch; their price, $1; will close out 500 yards black, 400 yards navies, 600 yards brown, 20 yards copens at 70c net. Madison Square 8340.

CORDUROY.—Juilliard's wide-awake corduroy, white, quality 618. Elite Silk Co., 40 West 20th St.

COVERTS.—Pacific & C. V., 20 pieces of tan, $1.35. Gramercy 4470.

CREPE, Juilliards, 3904, black and navy. Lorenz, Friedman & Schulhoff, 115 West 30th St.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle 951, crepe de chine 884, all colors. Farragut 3846.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins and crepe meteors, $8.50 to $18.50; stocks for immediate delivery; special assortment of large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor, botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our showroom and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—500 high-grade serge, jersey, and silk dresses to be sold at a price. Kaufman Bros. & Buchmann, 122 West 26th St. Tel. Farragut 9186.

DRESSES.—Snappy styles in wool jersey serge, and silk dresses; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56-60 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist & Dress Co., 111 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—150 satin taffeta and serge, (not junk, but good stuff,) to close out at $8 net. Washington, 150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, $6 up; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silks and evening dresses. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silk jobs and dresses at reasonable price. K. & K. Dress Co., 27 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, 100 in navy and black only, mostly large sizes, to close at the price. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, silk, and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., inc., 40-42 West 27th.

DRESSES.—For immediate delivery, snappy styles in serges, from $6.50-$12; silks, $9-$13. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—300 satin and serge dresses to close at a price. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—High-class satin and charmeuse dresses; reasonable prices. Apollo Dress, 129 West 31st.

DRESSES.—To close job of silk and serge. Paris Dress, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—To close job of silks and serges. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

FAN.—A beautiful large black ostrich feather fan; real tortoise; half price; $35. Call 122 West 78th St.

FUR.—Blumenthal beauty fur; nutria, mole, Fitch, Kessel 50-inch cotton beaver, H. & H. 50-inch chinchillas, $3.50; Oxford suitings, $1.32½; mixtures, Am. 15020, brown, 2,125; Meyers 9100, $2.30; Metcalf's 9100, $2.15; Am. 13043, $2; all colors. Greeley 4378.

FURS.—Black dog eljing, 1-inch wide; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 4066.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Importer to dispose of large lot of French, near-seal, coney, moline, &c., cut up in trimmings. Apply 50 Union Sq., Room 1,703; Phone Stuyvesant 3356.

GEORGETTE and 3-thread crepe de chine; immediate delivery. M. Drachman & Son, 24 East 21st.

GINGHAMS.—25 cases Linwoods, 10 cases Amoskeag; striped and chambrays; under market price. Z 314 Times Annex.

HOSIERY, underwear, overshirts, notions for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

JU'LLIARDS.—2002, black, navy, green, and brown. Farragut 9805.

KERSEY Wyandotte, all colors, $2.25 net; Wyandotte velours, $2.40; pom-pom American, will exchange Pekin for burgundy or navy. Phone Farragut 8885.

KERSET, black, also heavyweight velours and Americans, 13045 Burgundy. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

KERSEY.—Lightweight, Buckley & Cohen, style 140, assorted colors. Madison Square 8121.

MATTRESSES.—500 soft tops; immediate delivery; for camp or army; 2 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. H. Sussman, 282 East 111th St.

PLUSHES. — Baffin seal, $4.15; Salt's colored seal, in brown, green, and taupe, $3.60; H. & H. fancy, $2.60; 50-inch fancy mers., plushes, $1.25 and $1.40; 27-inch York, 475c. Greeley 4376.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette guaranteed, sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES to sell, Esquimette. Chelsea 3742.

POM POM.—Green, brown, taupe, and gold; also botany broadcloth, 672 shade; botany velour, 813 shade; crystal cloth, 403 shade. Greeley 5213.

POM POM, all colors. Vanderbilt 4083. Mr. Frank.

POPLINS. — Lévensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

QUILTS.—Large quantities for immediate delivery. Newark Quilt and Mattress Co., 278 Bank St., Newark, N. J.

SALTS Velours du Nord. Madison Square 3121.

SATIN SOL.—85c per yard, less 2 per cent. Z 307 Times Annex.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES.—C. S. G. L. 36-inch cotton warp serge, 100 pieces, black and navy; sell cheap. 3867 Madison Square.

SERGES.—V. S. L. for immediate delivery;

To American Business Men

The United States Government is to-day purchasing more supplies and expending more money than any government or any business organization ever expended in the world's history. These expenditures are fast running into the tens of billions of dollars — sums vaster than ever before gathered together. Practically every cent will be spent in the United States for the purchase of American goods, for the benefit of American manufacturers, producers, and business men.

Every business man and every business organization that invests money in Government bonds of the Second Liberty Loan of 1917 is helping finance these great expenditures and thus aiding the cause of business prosperity during the war.

Every dollar you subscribe to the War Loans of our Country is money invested to aid our Government, without whose protection business would be impossible. By purchasing Liberty Bonds you help to restore conditions when the orderly prosecution of legitimate business will no longer be subject to the burdens of militarism and the interruptions of war. This is a war to end war and make the world safe for democracy, for liberty, for life, and for business.

Patriotism and good business common sense alike urge you to invest your surplus funds in Liberty Bonds. They are the best investment in the market to-day. Their safety is the solemn pledge of the United States Government. They bear 4% interest. They are free of the normal federal income tax and local personal property taxes. Their conversion privilege assures their stability in value, with reasonable probability of appreciation. They are readily marketable and available as collateral immediately, anywhere.

Go to your bank and subscribe TO-DAY!

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by

The National City Co.
Harris, Forbes & Co.
Bonbright & Co., Inc.
Spencer Trask & Co.
R. M. Grant & Co.
Herrick & Bennett.
W. J. Wollman & Co.
Electric Bond & Share Co.
Freeman & Co.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Securities Break Down Under Income Tax Consideration—Bonds at Low Record.

The war tax law overshadowed all other topics of discussion in the financial district, with the exception of the Liberty Loan, with the result that stocks were sold down rapidly yesterday under the heaviest volume of transactions for any day since early in September. The more active issues receded from 2 to 6 points, and evidences of banking support were lacking except for a short period in the morning, when Steel appeared to reflect concerted buying. Liquidation was particularly noticeable in the steel, copper, and tobacco issues, and a true picture of the day's proceedings was presented in these declines at the close: Anaconda, 1⅝; Baldwin Locomotive, 3⅝; Central Leather, 2; Crucible Steel, 1⅞; Reading, 1½; Republic Iron & Steel, 2; Texas Company, 6; Tobacco Products, 3½; United Cigar Stores, 5; Union Pacific, 1¾; U. S. Steel, 2⅝, and Utah Copper, 1⅝.

Owners of securities who had thought the day before that they knew the extent to which the income tax would affect them were disturbed upon realizing yesterday that a "joker" likely to affect all individuals earning above $6,000 a year had been uncovered in the tax law. Having become reconciled to the normal and super taxes, men who earn by their own efforts more than $6,000 a year were impelled to do some additional figuring to learn where they would stand in respect to net income. The process was not encouraging, and their state of mind did not improve as the day passed without elucidation in Washington of the sections of the law which had been passed by for several days without general notice by the public.

Various opinions were heard in regard to the application of the 8 per cent. tax on partnerships and individuals over and above the direct income tax. In some legal and banking quarters it was thought that it would have no application to salaries when the law was finally interpreted. In others, where the strict letter of the measure was adhered to, the contention was firmly maintained that all results of "personal service" would have to bear the impost. The product of this uncertainty was an additional burden upon sentiment, already depressed over the scope of taxation on incomes of men and corporations, and the Street expressed its feelings in sales of stocks and bonds. Bond prices scored further declines, carrying the average quotation of forty prominent issues to a new low record for many years, while the average price of fifty stocks established a new minimum for 1917.

In the foreign exchange market rates on neutral countries of Europe again reflected the embargo by the United States and Great Britain in strong upward movements. Merchants with remittance to meet in the Scandinavian countries and Holland found supplies of exchange meager and only moderate bidding was necessary to bring about quick gains. Cable transfers to Stockholm, as an example, rose to 38 cents, against 36.20 the day before, and 34 cents a week ago. While quotations eased before the close, they were still substantially above closing quotations on Wednesday.

Most of the day's call loans were arranged at 5 per cent., with 4 per cent. quoted in the afternoon. Another decline in silver of 1½ cents to 92¼ cents per ounce emphasized the present lack of buying power in this market.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Banks Report a Large Demand for the New War Bonds.

LONDON, OCT., 4.—The stock market was steady today, but business was narrow and confined principally to the miscellaneous section, in which Marconi, oil and shipping shares were prominent. Argentine rails and Scandinavian bonds were firm and rubber stocks were active, but inclined to ease off. American securities were dull.

Money was in increased supply owing to the maturing Treasury bills. Discount rates were quiet.

The banks report a steady demand for the new war bond.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 60f. 60c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 88f. 35c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5 Last 4
Low	4 Renewals 5

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5¼@6	Sixty days	5¼@6
Ninety days	5¼@6	Ninety days	5¼@6
Four months	5¼@6	Four months	5¼@6
Five months	5¼@6	Five months	5¼@6
Six months	5¼@6	Six months	5¼@6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 6 to 90 days	3½@3¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½@3⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼@5
4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7530	$4.7380	$4.7380	+ .05
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.79¼	5.79¼	5.79¼	..
Cables	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	..
Rubles—				
Demand	15.25	15.10	15.10	+ .10
Cables	15.50	15.35	15.35	+ .10

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7380	$4.76⅛
5.1828 Paris	5.79¼	5.77⅝
China—		
Hongkong	71.00	71.25
Peking	108.50	108.75
Shanghai	101.50	101.75
19.295 Greece	19.50	19.55
40.19 Holland	42.25	42.50
32.44 India—		
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	7.73	7.72
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.37½
Yokohama	51.25	51.37½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50 Russia	15.10	15.35
26.70 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	36.75	37.00
Copenhagen	31.50	31.75
Christiania	32.00	32.25
10.205 Spain	23.30	23.40
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.15	25.25
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.93	43.03
5.1826 Switzerland	4.68	4.66

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70¼	$4.68½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $826,585,685; balance, $57,820,262; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $42,295,916; Federal Reserve credit balance, $42,295,916.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@50c discount; San Francisco, par. Montreal, $.78125.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46¾d, off ¾d; in New York, 92½c, off 1½c; Mexican dollars, 70c.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Increase.
Total reserve	£18,000
Circulation	647,000
Bullion	630,775
Other securities	4,778,000
Other deposits	£7,042,000
Public deposits	£1,773,000
Notes reserve	28,000
Government securities	546,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.89 per cent.; last week it was 19.50 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	866,433	1,214,419	1,420,163
Year to date	142,327,664	145,052,804	123,174,339

	Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
	9	12	100	Advance Rumely	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
	22	26⅝	300	Advance Rumely pf	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—1¼
	3¾	4	400	Alaska Gold Mines	4	4	3⅞	4	..
	2⅝	2⅞	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	..
	22¼	23	1,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	23½	23½	22⅞	22½	—1½
	84½	85	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	85	85	85	85	—2½
	82	84	900	Am. Beet Sugar	83¼	83¼	82	82½	—1¼
	43½	44	9,200	Am. Can	45⅝	46	43¼	43¼	—2⅝
	100	101	100	Am. Can pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅝	—1
	68¼	68⅝	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	68¾	69	68	68½	— ⅞
	53½	54	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	55	55	54	54	—1½
	49	49½	600	Am. International	49½	50	49¼	49¼	— ⅞
	24¼	24½	4,400	Am. Linseed	25	25⅛	23⅝	24¼	—1
	58½	59½	300	Am. Linseed pf	61	61	59⅝	59⅝	—1⅞
	58½	59¼	1,700	Am. Locomotive	60	60	58	58¾	—1¾
	15¼	15½	1,800	Am. Malting	16¼	16¼	15	15	—1½
	67½	68	1,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	69¼	69¾	67⅝	67⅝	—2½
	95½	93⅝	14,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref	95½	95⅝	93	93⅝	—1⅝
	107	109	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅞
	105	110	200	Am. Snuff	110	110	110	110	..
	62	63½	1,500	Am. Steel Fdries	64	64	63	63	—2¼
	104½	107	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109	109	106½	106½	—3½
	55½	56	4,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	57¼	57⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1¾
	113	115¼	1,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	115	115¼	115	115	..
	186	191	1,200	Am. Tobacco	190	190	187	187	—3
	98½	100	400	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	+1
⊖	44	45	700	Am. Woolen	45¼	45¼	44⅛	44⅛	—2
	93	94½	200	Am. Woolen pf	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	— ¾
	93	94½	5	Anaconda Copper	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅞	..
	16⅞	16⅞	200	Am. Zinc L. & S	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
	52	55	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	54	54	54	54	..
	68¼	68½	13,700	Anaconda Copper	69⅝	70	68½	68½	—1⅝
	60¾	61½	300	Associated Oil	61½	61¾	61¼	61¼	— ¼
	95	96	1,300	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅞	96⅞	95¼	95¼	— ⅞
	95	96	50	Do., odd lot	96	96	96	96	..
	92¼	93¼	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	93	93	93	93	— ¼
	100	106	100	Atlantic Coast Line	106	106	106	106	—1
	98½	99	3,600	At., Gulf & West I	101	101¼	98½	99⅝	—1⅞
	60	61	600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	..
	58⅞	60	10,800	Baldwin Loco	61¼	62	58⅞	58⅞	—3⅝
	98½	99⅝	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	99	99	99	99	—1⅞
	59⅞	60¼	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	59⅝	60¼	59⅜	60	+1⅛
	65	66½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	66	66	66	66	—1½
	98	98½	100	Barrett Co	98½	98¾	98½	98½	—1¾
	88	90	200	Bethlehem Steel	88	89	86¼	86¼	—3¼
	85¾	86	98,200	Beth. Steel cl. B t.c.	87	88⅞	84½	85⅝	— ⅝
	85	92	100	Beth. Steel pf	88	88	88	88	—3
	94¼	94⅝	4,800	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p.	94½	94½	93¼	94½	..
	56⅝	57¼	3,900	Bklyn Rapid Tran	58⅜	58⅝	55⅞	56⅝	—2⅝
	..	89⅞	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	72	72	72	72	..
	96¼	97⅛	700	Burns Brothers	96¼	96¼	97	97	—1½
	23½	24	300	Butler Bros	23½	23½	23½	23½	..
	12½	14¼	100	Butterick Co	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
	38¾	39	900	California Packing	39½	39½	38¾	38⅞	— ⅝
	15	17	500	California Petrol	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	—1½
	41½	42¼	200	California Pet. pf	42½	42½	42¼	42½	—1⅝
	146¾	147½	7,900	Canadian Pacific	147¾	148½	146¾	147	— ¾
	27½	28½	200	Central Foundry	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+1¼
	40	48	100	Central Foundry pf	44	44	44	44	—1
	82¼	82½	8,400	Central Leather Co	84	84	82	82⅝	—1⅜
	103½	105	100	Central Leather pf	104	104	104	104	—1
	32⅞	32¼	300	Cerro de Pasco	33¼	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
	72	73	300	Chandler Motor	72	72½	72	72	—1
	53⅝	54	1,300	Chesapeke & Ohio	54¼	54½	53⅝	53¾	+ ⅛
	9	9¼	300	Chi. Great Western	9	9	9	9	—1
	25	26	200	Chi. Great West. pf	26½	26¾	26	26	—1¼
	50¼	50⅝	12,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	49½	51	49¼	50¼	+ ¼
	94	94½	1,200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	95	95	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
	101⅝	103	1,800	Chi. & Northwest	103⅝	103⅝	102	102	—2
	140	145	22	Chi. & Northw'n pf	140	140	140	140	..
	24⅝	24⅞	2,200	Chi., R. I. & P. c.	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
	61¼	61⅝	400	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62¼	62¼	61¾	61⅝	— ½
	51	52¼	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52¼	52¼	51¼	51¼	— ¾
	16⅝	16⅞	1,000	Chile Copper	17	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
	48⅝	49	1,000	Chino Copper	49	49	48½	48½	— ⅛
	41¼	42	400	Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	42¾	42	42	—1½
	24½	25	100	Col. & Southern	22	22	22	22	..
	37⅝	38	1,600	Columbia Gas & El	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅞	—1
	99⅞	100⅛	864	Consolidated Gas	101	101	100	100	—1
	..	98	300	Continental Can	99	99	95⅝	96⅜	—2
	30	30¼	9,000	Corn Products Ref	31⅝	31⅝	30	30⅛	—1⅛
	97¼	97⅜	810	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98	98	97½	97½	—1⅝
	40	45	200	Crex Carpet	44	44	42	42	+2
	70¼	70¼	32,700	Crucible Steel	72⅜	72⅝	69⅜	70¼	—1⅞
	90	95	200	Crucible Steel pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	—2½
	30	30½	3,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	31⅜	31⅜	30½	30⅜	—1½
	81	81⅝	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82¼	82¼	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
	96½	97	2,200	Delaware & Hud	98	97¼	96	96½	—1½
	192	194	225	Del., Lack. & West	195½	195½	194½	194½	—1⅝
	108¼	110½	100	Detroit United Ry	110	110	110	110	..
	33½	33⅝	27,900	Distillers Securities	38¼	38⅝	33	33⅝	—4¾
	7⅞	8	100	Dome Mines	8	8	8	8	..
	19⅝	20	5,800	Erie	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
	29	29⅝	800	Erie 1st pf	30	30	29	29	—1¼
	20	21½	800	Erie 2d pf	21⅝	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	—3⅝
	14⅜	21	25	Federal Min. & S	15	15	15	15	..
	39	44	400	Federal M. & S. pf	42	42	40	40	—5
	36	37	300	Gaston, W. & W	37	37	36½	36½	— ½
	136⅜	137½	2,500	General Electric	138	138⅝	136	136⅜	—1⅝
	96⅜	96⅞	17,100	General Motors	96¼	96¾	92⅝	93⅞	—2⅞
	79	80	300	General Motors pf	80	80	80	80	—1½
	42¾	43	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	43	43	42⅜	42⅜	— ¾
	100	101	100	Goodrich pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	—2½
	75	78	200	Granby Consol	78⅞	78⅞	78	78	..
	101½	102½	700	Great Northern pf	102	102	101	101⅜	—1½
	32⅝	32⅝	2,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33½	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
	40¾	41⅛	600	Gulf States Steel	41	41	41	41	— ½
	34½	35	200	Haskell & Barker	35½	35½	35	35	—1
	100	100⅞	100	Illinois Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¾
	48⅞	49	12,300	Inspiration Copper	49½	49½	47⅝	48⅞	— ½
	8½	8¾	300	Interboro Consol	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	51	52	800	Interboro Con. pf	52	52	51	51	—1½
	108½	109¾	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	108½	108½	108½	109¼	—1¼
	65	75	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	68	68	68	68	—2
	26	26¼	6,900	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	27½	25⅝	26½	— ⅛
	83	83¼	11,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	83⅝	83½	82¾	82¾	—2⅞
	31	31½	7,200	Int. Nickel	32⅝	32⅝	31	31	—1⅝
	95	97½	100	Int. Nickel pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1½
	25	26	1,900	Int. Paper	28	28	29	26	—2½
	17½	17⅝	900	Kansas City South	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¼
	37⅝	37½	6,800	Kennecott Copper	38½	38½	37½	37½	—1
	78½	79⅜	2,700	Lackawanna Steel	81	81	79¼	79¼	—1½
	12	12½	100	Lake Erie & West	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
	17½	18¼	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
	58½	59	800	Lehigh Valley	59	59	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
	185	200	100	Liggett & Myers	190	190	190	190	—10
	101	102½	200	Liggett & Myers pf	103⅞	103⅞	103	103	—1
	..	..	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	107	107	107	107	—1
	118	118½	500	Louis. & Nash	119	119	118½	118½	— ½
	..	..	100	Mackay Cos	75½	75½	75¼	75½	..
	32⅝	33½	1,700	Maxwell Motors	33	33	32½	33	— ⅛
	19¼	20	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	50	51	900	May Dept. Stores	50	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
	91	92	7,200	Mexican Petroleum	93¼	93¾	91	91¼	—1⅝
	33¼	33¾	900	Miami Copper	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
	50¼	51	7,600	Midvale Steel	50¼	51¼	50	50⅝	— ⅝
	..	5½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	— ½
	27	27½	3,800	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	27⅞	28⅛	27	27	—1
	48	49	600	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	49	49	49	49	—2
	71	71¾	400	Montana Power	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71⅛	—1¼
	107	108	100	Montana Power pf	108	108	108	108	— ⅝
	31½	32¼	100	Nat. Acme	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
	101	102	30	Nat. Biscuit Co	101	101	101	101	..
	23¼	24	1,000	Nat. Cond. & Cable	24	25⅛	23½	23½	—1½
	42⅜	42⅝	3,000	Nat. Enam. & St	44½	44½	42⅜	42⅜	—2⅝
	49	49⅝	200	Nat. Lead	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
	..	102	400	Nat. Lead pf	105	105	102	102	—2
	19⅝	19⅞	800	Nevada Con. Cop	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
	21	22½	700	N. O., Tex. & Mex	25	22	22	22	—3
	118	122	100	N. Y. Air Brake	122	122	122	122	—2
	73⅜	74¼	4,700	N. Y. Central	74½	74⅝	73½	73⅝	— ⅝
	19	20	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	20⅝	21½	20	20	—2½
	26¼	26⅞	1,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	27	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
	20¾	21	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
	98⅞	99¼	2,400	Norfolk Southern	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—1
	..	..	750	Norfolk & Western	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
	..	..	2,400	Northern Pacific	99	99¼	98⅞	99	— ½
	44	44¼	6,900	Ohio Cities Gas	45	45¼	44	44¼	—1¼
	47	48⅜	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
	..	..	1,400	Ontario Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
	83	85	200	Owens Bottle Mach	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾	—1¼
	26	26¼	1,125	Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
	21½	24	300	Pacific Tel. & Tel	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
	51	51¼	3,100	Penn. R. R	51⅜	51⅜	51	51	— ⅞
	62¼	62½	400	People's Gas, Chi	63⅛	63⅛	62¼	62¼	—1⅛
	15⅝	16	500	Pere Marquette	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+1
	37	44	100	Pere Marquette pf	37	37	37	37	—5½
	34	34	300	Philadelphia Co	34	34	33	33	—2½
	37	37	32,700	Pierce-Arrow	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
	95	95	95	Pierce-Arrow pf	95	95	95	95	—1
	50	50	700	Pittsburgh Coal	50	50	50	50	..
	86	89	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86	89	86	86	..
	26¼	27	2,000	Pitts. & West Va	26¼	27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
	57	60	500	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	59	60	59	59½	+ ¼
	114	116	27	Public Service N. J	114	114	114	114	..
	134¾	135¼	400	Pullman Co	135¼	135⅝	134⅝	135	..
	43½	43⅝	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	44½	44¼	43½	43½	—1
	24⅜	24⅝	1,100	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
	81	81⅝	4,500	Reading	81	81⅝	80	80½	—1⅜
	80⅝	81¼	9,230	Rep. Iron & Steel	80⅝	81¼	78⅝	79	—2
	99½	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99½	100	99½	99½	— ½
	68½	68½	500	Royal Dutch t r	68½	68½	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅝
	155	158	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155	155	153⅜	153⅝	—2⅜
	22½	22½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ½
	32½	33½	5,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref	33½	34	32⅝	33	—2
	40¼	41	500	Sloss-S. Steel & I	41	41	41	41	..
	90⅝	90⅞	5,100	Southern Pacific	91¼	91⅜	90¼	90⅝	— ⅜
	26¾	26¾	3,400	Southern Railway	26⅞	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
	61	61¼	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	61¼	61¼	60⅜	61	— ½
	43⅝	44¼	3,300	Studebaker Co	44¼	45	43¾	44	..
	39	42	100	Superior Steel	42⅞	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	—1⅞
	13⅜	14	1,900	Tenn. C. & C	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅛
	153	154	8,200	Texas Co	160	160	154	154	—6
	13¼	16	400	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	—1¼
	21	21½	1,600	Third Avenue	22	22¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
	67¼	67½	15,200	Tobacco Products	70½	70½	68¾	67½	—3½
	95	99	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	99	99	99	99	—1½
	8	15	100	T., St. L. & W. t r	8½	8½	8½	8½	—5½
	75	77	300	Twin City R. T	77⅝	77⅝	76¼	76½	—8½
	70	72½	100	Union B. & P. new	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
	125¼	125¼	10,200	Union Pacific	127⅞	128¼	125⅞	125⅞	—1½
	77½	77¾	100	Union Pacific pf	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅜
	41½	42¾	400	United Alloy Steel	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
	..	..	16,000	United Cigar Stores	115¾	115¾	110¾	110¾	—5
	..	..	100	United Drug 1st	71	71	71	71	—1
	125½	128	100	United Fruit	125½	125½	125½	125½	—1⅝
	125½	128	70	Do., odd lot	125	125	125	125	..
	7	8	100	United Rys. Invest	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
	15¾	16	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
	131¾	133	2,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	134½	135	131½	132	—3
	11	14	100	U. S. A. & Imp. Co	11	11	11	11	—1
	..	..	3,800	U. S. Rubber	57½	57½	55¼	56	—1½
	..	..	400	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	102	—1⅝
	59½	59¾	1,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M	59½	59½	58⅝	59⅛	—1½
	103⅞	106	274,400	U. S. Steel	108⅝	108⅝	105¾	106⅝	—2⅝
	115⅝	115¾	1,500	U. S. Steel pf	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115¼	— ½
	87⅞	87⅝	14,500	Utah Copper	89⅝	90⅛	87⅜	87⅝	—2⅛

The War Cannot Be Won Without Saving

Every man, woman and child in the United States is now confronted by the necessity of saving his or her share of the cost of the war.

This means you. There can be no exceptions.

If we do not save willingly now, we will have to save later to pay a terrific increase in the cost of living, due to taxation.

Thrift is a good habit. It is easy to save. Money saved now means comforts, luxuries and independence later on.

Begin to save now—and put your savings into Liberty Bonds.

It will not be such a hardship as you think to eat simpler food; to eliminate waste; to wear the old clothing a little longer; to spend less on cigars, theatres, and other luxuries.

The money you save, if invested in Liberty Bonds, will buy shoes, clothes, food and ammunition for our soldiers—and without these necessities the war cannot be won.

Bear in mind that you are not asked to give this money — only to lend it. Your Liberty Bonds are the safest investment in the world. The United States guarantees them, and pays you interest on your money.

Buy United States Government Bonds of the Second Liberty Loan while you save—you can pay for them on easy terms. Any bank will take your subscription.

Save for Liberty Bonds and Liberty Bonds may save you.

Liberty Loan Committee

Second Federal Reserve District

120 Broadway, N. Y.

This space contributed by:

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THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Reaction Carries Active Months Down from 45 to 77 Points.

A night's reflection apparently convinced cotton traders that the Southern hoarding bogey was not so much to be feared as it had seemed on its first appearance, following the low Government crop estimate, for the market opened yesterday with a sharp reaction, which halted the march toward 30-cent cotton for one day at least. December deliveries sold off during the day to 71 points, and closed 70 points below Wednesday's closing, and all the other active months were uniformly easier, closing at a net decline of from 45 to 77 points on the day.

Reactionary sentiment was in evidence from the start. The opening was 10 points higher on October, but generally 26 to 52 points net lower, with active months selling 38 to 54 points under last night's close during the first few minutes. There appeared to be an accumulation of overnight hedging from the South, as well as active realizing on this initial break, but the offerings were well absorbed, and the market soon turned firmer on numerous crop complaints from the eastern belt, continued trade buying, and fresh buying for long account. The recovery carried prices back to practically Wednesday's closing figures, but the demand was less active and urgent than earlier in the week, and the market turned easier during the afternoon. Weakness in the stock market may have accounted for the profit taking of Wall Street longs, but realizing was general, and there also seemed to be increased hedge selling on the decline of about 50 to 76 points from last night's closing figures. Last prices were within 2 or 3 points of the lowest.

There were numerous reports of rapid deterioration in crop prospects from Eastern sections of the belt. Traders could find no cause for such deterioration in recent weather advices, and there was a tendency to attribute the falling off to lack of potash used in fertilizers this season. This theory was revived by the remarks of a Government crop expert in connection with last Tuesday's official forecast, and naturally has its bearing upon future supplies during the continuance of the war, or until supplies of potash become available. Perhaps this idea figured to some extent on the rally during the middle of the day, but aside from that there seemed to be little change in the bullish sentiment created by recent Government reports, and the selling was largely based on the extent of recent advances and the probability of reactions. Southern spot advices were somewhat conflicting, but there seemed to be a feeling late in the afternoon that the basis was easier, particularly in the Southwest. No exports were reported. Southern spot markets were about 12 to 70 points lower, with the Southwest relatively easy.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to declare Saturday, Oct. 13, the day after Columbus Day, a holiday.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday.
Oct.	26.65	26.65	26.04	26.10	26.55
Nov.	26.27	26.27	26.27	25.53	26.18
Dec.	25.95	25.95	25.27	25.28@25.31	25.88
Jan.	25.55	25.85	25.08	25.10@25.13	25.84
Feb.				25.15	25.89
March	25.50	25.95	25.18	25.18@25.20	25.94
April				25.21	25.98
May	25.50	26.02	25.30	25.31@25.32	26.02
June				25.30	26.00
July	25.50	25.88	25.38	25.32@25.34	26.04
Aug.				25.15	25.85

The local spot market was quiet and 40 points lower at 26.85 middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 500 bales. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 25.50; Memphis, 26.00; Houston, 25.80; New Orleans, 25.63; Savannah, 26.00; Augusta, 26.00.

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	21,038	33,133	46,106
Exports		8,815	29,846
Exports season	842,141	659,080	970,661
Port stocks	592,548	592,429	923,214
Interior receipts	36,508	22,213	44,458
Interior shipments	24,449	17,967	29,715
New York arrivals	3,676	3,012	580
New York stocks	35,526	30,608	46,488

Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton quiet; 60 points higher at 19.92d for middling upland. Sales, 3,000; American, 2,000. Imports 18,000, including 17,000 American.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Per. riod.	Pay-able.	Holders of Rec.
Cluett, Pea. & Co.	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Elec. Utilities pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
General Motors	3	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
General Motors pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Oklahoma Nat. Gas	2	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 9
Puget Sound Tr. L. & P. pf	75c.	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 6
Sullivan Machinery	1½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Sullivan Machinery	1	Ex	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
United Cigar Stores	2	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 26
United Coal pf.	1¼	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 15

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.08
Alta	.03	Julia	.02
Andes	.10	Mexican	.05
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.05
Bullion	.01	Overman	.06
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.03
Chollar	.03	Sierra Nevada	.16
Confidence	.05	Union Con.	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Utah	.01
Con. Virginia	.15	Mexican dollars	.71
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.20	Fraction	.02
Jim Butler	.85	Goldfield Con.	.30
McNamara	.19	Goldfield Merger	.04
Midway	.10	Great Bend	.06
Mizpah	.08	Kewanas	.08
Monarch Pitts	.09	Silver Pick	.12
Montana	.18	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.09	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.16	Con.	.23
Tonopah Ext.	1.90	Morning Glory	.21
West End	.07	Red Top	.07
West Tonopah	.19	White Caps	.37½

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.08	Nevada Hills	.12
Booth	.05	Packard	.23
Daisy	.02	Rochester	.30
Florence	.18	Round Mountain	.25

OTHER DISTRICTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5½	5¾	Granite	40	50
Dr. Jackpot	3	3½	Isabella	9	9¾
Elkton	4½	4¾	McKinney	6¼	8
El Paso	15	25	Portland	.143	148
Vanny R.	2¾		Gold M.	1	
Gold Cycle	.198	200	Vindicator	50	65
Gold Sov.	3	3½			

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot		61 00		61.00
Lead	8.00		8.00	
Spelter	8.30	8.37½	8.25	8.50
Antimony	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$105.00		$105.00	
Aluminium	*38.00	40.00	*38.00	40.00
Iron, No 2 X Phy.		33.75	44.75	50.45

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	245	10	0	244	10	0
Tin, futures	242	0	0	242	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	.22	23	Iron C pf.	15½	16
B S Gas	8		Iron Blos.	87	92
Bing Min.	11¼		Jerome V.	1⅜	1½
Begole	.50	75	La Rose	.52	62
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Majestic	.38	40
Bost Elev.	75	78	Mex. Met.	.27	29
Bost & M.	60	62	Mojave T.	48	50
Butte & L.	12	14	New Balt.	1¼	1¼
Butte & P.	37	46	Nev Doug.	1¼	1⅜
Bost & A.	2¼		N Y Bing.	50	60
Calaveras	2¼	3¼	Nixon	90	92
Crown Res.	26	30	N Cornelia	16¾	17
Con Ariz.	1⅜	2¼	N Z & L.	33	37
Cortez	.10	20	Ohio Cop.	1	1¼
Dunbar C.	5	6	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅜	Onondaga	28	35
Cal. Corbin	1	2	Pion Con.	1¼	1⅜
E & B B.	2¼	2½	Ray Here.	8⅜	8⅝
Earl Eagle	.17	22	Rilla	3	4
Fortuna	5	6	*S W M.	1¼	2¼
Gold Lake	2	4	†S W M.	1	2
Gila C. S.	17¼		Truro	1	1¼
Houghton C.	75	95	U V Ext.	35¼	36¼
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅛	Victoria	2¼	2½
Humboldt	.80	85	Yukon G'd	2	2¼
Iron Cap	15¾	16			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

DIVIDENDS.

Accident Creditors Protective Committee

Joseph Rosensaveig and James A. Speer as a Committee under a Creditors' Agreement, dated December 7, 1911, as modified May 15, 1916, has duly filed its accounts with the Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, Depositary thereunder, on

BENJAMAN CATCHINGS,
Attorney for the Committee.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CENTRAL OF NEW JERSEY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	$3,542,241	$2,995,446	$546,795
Net aft. taxes	1,287,918	1,108,582	179,366
8 mos. gross	24,946,634	22,903,696	2,042,938
Net aft. taxes	8,320,008	8,503,687	*183,679

*Decrease.

ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
August gross	7,194,027	6,987,727	5,945,766
Net aft. taxes	1,175,775	2,026,032	2,268,795
8 mos. gross	51,927,630	49,117,491	41,232,934
Net aft. taxes	7,261,944	12,414,391	10,559,136

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
August gross	6,894,565	6,324,428	570,137
Net aft. taxes	2,019,851	1,653,017	366,834
2 mos. gross	13,449,513	11,895,102	1,554,411
Net aft. taxes	3,895,496	2,775,507	1,119,989

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN—

August gross	390,658	304,101	86,557
Net aft. taxes	77,523	82,045	*4,522
8 mos. gross	2,823,746	2,791,154	32,592
Net aft. taxes	555,663	699,761	*144,098

*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY System—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
August gross	1,411,315	1,130,687	862,105
Net aft. taxes	446,598	318,337	166,466
Sur. aft. chgs.	317,722	156,827	*31,390
8 mos. gross	10,745,568	8,167,955	6,758,069
Net aft. taxes	3,014,427	1,821,685	1,216,111
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,108,736	702,600	*147,052

*Deficit.

WESTERN MARYLAND—

August gross	1,205,505	1,072,565	906,674
Net aft. taxes	331,412	397,428	292,291
8 mos. gross	8,738,444	7,566,805	6,223,114
Net aft. taxes	2,210,501	2,538,217	1,722,896

PHILADELPHIA & READING for August—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Receipts	$6,128,297	$5,121,384	$1,006,913
Expenses	4,606,696	3,123,668	1,482,028
Profit in op.	1,522,601	1,997,716	*475,114
Rent, int., tax, &c., (estim.)	872,500	796,500	73,000
Surplus	650,101	1,198,216	*548,114
From Jan. 1:			
Receipts	44,675,046	39,812,851	4,862,694
Expenses	33,189,742	24,777,989	8,411,752
Profit	11,485,303	15,034,861	*3,549,057
Charges	6,740,000	6,476,960	263,039
Surplus	4,745,303	8,557,401	*3,812,097

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL & IRON COMPANY for August—

Receipts	4,480,447	2,948,567	1,531,880
Expenses	3,797,864	2,932,448	865,415
Profit in op.	682,583	16,118	666,464
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	200,000	9,000	191,000
Surplus	482,583	7,118	475,464
From Jan. 1:			
Receipts	31,533,939	25,194,782	6,339,156
Expenses	27,386,101	24,063,480	3,322,621
Profit	4,147,837	1,131,302	3,016,535
Charges	325,000	69,174	255,825
Surplus	3,822,837	1,062,127	2,760,709

READING COMPANY for August—

Receipts	585,776	578,341	7,435
Expenses	9,512	7,642	1,869
Profit	576,264	570,698	5,565
Int. and taxes, (estimated)	493,000	456,809	36,190
Surplus	83,264	113,889	*30,625
From Jan. 1:			
Receipts	8,152,901	7,942,613	210,377
Expenses	87,200	65,549	21,650
Profit	8,065,790	7,877,063	188,726
Charges	3,946,000	3,625,290	318,709
Surplus	4,121,790	4,251,773	*129,982

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	4,490,737	3,879,935	610,892
Def. aft. taxes	171,004	15,434	155,570
6 mos. gross	25,860,072	21,598,384	4,091,688
Deficit aft. tax.	612,812	*812,453	1,225,205

*Surplus.

EASTERN POWER AND LIGHT Subsidiaries for September—

Reading system	260,684	232,026	37,658
W. Va. system	81,432	73,658	7,778
Claremont sys.	29,895	21,735	8,159
Total	381,012	327,420	53,591

UTAH POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, including the Western Colorado Power Company—

August gross	428,685	357,331	71,134
Net aft. taxes	217,075	178,589	38,486
Total income	217,075	178,589	38,486
Sur. aft. chgs.	97,852	81,412	16,470
12 mos. gross	4,886,498	4,050,994	835,504
Net aft. taxes	2,545,657	2,062,623	483,034
Total income	2,575,657	2,062,623	513,034
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,274,514	958,210	316,304

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.50	5.00
Buff. Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	6.00
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	5.25
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.85	5.45
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.30	5.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.40	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	5.00
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.85	5.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.62	5.12
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.75	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.35	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.65	5.20
Mo., K. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.30	4.80
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	6.50	5.25
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	5.20	4.80
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.50	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

HIGHER WAGES FOR 65,000.

Increase of 10 Per Cent. by New England Textile Mills.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—A 10 per cent. wage increase for all of its employes, effective Monday, was announced today by the American Woolen Company.

Between 35,000 and 40,000 operatives in mills in New England and New York are affected by the increase. Early in the year, when the scale was raised, it was announced that wages then were the highest ever paid in the history of the industry.

Most of the American Woolen Company plants are working full time on Government orders.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Arlington, Pacific, and other cotton mills in this city announced today an increase of approximately 10 per cent. in the wages of 30,000 operatives, effective Oct. 8.

Brown Heads Denver & Rio Grande.

Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad yesterday elected E. L. Brown President to succeed H. U. Mudge, who resigned. Mr. Brown was formerly Vice President. Mr. Mudge also retired from the Directorate, both steps having been contemplated for some time. Kingdon Gould, who is now in service with the national army, resigned as a Director and was succeeded by S. N. Rice. At the annual meeting later in the month it is expected that J. Horace Harding and J. W. Platten will be elected Directors, representing the Stockholders' Protective Committee.

Gold Exports to Orient Drop.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Exportation of gold to the Orient has abated to some extent, the Federal Reserve Board announced today. During the four weeks ended Sept. 14, however, exports were more than nine times as much as imports, the former aggregating $37,444,000.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,120,085	$48,028,890
Ord. internal revenue	3,334,826	139,418,778
Income tax	933,307	20,688,755
Miscellaneous	856,222	31,088,625
Total receipts	$6,044,441	$239,173,019
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	40,025,648	641,647,407
Excess of total receipts over total disburse.	21,885,577	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		843,284,578
Expenditures	46,070,090	880,820,427

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	1,846,000
Silver in hand decreased	504,000
Notes in circulation increased	425,200,000
Treasury deposits decreased	11,337,000
General deposits decreased	10,498,000
Bills discounted increased	153,460,000
Advances increased	2,147,000

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Bankers' Trust Company has rearranged its offices to give more room, moving the bookkeeping department to the fourth floor and the transfer department to the basement, and making some other minor changes.

John Roberts Coffin of Coffin & Co. has been commissioned a Major in the Adjutant-General's division of the Officers Reserve Corps, and ordered to duty at Boston.

Ellsworth St. John Prentice and Samuel Stuart Rapp have been made Assistant Secretaries, and William Ripley Nelson chief clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company.

The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list the Bethlehem Steel Corporation full-paid subscription receipts for 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock.

The William R. Compton Company has prepared for distribution a revised schedule of the New Federal Income Tax showing exactly what the individual will have to pay under its provisions.

At the annual meeting of the Lake Erie & Western Railway, the retiring Directors were re-elected.

At a meeting of Directors of the National Railways of Mexico, Henry Bruere was elected a Director and a member of the New York local board, Vice Ramon P. Denegri, resigned.

At the annual meeting of the Alabama Great Southern, retiring Directors were re-elected.

The New Jersey State Public Utility Commission has approved the merger of the United Shoe Machinery Company, capitalized at $25,000,000, and the United Shoe Machinery Corporaton, with $50,000,000 capital, both chartered in New Jersey. These concerns will be known as the United Shoe Machinery Corporation with a capital of $50,000,000.

F. de C. Sullivan, has been elected a Director of the American Sumatra Tobacco Company. Charles Sobey, formerly a Director, and M. L. Floyd, formerly President of the Connecticut Tobacco Company recently acquired by the American Sumatra Company, were also elected Directors of the latter company. Mr. Floyd will assume the duties of assistant manager.

The Guaranty Trust Company has prepared a digest of the new war tax law which makes clear the separation of the old and new taxes and explains the income and excess profits imposts.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Comparatively little new developments came to light in the wheat situation. Government agents are making strenuous efforts to supply the mills with wheat, but the movement continues disappointing and is running somewhat behind last week's. Mills at big milling centres are getting wheat, however, and the country mills seem to be suffering the most. Reports on the export movement are not forthcoming, as this is being done entirely through the hands of the Grain Corporation. It is believed, however, that quite large sales are being made of both wheat and flour from time to time, but for military reasons details concerning the movement are not disclosed.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.96, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market developed a reactionary tendency and closed heavy, with net losses of 1 to 1¾c. Commission houses sold quite heavily at times and sentiment was influenced by the reports of a British victory in Flanders. The technical position of the market was looked upon as having been weakened by the recent active covering, and the trade again showed a disposition to hesitate about following the advance past the $1.20 mark for Chicago December. In the local cash market old No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.07 and No. 2 mixed at $2.03, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.20¾	1.19¾	1.19¾	1.18¾	72½
January	1.16	1.14¼	1.14⅝	1.15¾	..
May	1.16¾	1.14¼	1.15¼	1.16¾	78¼

OATS.

The oats market showed resistance to bearish influences early, with more or less buying on the continued light receipts and the apparent ability of the cash demand to take care of the offers. Exporters were also in evidence and sales estimated at about 100,000 bushels. Toward the close, however, prices eased off sharply in sympathy with corn and on peace rumors, final quotations showing net losses of ⅝c to 1¼c. The local cash market was steady; standard quiet at 67¼c; No. 2 white, 67@67½c; No. 3 white, 66¼@67c; No. 4 white, 66@66¼c; fancy clipped white, 68¼@70½c; ordinary clipped white, 66¼@68¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	60¾	59	59	59¾	49¾
May	62	60¾	60¾	62	52¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was generally lower under liquidation, prompted by the action of corn. The heavy selling was in October lard, which seemed to affect the whole list, although October ribs were firmer on buying against more liberal sales of the cash article. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000, estimated for Friday, 9,000; Kansas City received 3,000, and Omaha 4,200 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	24.40	23.95	24.02	24.80	14.75
January	23.90	23.50	23.55	23.93	15.82
Ribs—					
October	27.10	26.62	27.00	26.87	14.05
January	24.63	24.52	24.55	24.87	12.42
Pork—					
January	46.80	45.90	46.20	46.75	22.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer early, with a fairly active demand based on the strength in the market for crude oil. There was a good demand, part of which was credited to the South, and more or less covering. The late decline in all the other commodity markets, including lard and cotton, and the weakness in Wall Street caused a feeling of uneasiness in the long side, however, and later prices broke sharply under renewed liquidation, closing with net loses of 10 to 26 points. Total sales were 47,300 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			17.40	17.60
October	17.60	17.50	17.60@17.50	17.60
November	17.26	17.02	17.02@17.03	17.21
December	17.10	16.90	16.93@16.95	17.13
January	17.26	16.91	16.94@16.97	17.16
February	17.25	17.00	17.00@17.04	17.21
March	17.30	17.05	17.10@17.12	17.27
April			17.10@17.25	17.30
May			17.25@17.35	17.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active, but a shade steadier, yesterday. It looked as though the recent decline had been sufficient to attract some covering, while there was no pressure from primary sources, and, in addition to covering, there may have been a little buying on renewed peace talk. Whatever the influence, however, the market was too quiet to indicate any material change in sentiment or the situation, sales being only 6,500 bags. The market opened at an advance of 2 points and closed 3 to 5 points net higher. The local spot market was dull and practically nominal at 8½c for Rio 7s and 9¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October			7.05@7.08	7.02
November			7.14@7.16	7.10
December	7.22	7.19	7.22@7.23	7.19
January			7.30@7.31	7.28
February			7.38@7.39	7.33
March	7.46	7.46	7.46@7.47	7.41
April			7.55@7.56	7.51
May	7.66	7.65	7.65@7.66	7.61
June			7.73@7.74	7.69
July	7.82	7.82	7.81@7.83	7.78
August			7.80@7.88	7.83

SUGAR.

The local market for raw sugar was firm with no further business reported. It was believed that buyers would pay the last price of 5⅞c for Cubas, cost and freight, but holders were asking 6c and not inclined to accept lower. In the absence of business, prices were unchanged at 5¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal and 6.05c for molasses. In refined there was a fair inquiry reported, but refiners were not accepting very much business, owing to small supplies of raws; in fact, some of the refiners were out of the market entirely. Prices, however, were unchanged, ranging from 8.35c to 8.50c for fine granulated, as quoted by the various refiners.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 7,508 packages. The market is slightly weaker in tone, but the change in the prices in the better grades is not material. Secondary qualities are more plentiful and ¼@½c lower. Renovated hold up pretty well. Ladles are very firm, and packing stock is in active demand and stronger. Creamery, higher than extras, (92 score,) 45½@45¾; first, (88 to 91 score,) 44@45½c; seconds, (86 to 87 score,) 42½@43¼c; thirds, 41¼@42c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 47¼@48c; extras, 46¾@47c; firsts, 45@46c; seconds, 43¼@44½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest 45@45½c; good to prime, 43@44½c; common to fair, 38@43½c; renovated, extras, 43¼@44c; first, 42½@43c; lower grades, 39@42c; imitation creamery, first, 40½@41c; ladles, current make, first, 39½@40c; seconds, 38½@39c; lower grades, 37@38c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 38½@39c; No. 2, 38c; lower grades, 36@37½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,227 cases. The market continues generally dull, irregular, and unsettled. Very high-grade stock is in comparatively light supply and meeting a fair demand at sustained prices. The full range of values is without material change, but there is a continued surplus of average good and lower qualities pressing for sale, values for which are uncertain and showing considerable range. Storage eggs are lifeless and quotations little more than nominal. They fairly cover the summit of offerings reported in regular trade, but to force sales they would have to be shaded. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality scarce and firm, undergrades freely offered, and of very irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 42@44c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 37@38c; thirds and poorer, 35@36½c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2 and poorer, 33@35½c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; undergrades, 30@32c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 38½@39c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 37@38c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 35½@36½c; lower grades, 34@35c; refrigerator, State whites, 41@43c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@62c; ordinary to good, 45@57c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@58c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 45@53c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 42@46c.

To Find Lost Property.

First aid in recovering lost property is an advertisement in The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Adv't.

HIGHER PRICES FOR BEEF.

Wholesale Rates Up 50c to $1 a Hundred Pounds.

Wholesale prices of beef were advanced 50c to $1 a hundred pounds yesterday, and the retail price of sirloin steak was raised to 40c a pound. Other cuts of beef were also higher. Veal and lamb were unchanged, but pork was 2c a pound lower.

Wholesale prices of beef were raised by the Retail Butchers' Association, which has been boycotting the wholesale dealers for the last two weeks. The boycott was declared off yesterday, and the retail butchers began buying their meat again.

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50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
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100 Pabst Brewing Pfd.
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25 So. Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.
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100 Fajardo Sugar
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25 Fidelity Phenix Ins.
100 Freeport-Tex. (Sulphur) Co.
50 German-Amer. Bank Stock
100 Great Northern Paper
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50 Hocking Valley Prod.
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50 National Casket
100 National Sugar
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 23, 1917, for Contract 189, for the construction of a keeper's house and garage and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City. The keeper's house will be of frame and brick, 28 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet, and the garage will be of brick, 40 feet by 28 feet by 15 feet.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10), in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

RAILWAY REVENUES DROP.

Western Roads' Net in August Less Than Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Western railroads show a falling off in net revenue from operation in the month of August compared with August last year, according to preliminary figures made public today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Reports from 83 of the leading railroads of the country, including Western roads operating 57,892 miles, show an increase of approximately $20,000,000 over August, 1916, in both operating revenues and expenses, the totals being $169,452,650 and $114,297,648 respectively.

Western railroads show revenues during the month of $67,325,619, an increase of approximately $5,500,000, while expenses increased approximately $6,000,000, reaching the total of $43,381,894.

Net revenue for the Western roads included in the preliminary report totaled $23,943,725 as compared with $24,519,308 in August, 1916. The roads of the East and South show approximately the same net revenues as a year ago.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	98¼
4s, registered, 1925	105¼	106¼
4s, coupon, 1925	105¼	106¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97¼	98¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Yester-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	101¾	101⅞	101⅛
4½s June, 1965	101¾	101⅞	101⅛
4½s Mar., 1963	101¾	101⅞	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1957	101¾	101⅞	101⅛
4½s May, 1957	101¾	101⅞	101⅛
4½s Nov., 1917	99⅞	...	99⅞
4½s April, 1966	97⅞	98⅛	98
4½s Mar., 1960-30	97⅞	98⅛	98
4½s Mar., 1964	97⅞	98⅛	98
4½s Mar., 1962	97⅞	98⅛	98
4½s Sept., 1960	97⅞	98⅛	98
4s May, 1959	93½	94⅛	94
4s Nov., 1958	93½	95	94
4s May, 1957	93⅛	95	94
4s Nov., 1956	92	93¼	92⅛
4s Nov., 1955	92	93½	92⅛
4s Nov., 1951	94	96	94
4s May, 1919	99½	..	99⅛
4s Nov., 1918	99⅛	..	99¼
3½s Nov., 1954	82	85⅝	83
3½s May, 1954	82	85	82¼
3½s Nov., 1965	81¼	..	82

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1918-1923	4.40	4.20	4.23
4½s 1924-1931	4.45	4.30	4.40
4½s 1921-1923	4.40	4.20	4.35
4½s April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
4½s 1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.50
4½s 1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s 1919-1921	4.40	4.10	4.40
4½s 1917-1918	4.40	4.10	4.40
4s 1940-1953	4.50	4.30	4.50
4s 1928-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50
4s 1918-1925	4.50	4.00	4.40

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
826	Cities Service	229	220	225	228
630	Cities Service pf	82	81	81½	82¼

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	17	20
Adiron. Elec. Power pf	66	70
Am. Gas & Electric	105	108
Am. Gas & Elec. ps	45	46
Am. Light & Traction	250	255
Am. Light & Trac. pf	103	105
Am. Power & Light	60	62
Am. Power & Lt. pf	80	81
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	62	66
Am. W. W. & Elec	5	6
Am. W. W. & El. partic.	13	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	64	66
Carolina P. & L.	30	38
Carolina P. & L. pf	93	96
Colorado P. & L.	25	27
Colorado Power	25	27
Colorado Power pf	97	100
Commonwealth P. & L.	44	46
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	74	76
Conn. Power pf	89	92
Consumers' Power pf	90	95
Duquesne Light	86	87
Duluth Edison	65	68
Eastern Texas Electric	53	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	80	85
El Paso Electric	100	104
El Paso Electric pf	91	95
Electric B. & S. pf	96	98
Electric Properties	52	58
Empire Dist. El. pf	82	89
Federal Light & Traction	10	12
Federal Light & Tr. pf	43	46
Galv. Hous. El. pf	69	72
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Int. Mt. Ry., L. & P. pf	96	98
Interstate Electric	38	43
Interstate Elec. pf	90	93
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97¼	98¼	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	92	96	
Central P. & L. 1st 5s	95¼	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. (Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 5s, '27	80	86	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	76	82	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101½	
Dallas El. Co. 1922	92½	94	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	92	96	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	96	100	
East. Tex. El. col. 5s	87	91	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98	
Inter-Mt. Ry., L. & P. 6s	97	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
L., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1945	87½	90	
Mississippi River P. 5s, 1951	93	96	
Missouri Edison 6s, 1927	98	99	
Missouri Gas & Elec. 5s, 1932	90	94	
Missouri Power & Light 5s, 1937	90	94	
Missouri Power & Light 6s, 1937	97	99	
Miss. River Power 5s, 1951	94	98	
Miss. River Power pf	34	38	
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35	
Northern Ohio Elec. pf	70	75	
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15	
Nor. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	59	
Northern States Power	77	78	
Northern States P. pf	94	95	
Northern Texas Electric	54	57½	
Northern Tex. Elec. pf	73	80	
Ozark Power & Water	35	40	
Pacific Gas & Elec	39½	40¼	
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf	86¾	87¼	
Pine Bluff 7 P. c. pf	96	98	
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	17	20	
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf	54	59	
Republic Ry. & Light	29	30	
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	64	65	
Southern Cal. Edison	86	88	
South. Cal. Edison pf	99	102	
Standard Gas & Elec	7	9	
Standard Gas & El. pf	30	32	
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3½	5	
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf	24	26	
Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100	
Utility R. & Elec.	88	91	
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	50	50	
United Gas Improve	80	89½	
United Light & Rys	37	38	
United L. & Rys. 1st pf	89	89	
United L. & P. pf	82	84	
Wash. L. W. L. & P. pf	12	14	
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	9	14	
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf	63	68	
West. Penn. P. pf	100	106	
Western Power pf	11	13	
Western Power pf	50	54	
Wisconsin Edison	40	45	
Yadkin River P. 7% pf	98	100	

Bonds.

Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	68¾	70¾	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '29	95	96	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	96½	98	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	90	93½	
Nor. Texas Elec. col. 5s	82	86	
Ohio Gas 1st 6s, 1939	100¾	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '36	93	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s, 1935	85	90	
Roanoke W. W. 5s, '19	96	96½	
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1959	88	92	
U. S. R., R.&M. 6s, '23	111	113	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	83	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	96½	
Utah Securities 6s	80½	89½	
Wash. L. W. L. & P. 6s	99	100	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	90	94	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
224	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	47	47	47	15	Fidel. & Dep.	121¾	121¾	121¾
15	Arundel Sand & Gravel	94½	94½	94½	145	Ger.-Am. F. I.	35½	35½	35½
40	Balt. Tube pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	165	Houston Oil.	15	14	15
25	Con. Coal	92½	92½	92½	5	Do pf	58	58	58
849	Con. Power	106	104¾	105	59	Mt. Ver. Mills	14	14	14
621	Cosden	8¾	8¾	8¾	119	Do pf	67	66½	66½
600	Do pf	4	4	4	25	U. Rys. & El.	26	26	26

Bonds.

$3,000	A. & P. 5s	96½	96¼	96¼	$1,000	Fair. & Clark. Trac. 5s	98	98	98
4,600	City 4s, '61	96	96	96	1,000	Penn. W. P. 5s	89	89	89
1,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	1,000	State of Md. 4s, 1926	98½	98¼	98¼
28,000	Con. Coal 6s	103	103	103	5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s, 1949	77¾	77¾	77¾
11,000	Con. Power 4s, 1935	98½	98¼	98¼	6,000	Do inc. 4s	59½	59¼	59½
	5s notes	95¾	95¼	95½					
5,000	Do 6s notes	98¼	98	98¼					
10,000	Cosden 6s	87¾	87¾	87¾					
17,000	Do 6s, B	89½	88¾	88¾					

CHICAGO.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radiat.	292	292	292	854	Prest-O-Lite.	138¼	125	125
201	People's Gas	63¾	62	62	8	Qu. Oats pf.	99	99	99
416	Sears-Roeb.	156	153¾	153½	5	Do pf.	125	125	125
	Southern Ripe L.	196	202	196	30	Shaw	69	68	68
	South. Penn. Oil	290	310	300	1,190	Swift	146½	145	145¾
	S. W. Penn.	103	107	105	805	Un. Carbide	174½	172	172
	Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235	235	107	Un. Paperbd	23½	22¾	23½
	Stand. Oil of Ind.	700	715	710	135	Wilson	62	60	60
	Stand. Oil of Kan.	515	580	520	15	Do pf.	101	101	101
	Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	355	350					
	Stand. Oil of Neb.	490	510	490					
	Stand. Oil of N. J.	520	523	530					
	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260	260					
	Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	465	455					
	Swan & Finch	100	120	100					
	Union Tank	90	95	93					
	Vacuum Oil	340	353	345					
	Washington Oil	30	35	30					

PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Gas	100½	100½	100½	10	N. J. Trac.	71	71	71
10	Am. Milling	9½	9½	9½	1,905	Phila. Elec.	27½	26	26½
85	Elec. Storage	57	57	57	465	Phila. R. T.	20	20½	20
50	Ins. of N. A.	26	26	26	375	Tono. Belm't	4¼	4⅛	4½
925	L. Sup. Corp.	16¼	16	16¼	1,440	Tono. Mining	6	6	6
20	Lehigh Nav.	73½	73½	73½	448	U. G. I.	75¾	75	75
72	Lehigh Val.	59	58¾	59	4	U. N. J. Canal	205	205	205

Bonds.

$1,000	Con. Tr. N. J. 5s	99	99	99	$14,000	Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	99½	99¾	99¾
2,000	City 4s, '45	99¾	99¾	99¾	3,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	89	89	89
1,000	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	75	75	75	1,000	Welsbach 5s	96	96	96

BOSTON.
Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
60	Am. Zinc	16¼	16¼	16¼	170	New Idria	12	11	12
12	Ahmeek	98	96¼	98¾	10	Nipissing	8¼	8¼	8¼
430	Alaska Gold	4¼	4	4	10	North Butte	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
23	Alouez	63	62½	62½	5	North Lake	50	50	50
25	Anaconda	69⅞	69	69	175	Old Dom.	46	45	45
150	Ariz. Coml.	11	11	11	65	Osceola	85	84	84
13	Cal. & Hec.	525	520	520	340	Pond Creek	21¾	21	21
140	Cal. & Ariz.	75	73¼	74¼	60	Quincy	83	83	83
160	Centennial	15¼	15	15	10	Ray	24½	24¼	
50	Chile	17	17	17	285	Shannon	6½	6	6
85	Chino	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	100	Shattuck	22¼	22¼	22¼
332	Cop. Range	54	54	54	100	Sup. & Bos.	3½	3½	3¾
240	Daly-West	2	2	2	45	Sup. Copper	7	7	7
253	East Butte	11½	11	11	20	Trinity	5½	5½	5½
100	Inspiration	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	100	Tuolumne	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Island Creek	59	59	59	245	U. S. Smelt.	59½	58½	58½
320	Isle Royale	30½	30¼	30¼	123	Do. pf.	50	49¾	49¾
50	Kerr Lake	5¼	5¼	5¼	200	Utah Apex	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Lake Copper	8½	8	8	160	Utah Con.	15	14⅜	14⅜
14	Mass Con.	11	9⅜	11	125	Utah Copper	90	88	89
122	Michigan	2	2	2	210	Utah Metal	4	3⅞	3⅞
115	Mohawk	80¼	79¼	79¼	10	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Nev. Con.	19¾	19¼	19⅞	72	Wolverine	40½	40	40

Railroads.

22	Bos. & Alb.	141	141	141	25	Bos. & Prov.	170	170	170
10	Boston El.	45¼	45¼	45¼	60	Fitch. pf.	51	50¼	51
50	Bos. & Low.	27	27	27	30	N. Y., N. H.	27	27	27
50	Bos. & Me.	23½	23½	23½	5	Old Colony	97½	97½	97½

Miscellaneous.

30	Amoskeag	67	67	67	145	McE. 1st pf.	100	100	100
120	Am. Sugar	108¾	107	107	160	Mass. Gas	88¼	87	87
20	Do. pf.	113	113	113	9	Mergenthaler	145	145	145
410	Am. Tel.	115¾	114¾	115	174	N. E. Tel.	105	105	105
45	Am. Woolen	95¾	94¾	94¾	50	Punta Sugar	35¼	35¼	35¼
740	A., G. & W. I.	101	99	99	540	Swift	147¼	145	145
595	Do. pf.	60	60	60	5	United Fruit.	126¼	126	126¼
142	Cub. E. Com.	15	15	15	221	United Shoe.	46¾	45¼	46
10	Ga. Elec.	125	125	125	115	Do. pf.	26	26	26
10	Do. pf.	84½	84½	84½	1,065	Ventura Oil.	7	6⅝	6¾
400	Int. P. Cem.	9	9	9					

Bonds.

$3,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	$2,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96
3,000	Do. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1,000	West. Tel. 5s	91	91	91
48,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s	78	78	78	102,000	U. S. Lib. 3½s	99.98	99.72	99.74
1,000	New River 5s	79	79	79					
2,000	Pun. Sug. 6s	82½	82	82					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	Penn.-Mex Fuel	36	40
Atlantic Refining	850	900	Prairie Oil & Gas	480	500
Borne-Scrymser	410	430	Prairie Pipe Line	260	265
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	95	Solar Refining	315	330
Chesebrough Mfg.	370	380	Southern Pipe Line	196	202
Colonial Oil	50	70	South. Penn. Oil	290	310
Continental Oil	525	550	S. W. Penn.	103	107
Crescent Pipe Line	33	37	Stand. Oil of Cal.	230	235
Cumberland Pipe Line	150	155	Stand. Oil of Ind.	700	715
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	Stand. Oil of Kan.	515	580
Galena Signal Oil	135	140	Stand. Oil of Ky.	340	355
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	130	135	Stand. Oil of Neb.	490	510
Illinois Pipe Line	210	215	Stand. Oil of N. J.	520	523
Indiana Pipe Line	98	102	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	255	260
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	18	14	Stand. Oil of Ohio	450	465
National Transit	13	14	Swan & Finch	100	120
N. Y. Transit	195	205	Union Tank	90	95
Northern Pipe Line	100	102	Vacuum Oil	340	353
Ohio Oil	338	343	Washington Oil	30	35

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.		Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.
American Cigar	107	110	Do pf	98	100
Do pf	91	97	P. R.-Am. Tob	190	210
Cosley Foil	200	225	Do scrip	115	125
J. S. Young	150	160	R. J. Reynolds	550	560
Do pf	105	110	Do pf	109	111
MacAndrews & F.	200	210			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	‡Aetna Expl.	5⅝	5	5
1,800	‡Air Reduc.	94	92	93
7,000	‡Beth. St. pf.	94¼	93	94
400	Br.-Am. Tob., Ord. B	16	16	16
600	‡Car L. & P.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
1,100	Carwen Steel	10	9	10
650	Ch. Ill. of A. pf.	6	5⅝	5⅝
1,600	Chev. Motor	80	75	75
50	‡Cit. Ser. old	224	224	224
300	Curtiss Aero	37	36⅝	36⅝
50	Holly S. pf.	101¼	101½	101½
700	Key. T. & R.	14	14	14

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000	Pierce Oil	10	9¼	10	40	Std. Oil, N.Y.	261	257	257

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	‡Allen Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	1,000	‡Merritt Oil	32½	31	31
1,200	‡Barn'tO. & G.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	6,000	Met. Petrol.	1½	1	1⅛
2,850	‡Beth. O. & G.	10½	10⅜	10½	6,000	‡Midwest	143	134	134
40,000	‡Bos.-Wyo., (a pros.)	42	36	37	3,500	‡ Do pf	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	‡Cosden Oil	9	8⅝	8⅝	1,500	‡Midw. Ref.	145	138	139
3,000	‡‡Crosby Pet., (a pros.)	34	30	30	6,000	‡‡N. W. Oil	91	85	85
3,700	Cumb. P. & R.	1⅞	1½	1½	2,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	8	7½	8
500	Elk Basin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	6,000	Okla. P. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
5,000	‡Elkl'd O. & G., (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛	2,000	‡Omar O. & G.	20	18	19
1,500	‡Esmeralda	1	⅞	1	3,500	Ozar-Hom.	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
700	‡Federal Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	1,700	‡Penn.-Ky	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1,800	‡Frinr Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	3,100	‡Penn.-Ohio	12¼	12⅛	12¼
11,400	‡Glenrock Oil	17⅝	16¾	16¾	7,000	‡‡Red Rock	63	63	63
200	‡Houston Oil	15	15	15	2,000	‡Rio Oil	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	600	‡Sapulpa	10	9⅝	10
2,550	‡Kan. - Utah Con. Oil	⁸¹⁄₁₆	1⅛	1⅛	4,500	‡Sequoyah	⅛	⅞	⅛
2,200	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	⅞	⅞	1,400	‡TuxpamStar	1	⅞	1
2,500	‡Ky. Petrol.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	2,000	‡Un

BUSINESS CONDITIONS VARY.

Reserve Board Reports on the Outlook in Various Districts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The condition of business throughout the country, as diagnosed by the reports from Federal Reserve Banks and published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, indicates gradual changes from the reports usual during the last months of the year.

Boston reports that general business is "very unsettled," crops hurt by frost, industries generally busy, and the outlook subject to war conditions.

New York reports good general business, fair crops, active industries, and a good outlook.

Philadelphia shows practically similar conditions, while Cleveland characterizes general business as "spotty," crops very good, industries "hesitating," and the outlook "not unfavorable."

Southern districts unite in optimistic reports. Chicago says general business is active, crops satisfactory, industries all active in war lines, and the general outlook good. St. Louis and Minneapolis share in the same conditions, Chicago reports. Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco report a falling off in construction work, but crops are good and general business fair.

Labor generally throughout the country is described as scarce, uneasy, and unsatisfactory, with great unrest everywhere.

FILE HENRY PARISH WILL.

Estate Estimated at $5,009,000 Divided into Eleven Parts.

The will of Henry Parish, for forty-four years President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, and a large stockholder in the company, who died on Sept. 18 at his Summer home, Elberon, N. J., at the age of 88 years, was filed for probate yesterday. The only bequests outside of the residuary estate are the property at 18 West Fifty-seventh Street to the decedent's son, Edward Codman Parish, and all his claims in Texas to this son.

The will divides the residuary estate into eleven parts, one of which goes to each of two daughters, Mrs. Julia W. Emmons of Newport and Mrs. Grace Dodge, wife of Cleveland H. Dodge, and one in trust to Daniel Powell Parish, son, of Litchfield, Conn. Mrs. Edith Coolidge Kingsford of Short Hills, N. J., a daughter, gets two parts, and the same share goes to the sons, Henry, Jr., of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, Wainwright of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street, and Edward C. Parish of 27 East Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Parish also left $100 to be paid to each servant for every year in his employ or in the employ of his son, Edward C. Parish.

The value of the estate is not disclosed, but is said to be more than $5,000,000.

Justice Brady's Widow Left $750,000

The will of Mrs. Jennie M. Brady, widow of Supreme Court Justice John J. Brady, disposes of more than $750,000. Mrs. Brady, who inherited all her husband's estate, divided her residuary estate among eight children. To each of her three sons she gave a gavel used by her husband while on the bench. John J. Brady, Jr., received his father's law library. Gifts of $500 to $1,500 were made to relatives, friends, church organizations, and clergymen.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 434, store and basement; John H. Gerdes to Max Stadler and another, on the premises, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$1,320

CITY HALL PLACE, 21 to 27, all; City of New York to Evening Mail Realty Co., 25 City Hall Place, 5 years from Aug. 15, 1916, 5 years renewal; attorneys, Hayes, K. & L., 60 Wall St.....$18,000

CITY HALL PLACE, 23 to 27, lower 6 floors, &c.; City Hall Place, 21, all; Evening Mail Realty Corporation to Mail and Express Co., 25 City Hall Place, 4 years 9½ months from Nov. 1, 1916, renewal year to year; same attorneys; per month.....$2,500

FORSYTH ST., 78, all; D. M. Levy Estate to Bayswell Realty Co., 5 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawrence T. Gerber, 256 Broadway.....$4,200

230 ST., 112 East, front basement, 14x30; Ralph Elsinger to German-American Barber Shop Co., 7 years from Oct. 1; attorney, Jonas J. Hegt, 529 Courtlandt Av.....$1,300

Bronx.

UNION AV, 997, all; Samuel Levy to Harry Pessel, 411 West 44th St. 3 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorney, I. I. Steinberg, 396 Broadway $4,690

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 28 and 25, and New St, 58 to 62; Ely Bernays against Metropolitan Trust Co. of City of New York, specific performance; attorney, J. G. Moses.

CHRISTIE ST, 168 and 170; Mary G. E. Aldrich et al. against Charlie Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Harrison, Elliott & Byrd.

MONROE ST, 92; Herman Gotthelf against Solomon Greenhaum et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. F. Silverstone.

WILLIAM ST, 194; Ingraham Corp. against Agatha Glanz et al., amended partition; attorney, Ingraham.

1ST AV, 1,028; Lincoln Trust Co. against Ferdinand C. Bamman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

41ST ST, s s, 272.6 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x98.9; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Kathryn L. Schonefeldt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. M. Tichenor.

114TH ST, 212 East; Ethel Turnbull against Louis Kaplan et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sayers Bros.

130TH ST, 68 West; Augusta Parkin et al., against Isaac Goodstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. F. de Rham.

132TH ST, 62 East; Susan E. Blodgett et al. against Katharine Van Valin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. D. Jennings.

Bronx.

LOT 144, Block 3,355, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against Patrick J. Duffy et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney L. Hardy.

LOT 39, Block 2,611, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against Charles Blair et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 145, Block 3,355, Section 12, on tax map; City of New York against Patrick J. Duffy et al., action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 122, Block 2,526, Section 9, on tax map; City of New York against Homer Lee et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOT 18, part of property of New York Catholic Protectory, sold at public auction on May 24 and June 7, 1906; Mary D. Nesmith against Bertha Kanarek et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Squire.

LOT 260, map of portion of Hunt estate at Van Nest Station; Frances Aronson against James Brownsfield et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. C. Waechler.

LOTS 502, 503, 504, map of property known as Lobbauer Park; Mutual Benefit Society of the Members of the East German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church against Rudolph Knachel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Eisner.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

6TH AV, n e corner 9th St, 40.4x98; Tillie Wacht Loans North Realty Corp., to erect a one-story building 5 payments.....$54,000

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,231. Notice is given that EDWARD A. CHITTENDEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 19th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,236. Notice is given that HARRY GROPPER, bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why such application should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,945. Notice is given that GUSTAVE A. LUTZ, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25,218. Notice is given that ALEXANDER OSTROW, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important deal in the upper Fifth Avenue section for improvement with a fine residence was closed yesterday in the purchase by an unnamed buyer of the westerly half of the 70-foot vacant plot at 7 and 9 East Sixty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

The property was sold by the heirs of the late James J. Hill, whose large residence, in the rear, at 8 and 10 East Sixty-fifth Street, was purchased last May by Edward H. Litchfield of Brooklyn for about $450,000. The 35-foot frontage on the Sixty-fourth Street plot just sold was held at about $200,000. The plot was formerly occupied by the home of the late John Duncan.

It was bought by Mr. Hill with the intention of erecting an art gallery and laying out a portion of it as a garden. The house was razed for that purpose, but the contemplated improvements were not carried out.

The sale was made by William Cruikshank's Sons and Edward J. Hogan. Adjoining the parcel sold, to the west, is the large residence of Orme Wilson, and to the east, adjoining the remaining 85-foot section, at 11 East Sixty-fourth Street, is the new home of Orme Wilson, Jr.

$500,000 Times Square Lease.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the large store and basement at 1,587 and 1,589 Broadway and 204 and 206 West Forty-eighth Street, at an aggregate rental of $500,000, to Aaron's, Inc.

The premises will be occupied for restaurant purposes by the lessee, which conducts a chain of restaurants in New York, including the Marlborough Hotel, Grand Hotel, and the Endicott. Fifty thousand dollars will be spent on extensive alterations.

Upper Seventh Avenue Block Sold.

Margaret Hoyt of Great Neck, L. I., has sold the two six-story apartment houses 1,884 to 1,890 Seventh Avenue. The structures occupy the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue, between 114th and 115th Streets, each being erected on a plot 100.11 by 100. They are assessed for taxation purposes at $225,000.

The No. 1,884 to 1,890 Seventh Avenue Corporation, which filed papers of incorporation Wednesday, with Edward C. Payne, Garrick Spencer, and John A. Osborne as Directors, was probably formed to take over the property.

Investor Makes $150,000 Dyckman Purchase.

An investing client of A. Blumenthal has purchased from the H. M. Construction Company the two five-story apartment houses, 425 to 431 West 214th Street, in the Dyckman section. The structures east occupy a plot 75 by 100, and are located between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. They were held at $150,000.

Private Dwelling Sale.

John W. Scott sold to Edwin H. Davis 523 West 173d Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100, located 182 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

Buyers for Tenements.

Harry Sugarman sold for Morris L. Wolfe 71 East 114th Street, near Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat with four stores, on a lot 25 by 100. The buyer is an investor.

The United States Trust Company sold to Charles L. Krundieck for investment 519 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Hollahan, Inc., sold the one-family brick dwelling, 357 Sixty-eighth Street for Gustav A. Syversen to a client for occupancy.

Frederick Brown, operator resold to Joseph Lecov a plot 50 by 100, on Forty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, Brooklyn. Mr. Brown acquired the property in a trade recently.

Queens Borough Sales.

A. D. Robinson sold to E. A. Holbrook of Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 150 feet on the south side of Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, Whitestone.

Louis Gallucci sold to the Whitestone Model Homes Company, Inc., a plot 100 by 150 feet on the south side of Fourteenth Street, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

C. E. Bergen sold to C. J. Ferber of Richmond Hill, the dwelling and plot 100 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Central Avenue and Vine Street, Jamaica.

The Greater Cities Investing Company sold to E. M. Shaw the dwelling and property 50 by 100 feet on the east side of Orchard Street, 50 feet south of Hillcrest Avenue, Jamaica.

Westchester County.

John S. Bates sold a residence on one half acre plot in Lawrence Park to Ralph W. Gwinn, Village Consul of Larchmont, Burke & Stone, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Big Increase in Building.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company, are as follows; Contracts awarded Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1917, $247,355,000; 1916, $180,868,500; 1915, $120,400,500; 1914, $100,298,000; 1913, $214,106,500; 1912, $186,617,000; 1911, $183,429,000; 1910, $186,084,000.

Realty Notes.

The New York Colored Mission is the buyer of the four-story dwelling at 7 West 131st Street. Recently the Mission acquired 8 West 131st Street. Both houses will be remodeled and used in connection with the Mission's work.

A. Rene Moen, formerly Treasurer and a Director of the Ruland & Whiting Company, has become associated with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, with headquarters at their uptown office.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., have placed first mortgage loan of $40,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 311 West Twenty-fourth Street, a new six-story apartment house on a plot 37 by 98.9.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrien.

90th St, 115 East, n s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8, four-story flat; Broadway Savings Institution against C. O. Landry et al.; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $15,948.17; taxes, &c., $424.20; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

90th St, 117 East, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8, four-story flat; same against same; action 2; due, $15,946.42; taxes, &c., $424.20; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

90th St, 119 East, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.8, five-story flat; same against same; action 3; due, $21,149.20; taxes, &c., $484.60; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

102d St, 122-125 East, n e, 277.6 ft e of Park Av, 50x100.11, six-story flat and Motors; E. B. Clinton against Freehold Construction Co. et al.; Lockwood & L., attorneys; due, $43,578.71; taxes, &c., $3,307.65; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By James J. Donovan.

120th St, 134 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bedford St, 18, e s, 40 ft s of Downing St, 18.9x75, four-story tenement and stores; withdrawn.

By Joseph & Co.

132d St, 554 West, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; five-story flat; M. L. V. Shepard, trustee, against Catharine Kelly et al.; J. V. Irwin, attorney; due, $25,150.63; taxes, &c., $1,681.50; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Henry Brady.

Madison Av, 1,370, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x22.3; six-story apartment house; withdrawn.

AT 3,303 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barnes Av, w s, 127.4 ft s of 215th St, 25.4x58.2x irregular; H. D. Tenires, administrator, against George Zuelch et al.; B. W. Moore, attorney; due, $4,789.82; taxes, &c., $397.15; to W. H. Mins, Jr., for $1,650.

By James J. Donovan.

Arthur Av, 2,183, w s, 50 ft n of 182d St, 16.8x80, three-story dwelling; Helene Reimer against Ettie Kenyon et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $7,116.25; taxes, &c., $156.40; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Nelson Av, e s, 200 ft n of 166th St, for one-story garage, 16x20; M. Waters, 1,120 Nelson Av, owner; Kolb Portable Building Co., 30 Church St, architects; cost, $500.

Bronx Park Botanical Garden, 200 ft w of Bronx Park East, for a one-story concrete storage house, 56 feet in diameter; City of New York, owner; Brinley & Holbrook, 156 5th Av, architects; cost, $3,000.

Fisher's Lane, n s, 200 ft e of Boston Road, for a one-story concrete garage, 15.1x25.1; Valvolline Oil Co., owners; Bloodgood & Sutherman, 681 5th Av, architects; cost, $600.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 44, n s, 25x95.7; Charles and Rose Wilder to Tillie Wilder, 550 West 158th St., s t. b. and e. all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LEWIS ST, 96, s e corner of Stanton St., 25x90; Ismael Cohen to Helen Galowski, 26 West 120th St; Charles Galewski, 216 West 84th St, and David Galewski, at East Williston, L. I., administrators, mtg $30,000, Aug. 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

MONROE ST, 236, s s, 156.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 14.1x100; Louis Foreman to Morris Goldsmith, 34 East 105th St, ½ part, mtg $14,500; attorney, Nathan M. Dauptzer.

MONROE ST, s s, 156.5 ft e of Scammel St, 27.5x95.5; Monroe St, s s, 177.10 ft e of Scammel St, 27.5x95.5; Jacob Levy et al. to Samuel Levy, 55 West 116th St, b. and s., Sept. 28; Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.....$1

NEW ST, e s, adjoining Manhattan Bridge, 9.9 ft n of East Broadway, runs n 59.3x17.3x s 56.6 to beginning; Charles and Rose Wilder to Tillie Wilder, 550 West 158th St., a. t., b. and s., all liens, Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTH ST, 69, n e corner of Wall St., 30x29.10x30.2x35; Van Norden Warner & Van Norden to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $20,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

63D AV, s e corner 9th St, 23x98; 6th Av, e s, 23 ft n of 9th St, 17.3x98; Rose A. Mackay to Hudson Companies, Inc., mtg $55,000, all liens, April 15, 1906; attorneys, Simpson, T. & E.

11TH ST, 59 West, n s, 471.10 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x102.3; Edw. Swann to Emma A. Webster, on premises, mtg $11,000, all liens, Oct. 3; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

155TH St, e East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x108.5; Young Women's Christian Assn. of Society of the Commonwealth Centre, Inc., to 149 East 19th St., b. and s., c. a. e., Aug. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

16TH ST, 227, n e, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Land Estates & Milton Holding Corporation, 155 Broadway, b. and s., Oct. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

22D ST, n s, 325 ft w of 4th Av., 25.4x98.9; Joseph T. and Theo. D. McCaddon, exrs., to Daisy estates, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 25; attorneys, Holmes, R. & Co., 20 Broad St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph T. McCaddon et al. to same; quitclaim, Sept. 29; attorneys, same.....$1

37TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of 1st Av, 125x49.4x irreg; Hy. W. Genneich to H. W. G. Realty Co., 261 Broadway, all liens, Oct. 2; attorney, Max Frieder, 261 Broadway.....$100

39TH ST, 319 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure Aug. 21, 1917; Milton Sandre, Jr., Glen Head, L. I., and J. Albert Lane, 319 East 7th Av, Plainfield, N. J., executors, Aug. 22; attorney, R. K. Brown, 320 Broadway.....$18,000

62D ST, 519 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5; U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y. to Chas. L. Krumdieck, 743 Fairmount Place, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

85TH ST, 153 East, n s, 397.3 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2, mtg $13,000; 85th St, 155 East, n s, 281.3 ft w of 3d Av, 26x102.2, mtg $14,000; Hannah Marks to Miriam C. Marks, 53 East 65th St, Sept. 1; attorney, Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway.....$100

85TH ST, 157 East, n s, 255.6 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x102.24, Edw. B. Marks to Miriam C., his wife, 53 East 65th St, mtg $6,000; all liens, Oct. 1; same attorney.....$100

97TH ST, 23 West, n s, 293 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11, foreclosure Sept. 25, 1917; John H. Rogan, referee, to Harry J. Renville, 125 West 126th St. Oct. 3; attorneys, Weeks & Bros., 62 William St.$11,500

112TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Maria Kohrs to Dora Trevas, 540 Morris Av., Sept. 28; attorney, Leonard Brenner, 309 Broadway.....$1

122D ST, n s, 550 ft e of 8th Av, 12.6x100.11; Agnes E. Albertson to Emily M. Fleming, 26 East 10th St., and Charles S. Phillips, 146 Central Park West, trustees, mtg $5,000, all liens, Oct. 3; attorneys, Stitt & P., 113 Fulton St.....$1

123D ST, 348 to 352 East, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11, foreclosure Oct. 2; Mirabeau L. Townsend, referee, to Jno. M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, and William T. Gray, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, executors; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$5,000

130TH ST, n s, 131.8 ft e of 5th Av, 18.9x99.11; Bessie A. Kiddie et al. devisees of will of Hy. Kiddle, to N. Y. Colored Mission, 8 West 131st St, all liens, Oct. 2; attorney, Stephen W. Collins, 63 Wall St..$100

15TH ST, n s, 100.3 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 44.3x24.4x irregular; Elizabeth Lloyd to Jno. H. Leo, Jr., 611 West 146th St, 1-8 part, mtg $6,000; same, 1-8 part, Oct. 5; attorneys, Knox & D., 291 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, 522 West, n s, 122.6 ft e of Audubon Av, 18.9x100; John W. Scott to Edwin H. and Betsy B. Davis, Montvale, N. J., mtg $4,000, quitclaim, Aug. 31.....$1,910

Bronx.

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Gustav Greenald to Alexander Greenwald, 811 Cauldwell Av, mtg $1,500, Oct. 2; attorneys, Hart & S., 140 Nassau St.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 197.9 ft n of 168th St, 50.3x130; Magnus G. Misch to McEvoy & Koester Const. Co., 1,902 Marmion Av, in this block, Aug. 31; attorney, Kadel, Van K. & K., 375 East 149th St.....$1

CORNELL PLACE, e s, 125 ft n of Rock St, 25x93.5x31.9x119.4; Kate Connor to Catherine V. Connor, Fieldston Road and 259th St, Oct. 3; attorney, Catharine V. Connor, Fieldston Road and 259th St.....$100

GRAND AV, 2,528, e s, 50x100; Gustav Lange executor, to Gustav Lange, 2,528 Grand Av, Oct. 4; attorney, G. Lange, Jr., 257 Broadway.....$1

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 143 ft n of 177th St, 50x99.1; Marie Kahrs to Edwin B. Meeks and another, trustees, 66 West 47th St, Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

KELLY ST, 1,063, w s, 100x100; County Bldg. Corp. to E. M. & H. R. Real Estate and Construction Corp., 258 Broadway, mtg $22,065, Oct. 1; attorney, Miehling & K., 258 Broadway.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, w s, 307.3 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Max Fischler to Mollie Brandstein, 1,151 Longfellow Av, Sept. 29; attorney, M. L. Schallek, 74 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 533 to 536, Lots 569 to 576, west portion of Benson estate; Wheeler Corporation to S. Cecil C. Arnow, at Williamsbridge Road and Pierce Av, Oct. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

MOSHOLU AV, n e, 1414 ft e from monument in said avenue and 492.2 ft w of old Post Road, runs n 100x e 25x s 100x w 25; Patrick Connor to Catherine V. Connor, Fieldston Road and 259th St, Oct. 3; attorney, Catherine V. Connor, Fieldston Road and 259th St.....$1

POPLAR AV, s s, 101 ft e of Forest Av, 50.4x105; Robert Foley to Abbie M. Donovan, 818 East Tremont Av, Oct. 4; attorney, Abbie M. Donovan, 818 East Tremont Av..$1

TREMONT AV, 770, s s, 98.11x e part of 99.11x s 1.1x4.8x n 100x w 40; Eva H. Levy to 100 West 121st St, ½ part, mtg $32,000, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TYNDAL AV, w s, 275 ft e of 236th St, 50x95; Annie B. Kilpatrick to Mary Frengo, 572 West 207th St, Oct. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 39.9x180.8x39.9x190x100.10; William M. Horton to Louis W. Hortog, 362 2d Av, mtg $85,000, Oct. 1; attorney, G. J. Rosen, 111 Broadway.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 100 ft s w of Faile St, 217.3x126.1x32.1x100; Benjamin Sanders to Jacob Sanders, 950 Avenue St. John, mtg $25,000, June 5; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, at s w s of Faile St, runs s w 100 x s e 100 x s w 52.1 x n e 69.6 to street x n w 150; Benjamin Sanders to Oval Garage Corporation, 309 Broadway, June 5; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

ZEREGA AV, 1,435, w s, 25x100; Ida G. Heimann to Magdalena Heimann, 151 Elderst St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,800, Aug. 28; attorney, H. Erckmann, Inc., 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

170TH ST, 394 East, s s, 16.11x76.4; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. to Annie Harris, 3,406 14th Av, Brooklyn, mtg $2,000, Oct. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

237TH ST, 138 East, s s, 25x100; Ida G. Heimann to Magdalena Heimann, 151 Elderst St, Brooklyn, mtg $5,500, Aug. 28; attorney, H. Erckmann, Inc., 1,104 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$1

240TH ST, n e s, 100.2 ft n w of White Plain Rd, 68.6x150; Chas. Becker to Chauncey O. Middlebrook, 470 East Tremont Av, Aug. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Geo. Becker to same, Aug. 29; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Chauncey O. Middlebrook to Annie G. Owen, 111 South 1st Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 1; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Josephine Toepfer to same, correction deed, Sept. 6; attorney, same.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,810, w s, 53 ft s of 150th St, 27x100; Emily A. Hurry, individual and executrix, Rutgers I. Hurry and Rudwick C. Hurry of Hempstead, L. I., executors, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Oct. 1, 1922; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$1

BROADWAY 2,548, w s, 75.10 ft n of 184th St, 25.3x127.5x25x121.5, s s, except part for 184th St, strip 0.5x126.8, Oct. 1; Annie Nicholas Av, due July 29, 1917, probably error, 6 p. c. prior mtg $6,500; attorneys, McLaughlin & Martin, 299 Broadway.....$1,250

CITY HALL PLACE, 28-7, lower six floors, and all of 31 City Hall place, lease, franchises, chattels, machinery, &c., supplement to mtg for $400,000 dated Feb. 1, 1911, Oct. 1; Mail and Express Co. to Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St, trustee, due as per bond; attorneys, Hayes, K. & L., 60 Wall St.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 122, n s, 25x100, collateral to secure mtg. even date, on Wallabout St, s w corner of Throop Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 4; Samuel and Philip Warshaw to Hy. Scherl, 247 Throop Av, Brooklyn, 5 years, 6 p. c. prior mtg $54,000; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway.....$1

DELANCEY ST, 125, s s, 100.11x irregular, Sept. 24; Young & Griffen Coffee Gum to Joseph F. Grace and another, trustees, Manhasset, L. I., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Harold Rolo, 104 Pearl St.....$30,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 9th St, 40.4x30, building loan, Oct. 2; Nartin Realty Corp. to Tillie Wacht, 750 Riverside Drive, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$54,000

8TH AV, 391, w s, 79.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70, executor, &c., 12th West 94th St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$14,000

8TH AV, 392, w s, 91.9 ft n of 29th St, 21x70, Oct. 3; same to same, 5 years; attorney, same.....$14,000

8TH AV, 391 and 393, w s, 70.9 ft n of 29th St, 42x70, Oct. 5; same to Augusta M. Abrens, 116 Fairview Av, Jersey City, N. J., 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtgs $28,000; attorney, same.....$1,400

12TH ST, s s, 200.4 ft w of 3d Av, 26.1x102.8, Sept. 28; Edward W. Kearney to Bowery Savings Bank, 5 years, 4½ p. c., attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

157TH ST, 7 East, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x108.8, Aug. 28; Society of the Commonwealth Centre, Inc., to the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Av, due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Morris Berman, Cedarhurst, L. I., due and int. as per bond, prior mtg $50,000; attorney, same.....$12,500

253D ST, 153 East, n s, 867.2 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2, 85th St, 155 East, n s, 281.4 ft w of 3d Av, 26x102.2, Sept. 1; Miriam A. C. Marks to Hannah Marks, 155 East 85th St, 3 years; attorney, Moses Goodman, 287 Broadway.....$10,000

117TH ST, 519-521 East, n s, 204.6 ft e of Pleasant Av, 43.6x100.11, ½ part, all title, with all right, title, and insurance in any estate of which George S. Walworth died seized, Oct. 2; John C. Walworth to Catherine E. Sefton, 144 West 54th St, due Oct. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wells & S., 34 Nassau St.....$2,500

183D ST, s s, 34 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11, Oct. 4; Samuel Lovitt and another to Flora Siegel, 66 Fort Washington Av, installments, $100 a month, 6 p. c.; attorney, John L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$3,600

142D ST, 173 ft e of Broadway, 20x99.11, Oct. 4; Isidor Blank to Dora Katz and Barbara Cruzius, 480 East 183d St, demand; attorney, J. Blank, 1,288 Madison Av.$7,000

SAME PROPERTY, Oct. 4 same to Nathan Schwarz, 1,422 3d Av, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,000; attorney, same.....$4,000

Bronx.

FULTON AV, 1,389, w s, 20.11x96.2; George Than to Eliza Than, 211 East 122d St, Oct. 4, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$1,400

LORING CIRCLE, e s, 255.6 ft s of Fordham Road, 100x10.2x100.2x116.5; West 183d St Building Co. to William H. Picken, 457 West 141st St, Oct. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

TELLER AV, 991, w s, 25x110; Rossila Bendit to William Peters, 4,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, and another, executors, Oct. 3, 5 years; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av.....$1,000

TELLER AV, s w corner 163d St, 115x87; August Dorper to John J. Beck, Upper Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 4, 5 years; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$50,000

TYNDALL AV, n s, 275 ft s of 260th St, 50x95; Mary Prengo to Annie B. Kilpatrick, 617 West 204th St, Oct. 1, installments, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

152D ST, n s, 285 ft e of Robbins Av, runs e 25 x n 115.1 x w 28.9 x s 129.3; Annie Murtha to Estates Settlement Co., 200 Broadway, prior mtg $9,000, Oct. 3, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

240TH ST, n e s, 100.2 ft n w of White Plains Road, 66.8x150; Annie G. Owen to Eastchester Savings Bank, 9 South 3d Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 2, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

OLD BROADWAY, n e corner 130th St, 103x100; Peck Bros. & Co. against Manhattan Garage, Inc., owner; P. F. Kenny Co., contractor.....$296

2D AV, 1,464; Joseph Goldstein et al. against Fried & Marx Frankel, owners; Harry Klein contractor.....$31

71ST ST, 21 WEST; Thomas Galligan, Inc., against Edw. W. Browning, owner and contractor.....$2,200

LEXINGTON AV, 1,848 and 1850; Charles Feuerberg et al. against E. William Larner, owner; Chelsea Cabinet & Carpenter Contracting Co., Inc., contractor.....$198

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

228TH ST, n e corner of Bronxwood Av, 219.3x280.8; John J. McGrath against Liberty Lace and Netting Works et al., Aug. 16, 1917.....$545

ANDERSON AV, 953-957; East Side Iron Works, Inc., against Anderson Building Corp. et al. May 8, 1917.....$985

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

West 34th, Opposite Macy's.

Bargain for merchant who has foresight to realize great possibilities for retail trade in this block. Quick action absolutely necessary. Equity, $30,000; $10,000 cash, balance in trade. S. C., 188 Times.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Everything Modernized EXCEPT THE PRICES

MONROE STREET; brownstone, new tiled bath; parquet floors; tasteful electric fixtures and decorations; 6 bedrooms and storeroom; an attractive, comfortable home; $6,750—$500 cash.

DECATUR STREET, near Stuyvesant Ave.; brownstone and brick, 12 rooms and new bath; parquet floors; new fixtures; freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.

STERLING PLACE, near Underhill Ave.; recently remodeled and renovated at cost of $8,500; with 2 baths; hot water heat; new plumbing and electric fixtures; open fireplaces; beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.

TERMS TO SUIT YOU

REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

PARK SLOPE FOR $7,000.

Ten-room brownstone residence, handsomely carpeted; screens, shades, &c.; perfect condition; must sacrifice 90 days. Owner, Room 300, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CHARMING COLONIAL HOME

8 rooms, enclosed porch, tile bath, parquet floors, steam heat; large plot; ideal location; overlooking St. Albans Golf Links and Country Club; five minutes' walk to station, 30 minutes to Penn. Station, New York. Owner will make special concessions if sold before October 15th. A. L. Kingsley, 1328 Bro

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

OWNERS, ATTENTION.

We will manage your loft or office building free of any charge whatever, unless we show you marked improvement in the returns; long experience; best references. Manager, N 44 Times.

Complete set of maps and card system of properties in Manhattan and Bronx for sale cheap. H 49 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AUCTION SALE at Scarsdale, N. Y., Columbus Day, Oct. 12, at 11 A. M. Seven-room house and plot 50x100. Near station; newly papered and painted; shade, fruit, shrubbery. Corner plot. Full details mailed, postpaid, on request. Great opportunity to buy small home right. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.—County rentals, $60 upward. Clarence G. Martens, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles, our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida orange and truck lands; improved town property. Chas. H. Stewart, Melbourne, Fla.

Oklahoma—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—5,000 acres selected Oklahoma coal, oil, and mineral land, purchased first sales, adjacent towns, railroads; needing capital. For particulars write J. E. Cavanagh, McAlester, Okla.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Beautifully furnished office to sublet in the Wilson Building, 1,270 Broadway, Room 601; the lease is to run up to Sept. 1, 1918. Inquire at the office of the Wilson Building or to M. L. Goldich, 121 North 7th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

To Let.—Metropolitan Tower, sub-lease adjoining large and small rooms with separate entrances. Lease to October, 1918. Will sacrifice. For particulars telephone Vanderbilt 2050.

A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICE —Every facility; rent $20.50 per month; no lease required; also mail privilege, $2 per month. DUANE, 309 Broadway, Room 807.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector

Two new stores, best or stands for clothing or dry goods business in best city in New England; rent, $50 per month. T. M. Burns, Torrington, Conn.

Private office to rent; acceptable person; best downtown office building. K 393 Times Downtown.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Will sublet part of large office, furnished, 810 square feet in Vanderbilt Avenue Building. LEWIS, 51 East 42d St.

Sublet, Acolian Building, private outside office, furnished; use of stenographer; lessee called into service. C. C., 98 Times.

Small room; stenographer; clerical facilities; $20; references; Woolworth Building. K 391 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED office, short lease, very reasonable; Times Square district. Phone Rector-5894.

DESK ROOM for rent in light office. 165 Broadway, Room 5,121.

Double store, suitable for manufacturing purposes; all improvements. 124 East 107th.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

78 EAST 92D ST.—Four story; electricity; white wood, parquet floors. Caretaker.

64 EAST 87TH ST.—Three story; electricity; white tiled bath; floors; furnished or unfurnished. Walnut Realty Corp., 20 W. 42d.

Queens.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; Underwood Road; large garden; sale, $16,000; rent, $125. Telephone owner, Hale, Cortlandt 4000. Forest Hills 6320.

Westchester.

Five-Acre Estate at Scarsdale.—Attractive Colonial residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, hot-water heat, large living room, fireplace; delightful grounds, artesian water; stable, garage; thoroughly modern; every convenience. Sacrificed rental for Winter. Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co., Inc., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 1518.

Mount Vernon.—Nine-room house on Chester Hill, handsomely furnished and decorated; near high school, grammar school, and ten minutes' walk to New Haven Station; will also rent unfurnished if desired. Telephone 8187 Mount Vernon or call at 141 Overlook St.

$60 monthly; attractive furnished dwelling, 6 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, electricity, steam heat. Phone, garage, 1 Bell, Getty Square. Phone 5060 Yonkers.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

BOUND BROOK, N. J.—One hour from N. Y. via Central R. R. of N. J. Beautiful brick Colonial house, with garage; fully furnished for Winter; $200 per month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

Long Island.

Exclusive residence, large grounds, garage, Long Island; 30 minutes Manhattan; furnished for season; particulars, Leland's, 1 West 34th.

Miscellaneous.

Eleven-room residence, beautifully furnished; two baths, steam heat; linen and silver; garage; $200 monthly. Garden City 1322 J.

For Rent — Furnished hotel, modern conveniences; 25 rooms; steam heat; good location. G. E. Stevenson, Vineland, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

New Jersey.

HILLSDALE, New Jersey.—Six and 7 room house, all improvements; healthy suburb; excellent train service; 40 minutes New York; near schools, churches, and stores; $25 to $30 monthly, or will sell on easy terms. Apply J. B. Bloomer, Hillsdale, N. J., or phone Mr. Stein, owner, St. Nicholas 9843.

GENTLEMAN GOING TO WAR will rent attractive all-year-around home in Princeton; either furnished or unfurnished; stone house; 10 rooms; electricity, fireplaces, hot water system, and all modern conveniences. For full particulars apply to MURRAY & GALT, 60 Nassau St., Princeton, N. J.

Montclair residence, 10 rooms, $75; convenient Lackawanna. Owner, 257 Midland Av., Montclair.

Miscellaneous.

HANDSOME SEVEN-ROOM HOME, large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 288 Times Downtown.

To sublet at once, furnished, reasonable rental, new house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, large living room and sun porch, with open fireplaces; 32 minutes from New York. Lackawanna express service; convenient station, trolley. Apply by phone, Roselle 4020. References.

Twelve-room house, two baths; rent, $50 monthly; beautiful grounds; 28 minutes. Address Room 20, 16 Beaver St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,054.—In Bankruptcy. —JULIUS TITLE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Julius Title are hereby given notice that on September 24th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 18th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,067.—In Bankruptcy. —JOHN J. REISLER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said John J. Reisler are hereby given notice that on September 27th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, October 18th, 1917, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—28,733.—HILEN D. SABINE.

Notice is given that Hilen D. Sabine, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, November 5th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 289 Times Downtown.

Cozy, small home, with two full acres of fine, tillable farm land; fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Should you be looking for an old house having plenty of ground for farming and chickens; house needing some small repairs; good section; near station and bay; full price $1,400, for $100 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once for further details and tickets. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR RENT in Beechhurst, L. I.—House of 6 large rooms, bath, pantry, open fireplace, steam heat, electricity, gas; large plot and garage; private beach. 27th St. and Woodlawn Terrace, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing.

California bungalow, 7 rooms, all improvements, shower bath, hot water heat, garage, attractive grounds; one block from bathing beach; 40 minutes from Penn. Station. C. M., Box 18, Baldwin, L. I.

Seven-room tapestry brick house, garage; latest improvements; 5 minutes to station, 28 minutes to New York; price, $5,700; terms arranged. Morton, St. Albans, L. I.

Westchester.

OWNER GOING TO BOSTON.

Will sacrifice 7-room cottage; high ground; large shade trees; flowers and shrubbery; view of Sound; the best all-year home in Larchmont for the price—$5,500; do not delay. H. M. OLCOTT, 51 East 42d St. N. Y. tel. Murray Hill 2326.

AT WHITE PLAINS.
Near Gedney Farms Hotel.

1 acre; attractive 7-room cottage; barn, chicken houses, garden; exceptional neighborhood. Price bargain at $5,000.

CLARK, LEE, TIBBITS CO., INC.,
Phone 1518. White Plains, N. Y.

Fine house at Rye.—300 feet from beach; garage garden, &c.; sell or lease. Particulars, phone Morningside 4958.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-2c. commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, quarter floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily; John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

JUST COMPLETED—OWNER MUST SELL his seven-room house, sleeping and dining porch, parquet floors, tiled bath, steam heat, open fireplace; model kitchen, gas, electricity; veranda two sides; large plot; 28 minutes out; commutation 7c. daily; price and terms too low to mention. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayres, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements; healthy suburb; at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Only 2 left of our 9 beautiful houses at Plainfield; choice location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, and everything else. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York City.

For Sale or Rent.—Attractive eight-room house, open fireplace, beamed ceiling, all improvements; convenient railroads, trolleys; $7,000. 66 High St., Glen Ridge, N. J.

PLEASANT 9-room house in Montclair to let; might sell; $40 month. S. S. Brown, 331 Greenwich St., city.

Attractive Homes.—Commuting distance; send for list. M. R. Smith, 1762 Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To rent thirty to forty thousand feet manufacturing space, with automobile elevator, in Metropolitan district. Walton Body Co., 110 West End Av., N. Y. City.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy two-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 279 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

65TH ST., Between Madison and 5th.—Furnished suite, three rooms and bath; third floor, private house; $125; service and breakfast optional. Address Room 1627, 165 Broadway.

82D, 129 EAST.—Young couple desire sublet their six outside room apartment, handsomely furnished; $225 per month. Hayward.

98TH, 126 EAST.—Furnished apartment; electric light, steam heat; private house; exclusive; Murray Hill section.

58TH ST., 53 EAST.—Attractive studio, bedroom, bath; sublet for two months.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

PARK AV., 80s.—Six rooms, 2 baths, exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

PARK AV.—Fifteen rooms, 5 baths; palatially furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. EVERY MOST DESIRABLE LOCATION. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC. 402 Madison Av., Tel. 2890 Murray Hill.

WILL SHARE with professional gentleman furnished studio (34th St.) during day; easy terms to desirable party. N 60 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

12TH, (near 5th Av.)—2 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; open fireplaces; beautiful new furniture; ideal apartment; aristocratic neighborhood; convenient all transportation; lease. Call Mad. Sq. 7390.

26 WEST 27TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

44TH ST., 12 WEST, (adjoining Sherry's.)—Bachelor apartments; complete club service; high class rates being made.

44TH, 210 WEST.—Bachelor, two rooms, bath; also unfurnished; $45 to $65 monthly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH ST., 27 WEST.

Handsome parlors, private baths, electricity, telephone; other rooms; select house.

52D ST., 61 WEST.

Elegant parlors with connecting bedroom, complete bathrooms, telephone; other rooms, $5.

55TH ST., (1,730 Broadway.)—Large, handsome, sunny two rooms, bath; elevators, telephone, hall service.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished four-room apt., two bedrooms, livingly; bath.

58TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

58TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; beautifully furnished, to lease.

57TH, 20 WEST.—Part time rental, unusual studio apartment, for entire day; entirely furnished; piano and Victrola.

57TH, 106 WEST.—5 rooms, bath, 2d floor; furnished complete. Call afternoons.

59TH ST., 24 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartment, two rooms, kitchen, and bath.

67TH, F WEST.—Duplex Apartment $15, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Supt., on premises. Owner, Johnston-Wood, Hector, N. Y.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette, $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

72D, 344 WEST.—6 rooms, handsomely furnished; season $175; year $160. Mrs. Black.

73D ST., 46 WEST.—A most attractive and finely furnished apartment; two large, light rooms, three baths; rugs, hangings, silver, and linens; all in excellent appointment; unusual closet room; to sublet for eight or twelve months; $500 per month. Apply Superintendent.

Furnished—West Side.

75TH ST., 259 WEST.—Handsome corner suite three beautiful connecting rooms, private bath, open grate fire heat, best service; ideal for gentlemen or studio.

83D ST., 1 WEST, (Central Park West.)—Completely furnished 6-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver; $165 per month; 3d floor, west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

86TH, 255 WEST.—2 large rooms, kitchenette, piano, maid service. Nash.

90S, (West End.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; charmingly furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

90TH.—High class six outside rooms, $115. Particulars 745 West End Av.

93D, 309 WEST.—Immaculate sunny apartment, five rooms; artistically, substantially furnished, refined neighborhood; adjacent Riverside; elevator building; subway.

95TH AND DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished six-room corner apartment; two bedrooms, extra lavatory, maid's room; inspection. Spear, Riverside 1149.

95TH, 338 WEST.—Will rent sunny five-room apartment; refined people; references; $70.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—Handsomely furnished back and front parlor, piano, telephone, electricity, $75; also small rooms.

111TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 87.)—Luxuriously furnished; 7 rooms, 2 baths. Apply Superintendent.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished apartments, all light rooms, long or short lease; piano and library. Apt. 21.

115TH, 600 WEST. — Luxor, Apt. 51, four rooms, completely furnished; long lease.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed two-room, sunny apartment; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside southern exposure; six rooms, bath, $70.

127TH, 619 WEST.—To people of refinement, off Riverside, six-room front apartment; elevator building; charmingly appointed; $110.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Corner; south, east exposure; overlooking Hudson; large, outside rooms; baths.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)

HOWELL, NOBLETON, 128 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS, beautifully furnished, 2 to 10 rooms, all locations, $100-$700 month. Acme Leasing Co., 505 5th Av. (Murray Hill 709.)

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED. Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $53 monthly; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50 to $75 monthly; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station, 3 car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park and Drive; references absolutely essential.

BACHELORS PREFERRED; very elegant private house, facing park, one or two rooms or entire floor, nonhousekeeping apartment; very highest references required. Telephone 8850 Schuyler.

BELOW 59TH.—4 rooms, housekeeping; new building; exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

BEST LOCATION IN CITY.
New building, 724 St.; beautifully furnished one, two rooms, bath; maid service, restaurant. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (Near 103d Subway.)—Six Broadway front, well furnished rooms, 10 sunny windows, all-night elevator, thoroughly respectable, no infants; rugs; $70.

FOR BUSINESS women, 2 rooms and bath, nicely furnished, steam heat; sunshine all day; quiet; near 34th; 9th Av. "L" station. Call Greeley 8879.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 70th St. Schuyler 8522.

FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th. Schuyler 8022.

GRANT COURT,
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

PERSONALLY INSPECTED FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d. Col. 5565.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th.)—Sublet handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 3 baths; superb view; piano, victrola; immediate possession. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GRAY, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END.—9 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

28 EAST 28TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

105 EAST 15TH ST.

Newly decorated; 7-8 rooms; (elevator;) $43-$75.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; modern; rent $50.

81ST ST., 130 EAST.—Corner six rooms, bath, all outside.

34TH ST., 113 EAST.—Apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms; large bath room; kitchenette, steam heat; very desirable; rent $85. Folsom, 127 East 54th.

37TH, 18 EAST (Between 5th and Madison Avs.).—Large studio; two bedrooms and kitchen, $1,200. Apply Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, $45 and $55, lease. Apply Superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST. (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment; service unexcelled.

PARK AV., 35, (Murray Hill Section.)—Unusually attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200; studio apartment, $960. Call 11 to 5.

PARK AV.—Corner apartment, 7 light, attractive rooms, 2 baths; unfurnished; immediate possession. Murray Hill 2166.

UNUSUAL opportunity to secure beautiful studio apartment, 20x40, (remodeled stable,) hardwood floors, steam heat, automatic hot water; large fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, &c.; $150 per month. 4 Sniffen Court, East 36th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Beautiful 2 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3 and 6 rooms; $1,600 to $2,200; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms.

20TH, 427 WEST.—Excellent block. "The Chimes," 4 rooms, bath, at $36; for people of refinement; no small children.

37TH ST., 55 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, open fireplace, bath; one or two young women; references. Apply Moore, 476 Fifth Av.

48TH, 49 WEST.—Small apartments; private baths; latest improvements. Inquire on premises.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in private house; rent, $70.

98D ST., 800 WEST., (Cor. West End Av.)—One, two and three rooms and bath; maid service; $40 to $45 months.

104TH, 244 WEST, (West of Broadway.)—Attractive seven-room apartment, $800.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elegant elevator apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; newly renovated; telephone; $35. Agent on premises.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050.—Elegant apartments; 5 and 6 rooms; elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone; newly renovated; $35 up. Agent on premises.

AT 245 WEST 135TH ST.
Close by "L" station, 8-room apartment; rent, $45. Apply to Owner, W. L. Bruen, 17 Battery Place.

150TH, 503 WEST, (Broadway.)—4, 6 outside rooms; modern elevator; $40-$65.

ELEVATOR, 3 ROOMS, $50.—Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 W. 142th St.

FIVE outside rooms; southeastern exposure; Washington Heights. Audubon 9762.

HIGH CLASS.
41 Convent Av., elevator apts., 6 rooms, $50 to $60; 8 rooms, $70; 2 baths; select neighborhood.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—To sublet, 6 rooms, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (2-C.)—High-class apartment sublet, six large, light rooms, two baths; $660 per annum.

STUDIO, 210 WEST 14TH ST.
Ring Jump's bell, on premises.

UNFURNISHED parlor and basement floors; two-family altered house; 72d St. subway; permanent tenant, quiet tastes, (no smoking.) Room 30, 1,074 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

A family of three adults, giving up housekeeping, wish to find living accommodations of the most desirable sort with refined people, preferably in the Murray Hill or Gramercy Park section of town; no typical lodging or boarding house will be considered; the best of references offered. Homeseeker, Z 304 Times Annex.

ADULT family wants furnished apartment, five rooms and bath, near subway, between 34th and 96th Sts., west of 5th Av., from Nov. 1 or 16 to May 1 next; reasonable rent. H. C., Room 1, 1,441 Broadway.

WE HAVE several high-class tenants looking for furnished apartments; send us full particulars promptly. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

Wanted, furnished, Nov. 1 to April, 6-room apartment, 3 master bedrooms, west side, 72d to 115th St.; will pay $115 month. Reply to Box 244, Central Valley, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments, immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1430.

APARTMENTS wanted; exceptional demand. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St.; Columbus 836.

FURNISHED, unfurnished apartment; good location; state price. Write Proctor, 51 East 42d St.

Physician wishes accommodations in apartment hotel, furnished or unfurnished. N 60 Times.

YOUNG American couple want small housekeeping apartment; not over $40. R 175 Times.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

HIGH-CLASS elevator, 6 or 7 rooms, $125. Phone Riverside 8608.

Unfurnished.

THREE-FIVE housekeeping rooms, bath, steam, hot water; 20th-70th St.; $25-$35; couple; best references. H. W., 209 Times Annex.

TWO AIRY ROOMS, kitchen, bath, wanted; $25; uptown, west side; permanent. H 499 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

107H ST., 3 EAST.—Unusually desirable rooms, gentlemen, private residence; Washington Square. Stuyvesant 1788.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.) — Furnished large, smaller rooms; private baths, steam heat, electricity; park privileges; board optional; references.

307TH, 124 EAST.—Two exceptionally large connecting rooms, bath, telephone; suite; divided.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity, all conveniences; $5; another, $2.50.

357TH, 20 EAST.—Two large rooms; one flight; single, en suite; gentlemen.

38TH and PARK AV., at 70 Park Av.—Large, comfortable room; gentleman.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home; large, well furnished room; bath; references.

53D, 32 EAST.—Large room with or without private bath; electricity; gentlemen.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Rooms, running water, electric light, adjoining bath; phone; references.

55TH, 17 EAST. — Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

91ST, 63 EAST.—Elegant large, sunny room; twin beds; dressing room; breakfast optional; quiet, private residence; gentleman.

BELOW 59TH.—4 rooms, housekeeping; new building; exquisitely furnished. Details, Columbus 3974.

BEST LOCATION IN CITY.
New building, 724 St.; beautifully furnished one, two rooms, bath; maid service, restaurant. For particulars inquire Mrs. Deane, 118 West 72d.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (Near 103d Subway.)—Six Broadway front, well furnished rooms, 10 sunny windows, all-night elevator, thoroughly respectable, no infants; rugs; $70.

FOR BUSINESS women, 2 rooms and bath, nicely furnished, steam heat; sunshine all day; quiet; near 34th; 9th Av. "L" station. Call Greeley 8879.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 70th St. Schuyler 8522.

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GRANT COURT,
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 6 rooms, beautifully furnished; high class. Fisher.

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Choice localities; long, short leases.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms. Address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GRAY, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 260 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END.—9 rooms, 3 baths; handsome, artistic furnishings. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

28 EAST 28TH ST.

Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

105 EAST 15TH ST.

Newly decorated; 7-8 rooms; (elevator;) $43-$75.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; modern; rent $50.

81ST ST., 130 EAST.—Corner six rooms, bath, all outside.

34TH ST., 113 EAST.—Apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms; large bath room; kitchenette, steam heat; very desirable; rent $85. Folsom, 127 East 54th.

37TH, 18 EAST (Between 5th and Madison Avs.).—Large studio; two bedrooms and kitchen, $1,200. Apply Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, $45 and $55, lease. Apply Superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST. (corner Park Av.)—Elegantly furnished 7-room apartment; service unexcelled.

PARK AV., 35, (Murray Hill Section.)—Unusually attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath, $1,200; studio apartment, $960. Call 11 to 5.

PARK AV.—Corner apartment, 7 light, attractive rooms, 2 baths; unfurnished; immediate possession. Murray Hill 2166.

UNUSUAL opportunity to secure beautiful studio apartment, 20x40, (remodeled stable,) hardwood floors, steam heat, automatic hot water; large fireplace, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, &c.; $150 per month. 4 Sniffen Court, East 36th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH ST., 17 WEST.—Beautiful 2 rooms and bath, suitable for doctor.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3 and 6 rooms; $1,600 to $2,200; open fireplaces; separate maids' rooms.

20TH, 427 WEST.—Excellent block. "The Chimes," 4 rooms, bath, at $36; for people of refinement; no small children.

37TH ST., 55 WEST.—Two sunny rooms, open fireplace, bath; one or two young women; references. Apply Moore, 476 Fifth Av.

48TH, 49 WEST.—Small apartments; private baths; latest improvements. Inquire on premises.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in private house; rent, $70.

98D ST., 800 WEST., (Cor. West End Av.)—One, two and three rooms and bath; maid service; $40 to $45 months.

104TH, 244 WEST, (West of Broadway.)—Attractive seven-room apartment, $800.

111TH, 501 WEST.—Elegant elevator apartments; 5, 6 rooms; all improvements; newly renovated; telephone; $35. Agent on premises.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050.—Elegant apartments; 5 and 6 rooms; elevator, steam heat, hot water, telephone; newly renovated; $35 up. Agent on premises.

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Close by "L" station, 8-room apartment; rent, $45. Apply to Owner, W. L. Bruen, 17 Battery Place.

150TH, 503 WEST, (Broadway.)—4, 6 outside rooms; modern elevator; $40-$65.

ELEVATOR, 3 ROOMS, $50.—Fashionable, convenient neighborhood. 509 W. 142th St.

FIVE outside rooms; southeastern exposure; Washington Heights. Audubon 9762.

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41 Convent Av., elevator apts., 6 rooms, $50 to $60; 8 rooms, $70; 2 baths; select neighborhood.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482.—To sublet, 6 rooms, 3 baths; all large, outside rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Handsome parlor bedroom, private bath, electricity; basement, bath, kitchenette.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, convenient Subway and "L" station.

81ST, 133 WEST. — Newly furnished large front rooms, with or without private baths.

82D, 107 WEST.—Large, medium, attractive rooms; sunny, homelike, refined; references. Rollen.

82D, 33 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large front room, dressing room, electricity; references.

82D, 54 WEST.—Two-room suite, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large rooms, single, en suite; hot, cold running water; bath.

857H, 44 WEST.—Large front room, one or two men, $50 month; smaller room, one or two, $35 month; not a rooming house. Telephone 2762 Schuyler for appointment.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Handsome large, small; southern exposure; private baths; high-class house.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, twin beds; adjoining bath; other rooms; references.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, continuous hot water; private house; convenient subway, elevated; business people; $4 up.

92D, 68 WEST.—2 nice rooms, private house; gentlemen; no other roomers.

93D, 4 WEST.—Attractive parlor, adjoining bedroom; all conveniences; elevator apartment; references. Munde.

94TH, 64 WEST.—Large rooms, elegantly furnished; shower bath; select house; references.

96TH, 29 WEST.—Exclusive house; beautiful rooms, parlor suite; private bath; electricity.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Gentleman or couple looking for refined home; large rooms, adjoining bath; strictly high-class. Apt. 9.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front room in refined home. Apartment 41.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near bath; $8; phone Robinson.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room; hot, cold water; elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive large front room, southern exposure; independent. Apartment 44.

112TH, (Broadway, Overlooking Hudson.)—Single or en suite; exclusive. 5056 Morningside. Apartment 10-C.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, outlook Riverside Drive, connecting bath. Apt. 62.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable rooms, well kept; few occupants; corner. Apartment 42.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Columbia.)—Two or three rooms and kitchen; references. Apt. 45.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Two large

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER.—Nine years' experience; age 26; clean cut; render trial balance, financial statements, open, close books; absolutely reliable; painstaking; not afraid of work; unquestionable references; $22. Bennett, 129 Edgecombe Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert and public accountant; books supervised for small firms, $2.50 weekly; also books opened, systematized, balanced, and audited at reasonable rates. K 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 21; exempt; thorough knowledge double entry system; experienced. N. Neltsch, 905 Whitlock Av.

BUTLER.—Japanese wants position as butler in small family or bachelor; no cooking. Hori, 224 East 59th St.

BUTLER.—Japanese wishes position as useful butler; could drive automobile. 41 East 19th. Nochika.

CARETAKERS.—Wanted, by an educated and refined couple, the care of an estate within a radius of 100 miles of New York City; Long Island preferred; highest credentials. W. D. A., P. O. Box 278, Johnstown, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 31; 10 years' experience; expert mechanic, careful driver; total abstainer; best references; go anywhere. N 67 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Would place trustworthy chauffeur; employed for 9 months and thoroughly reliable in every way. T. L. Harrington, 41 Union Square.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Swedish, (29,) single, wishes position private family; good references. O. C., 150 East 55th. Tel. Plaza 8881.

CHAUFFEUR. — Excellent mechanic and driver; reliable; several years' experience; references. H 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—12 years' experience; excellent references; American, foreign cars. C. Pine, 1,105 Park Av. Lenox 5330.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desires position; private; references; age 37. R. P. Platt, 49 West 98th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—4 years' experience; careful, competent, good habits, appearance; references. H 52 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 8 years' experience, best make car, wishes position. H 57 Times.

COOK, &c. — Japanese cook, experienced housekeeper, also valet, seeks position gentleman's place or small family; best references. M., 465 East 57th.

COOK, Japanese, wants position, general work, small family; best references; $50 up. Y. Ito, 141 East 50th St.

COOK, Japanese, experienced, wishes position as cook or general housework if family is small. H 40 Times.

COOK or Useful Man.—Japanese; references; mornings, evenings. Edwin, 23 W. 60th.

COOK-VALET.—Japanese cook-valet desires position, bachelor's apartment; references. Kita, 17 West 63d.

CUTTER, merchant tailor, open for position with following. H 317 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER with broad manufacturing and construction experience. Z 267 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE, capable, 29, married, exempt, wide business experience, successful salesman; knowledge advertising sales promotion; good education; only A-1 firms considered; opportunity essential. H 58 Times.

EXECUTIVE, secretary, experienced finance, securities, real estate, industrial corporations, stenographer, accountant. S. J., Room 206, 51 East 42d St.

EXECUTIVE desires location; has been especially successful in handling the financial affairs of large company, also in general management. F 180 Times.

EXECUTIVE - AUDITOR. — Broad gauge Christian man, thoroughly experienced in modern business methods, desires to locate permanently. N 57 Times.

EXECUTIVE, (32,) branch manager, trained in business management, 10 years' experience, desires opening; clean references. W 241 Times Downtown.

IVESTIGATOR.

Eight years' general mail order experience; excellent record; present employed. W 251 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, teacher, reporter, Italian-American, active, sober, industrious, polite. H 46 Times.

LAWYER, 41, specialty business, corporation law, desires employment. O., 480 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

MAN, 35, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman. A 268 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent designer, supervisor of construction, and sales experience. Z 266 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced expert designer, supervisor of construction, production efficiency. H 404 Times Annex.

MINE ENGINEER, manager, or mill man; speaks Spanish; best references. G 123 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, man, 37; thoroughly competent executive; bank experience; $25 weekly. Erwin Wider, 135 East 15th. 1470 Stuyvesant.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Several years' experience; cost accountant, auditor; age 32. Thorp, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PURCHASING AGENT,

American, (34,) executive; several years' experience general purchasing agent; references. H 82 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, WHO KNOWS THE INDUSTRIAL AND SHIPYARD PEOPLE COAST TO COAST, CAN SHOW HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RECORD, DESIRES CHANGE; REASON BEST. N 53 TIMES.

SALESMAN, 23, (exempt,) three years' road experience, seven years' solid business training, desires traveling position with responsible house; salary basis preferred. H 89 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 19, good appearance, good talker, wishes learn selling goods. Myron Schumacher, 456½ 9th St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Live wire desires connection with reliable firm; road work preferred; staple line only; age 26. N 61 Times.

SALESMAN, (24,) desires road position; experienced through Middle Western States. N 16 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good appearance, desires position with established firm. H 43 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on the dry goods trade around city, desires position. N 39 Times.

SALESMAN, road experience, desires line ladies', men's wearing apparel. B 756 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper, 33, Gentile, first-class experience in executive positions, college education, versatile ability, seeks permanent position. Apartment 8 200 West 120th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven years' broad experience; accustomed doing high-grade work and assuming responsibility, desires suitable opening. F 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED, DESIRES POSITION IN ADVERTISING OFFICE. M. ANSBACHER, 415 WEST 38TH.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Live wire; executive ability; desires something big. Harry Berk, care of Klein, 1,480 Seabury Place, city.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, four years' engineering experience, $20. H 44 Times.

STOCK CLERK desires position in a silk house. H 3 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT, general contracting, wants position; can furnish upward 100 men. H 15 Times.

TYPIST, expert, desires part time or evening work; bookkeeper, stenographer. W 238 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MANAGER seeks position with growing concern; experienced as agent on large railroad; interview solicited. Z 206 Times Annex.

TUTOR, &c.—College student desires position afternoons or evenings; tutor, companion preferred. P., Times Harlem.

USEFUL MAN.—French; married; handy with tools; also good cook; best city references. Berges, 127 West 96th, basement.

VALET, visiting, good presser and cleaner, open for position. H 65 Times.

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE.—Energetic university man; long experience Government methods, requirements; advantageous social position; can produce results; big firms established reputation only. H 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 33, now office manager and salesman, wishes similar position in New York City; salary $30. Hoenack, 72 Columbia St., Hempstead, L. I.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, with knowledge of French and Spanish, desires permanent position in large commercial house. W 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position; knowledge bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; Shaffer sketcher; prefer cloak and suit house. N 41 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position with an automobile company; experienced in sales, demonstrating, and parts. B 224 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19; high school graduate; conscientious and capable worker; experienced office clerk; highest reference. B 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, college graduate, sales ability, correspondence, desires position with advertising organization. F 205 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32, desires office position in wholesale house; experienced A1 reference. T., 993 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) Hebrew, well bred, desires position mercantile house. H 69 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, five years' manufacturing experience, office executive, and sales ability, desires position. H 34 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 46, formerly hotel cashier and bookkeeper, would like mercantile position; familiar with payroll. G 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, desires office position with lithographic house; have had 6 years' experience. H 53 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22; exempt; large experience clerical, stock, &c. B 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced assistant cashier, bookkeeper, clerk. Box 875, 1,418 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 23, COLLEGE GRADUATE, EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGEMENT, SALES ADVERTISING, EXPORTING, DEVELOPMENT, DESIRES POSITION OFFERING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; CAPABLE EXECUTIVE AND DETAIL WORK. N 66 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN.—Mr. manager, can you use services of young man, possessing brains, initiative, energy, ambition, eight years' business experience, (buying, selling, office, management,) one who will not sleep on job, but make thorough study of your business? If so communicate H 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position in show or stock room. G 194 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—One thoroughly familiar with Ellis machine and competent on trial balances; must be quick and accurate and come well recommended; excellent opportunity for right person; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; must be able to accept position immediately. Address, giving telephone number, Z 282 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with dry goods store or bank experience; must be capable on trial balances and able to accept position at once. Address, stating age, salary expected, references, and telephone number, Z 273 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Capable; knowing typewriting; splendid chance for advancement; permanent position. Address T. S., 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced manufacturing line, understanding controlling accounts. Halgren Overgalter Co., 55 West 17th St.

CLERK.—Young woman, who is quick and accurate at figures, for statistical work in publisher's office; must be ambitious, come well recommended; preferably one who can operate a typewriter; excellent opportunity for advancement; hours 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; salary $10 weekly to start. Address, stating age and references, Z 284 Times Annex.

CLERK, &c.—Girl for clerical work; also to relieve operator at switchboard; must be capable of handling switchboard with 13 trunk lines and 30 extensions efficiently; high school graduate preferred; state age, salary expected, and give references. Box K 365 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—High school graduate with knowledge of filing; salary $12 to $15; state age and experience. K 393 Times Downtown.

COUPLE WANTED.—Butler (one as chauffeur if possible,) and wife as cook; no children. 1,703 Broadway, (upstairs.)

DEMONSTRATORS.—Attractive, experienced women, high-class toilet goods, out of city position; salary $15-$18 weekly. Call between 10 and 2. Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

DICTAPHONE operator; several years' experience; rapid, accurate; $18; particulars, B. R., 287 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR and TYPIST.—One with some experience preferred. State salary desired. N 48 Times.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN wanted in the office of a large insurance company; a knowledge of bookkeeping essential. Address, giving age, experience, and salary wanted, C. T. H., P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

FILING DEPARTMENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN, EXPERIENCED IN FILING SYSTEMS, TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE INDEX DEPARTMENT OF THE MAIL-ORDER SECTION OF A LARGE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT. ADDRESS, STATING EXTENT OF EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED, BOX L 94 TIMES.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White girl will appreciate home surroundings. 148 West 46th St.

GIRL.—Competent for office work, some knowledge of typewriting; salary to start, $10. Write Mr. Kuck, Aeolian Co., 29 West 42d.

GIRLS, over 16, to box handkerchiefs; experience unnecessary. Apply Hessel Raines & Co., 349 Broadway.

GIRLS, experienced, wanted to fold and tie handkerchiefs. Apply Hessel Raines & Co., 349 Broadway.

GIRL, willing to learn, for office work. Manhattan Press, Room 209,-320 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted a refined and conscientious young woman to assist with two children, 3 and 5. Address 1,400 Union St., Brooklyn. Tel. Bedford 7719.

MILLINERY.—Designer and practical milliner wanted for exclusive shop; to one who is experienced and thoroughly capable a good salary and opportunity are offered. B 328 Times Downtown.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—White; afternoons for children; references required. Wolfson, 230 West 101st St.

NURSE or nursery governess wanted for 4½-year-old girl; must speak either French or English fluently; state religion. Address H 42 Times.

NURSE, experienced, to take care of two-year-old girl. 230 West 79th St. Apartment 91.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and Stenographer, one experienced in stock and order work in manufacturing line; accuracy essential; state salary expected and nationality. Silversmith, L 89 Times.

SALESLADY wanted as assistant in showroom in the sale of lamps and lamp shades. X-Ray Reflector Co., 31 West 46th St.

SALESLADIES.—$2 day; extra, Saturdays; call today. Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

SEWER.—Neat; also one to cut satin. Magee Art Co., 544 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER required. — Thoroughly competent young lady stenographer; must be good speller and grammarian; only those with good business training and experience need apply; good salary to proper party; give full particulars as to training, past experience, and salary expected. K 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced and intelligent worker, rapid and accurate; permanent position, with excellent chance of advancement for right person; state references, experience in detail, and salary desired. K 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Beginner, in insurance office; must write shorthand; good opportunity; state experience, age, salary wanted. D. M., 133 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper for manufacturing concern; good opportunity; state age, salary desired, and previous experience. S. A., 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter to do office work and run switchboard; must be efficient. Apply by letter, Tower Mfg. Co., 18 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted in advertising agency; must be experienced; permanent position; state salary and age, L 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, with advertising experience preferred, general office work. Hungarian Daily, 178 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter with little knowledge of bookkeeping. J. Bernard Co., 430 West 53d St.

STENOGRAPHER with legal experience; $12-$15. Apply 51 Chambers St., Room 1025.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; state experience. P. O. Box 1806. A. A. S.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, young, wanted. Call Room 2010, 220 Broadway.

TYPIST, one who is rapid, to make out bills in accounting department of large concern; $8 weekly to start, with advancement as ability is proven. Write, giving references and telephone number, Z 272 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Young lady for typewriting and clerical work; experience not essential; business school graduate preferred; state full particulars. W 243 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Experienced, who can operate Elliott Fisher billing machine. E. M. Schwartz & Co., 81st St. and East End Av.

TYPEWRITER, experienced, for office large Bronx manufacturer; good salary start; fine opportunity advancement; advise particulars. F. C., Times Harlem.

WHITE GIRL, small family adults, no washing; references. 215 West 101st. Lee.

YOUNG GIRL wanted, typist and general office worker; salary, $9; advancement; state religion and experience. W 217 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL wanted to go with lady and small baby to Arizona as nurse maid and general helper; good references required. Address Z 297 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY IN LARGE MANUFACTURING HOUSE TO HANDLE MERCHANDISE RETURNS AND CLAIMS; EXPERIENCED; SALARY, $10 TO START; PERMANENT POSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. ANSWER BY MAIL ONLY IN OWN HANDWRITING. M. H., 829 EAST 134TH ST., BRONX.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, wanted thoroughly familiar with detailed ledger accounting; must have good handwriting and neat appearance; state salary expected. Chemicals, W 242 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, accounting expr. $90; Steno: Span. & Eng. dictation $30; Bookkeeper, full charge $25. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; free registration. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Law stenographers, $25. Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS—Structural, $17; law, $16; many $8-$12. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, to take off and check trial balance; must be quick and accurate; hours 12:30 to 8 A. M.; start work at once. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, also phone number. Z 288 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Over 25 years of age, for temporary position; seven days a week; 10 hours a day; salary depends upon proficiency. Call, (do not write or phone,) on J. Pryse Goodwin, Camp Upton, L. I.

ASSEMBLERS.—Wanted, a number of final assemblers who are familiar with automobile construction; also men with electrical experience who understand automobile wiring. Apply Timekeeper, Chevrolet Motor Company, 57th St and 11th Av.

ASSISTANT in Bakery.—Young man; must be strong; day work; $12. Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

BILL CLERK, typist, by an old established New York house, for their Brooklyn branch, young man 18-20, who writes neatly, figures simple computations accurately, and has experience in operating a typewriter; bright young man who is seeking an opportunity to grow in an active business can make a good start, with opportunities for advancement; position permanent; hours, 8 to 5:30; salary to commence, $9 per week. W 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, who has had several years' experience; permanent position with advancement assured. Write, stating age, experience, salary, and nationality, to Fire Extinguisher Co., P. O. Station "V," New York City.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced for temporary positions, seven days a week, 10 hours a day; salary depends upon proficiency. Call, (do not write or phone,) on J. Pryse Goodwin, Camp Upton, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER on accounts receivable ledgers for a large corporation; write a full account of yourself, giving nationality, religion, age, education, experience, and salary. N 59 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; to take complete charge; accustomed to handling large number of accounts; state age, experience, salary, and references. K 394 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly competent, to take charge of department. L 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; young man; factory experience. L 85 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; young lady; factory experience. L 86 Times.

BOYS, high school graduates, $8-$9 to start; steady positions and excellent opportunities to advance along engineering lines. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS.—Must be 16, bright, ambitious young men, to start on mail and messenger service, $7-$8 to start; steady positions, advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOYS WANTED, BRIGHT, ALERT, NEAT, BY LARGE BANKING INSTITUTION; 14 TO 18 YEARS; SALARY DEPENDING ON ABILITY; STATE SCHOOLING, AGE PAST POSITIONS, &C. W 249 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY for office and messenger service; one with ambition, to start in publishing concern; $7 weekly; hours, 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.; must be bright and willing; excellent chance for advancement. Call Buhre, 3d floor, 229 West 43d St.

BOYS.—INTELLIGENT, 16 OR OVER, RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL IN LARGE PRINTING HOUSE; $8 START. CAREY PRINTING, 107TH AV. AND 36TH ST.

BOYS, between 15 and 20, wanted in piano action factory; good wages and steady employment. Strauch Bros., 30 10th Av., at 18th St.

BOY, bright, for billing and general office work; must be very good at figures and write legible hand. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th. Farragut 8986.

BOY, about 16, wanted in office of large heating contractor; must be experienced at general office work. Apply Raisler Heating Co., 129 Amsterdam Av.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands; also file boy; salary, $7 with good chance for promotion. Call Morse International Agency, 440 4th Av., New York City.

BOY.—Exceptionally good opening with exporting house; call between 8:30 and 8:45, Friday morning. Room 809, 49 Wall St.

BOY wanted for export dept.; large manufacturer; advancement to right boy. Address Export Dept., 118 5th Av., New York.

BOY, 16 years or over, to learn good trade; excellent opportunity for right boy. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Bright American, 15 to 16, prominent real estate office; advancement. K 388 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful around office; chance for advancement. N 47 Times.

BOY wanted; bright, experienced boy in law office; state qualifications and salary. W 247 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright, neat-appearing office boy in a downtown law office. W 215 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, to start $7; 10 A. M.; bring references; library. Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY, law office, Christian firm; state age and salary desired. B 308 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; salary $8. B 324 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS, 15-16, interested in learning the book business, can get positions with us where there will be full opportunity for advancement for those who make good. Apply Putnams, 2 W. 45th St.

CLERK for apartment hotel; hours, 5 P. M. to 1 A. M.; $50 month; no meals; experienced; references. H 32 Times.

COMPETENT DESIGNERS OF TOOLS AND FIXTURES

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE GUN PARTS; AN IDEAL OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR BIT; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; 44-HOUR WEEK, PLUS OVERTIME WITH EXTRA PAY; SALARY BASIS AND VACATION; IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN. ADDRESS A., P. O. BOX 107, TIMES SQUARE STATION, N. Y. CITY.

COUPLE WANTED.—Butler (one as chauffeur if possible) and wife as cook; no children. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

CREDIT MAN, with fifteen years' experience, collections, bookkeeping, and office routine; at present employed; salary $40. H 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

TWO BOOKKEEPERS TO GO TO PARIS AT ONCE; SALARY EQUIVALENT TO $100 PER MONTH.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, VERSED IN HIGHER MATHEMATICS TO DO STATISTICAL WORK, $1,000 TO $1,300 PER ANNUM.

CALL 9 TO 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Instruction.

FILE CLERK.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our day and evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw Walker Co., 00 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

PREPARE for executive positions in business; unparalleled demand now throughout the country for trained men and women; can you qualify? Send for complete outline of training course adopted by leading corporations. Ask for Booklet 19. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION. Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Pancoll, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.,) the oldest and preeminently the most successful, prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions; day, evening, and correspondence courses; catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening courses.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

SPANISH and FRENCH for men and women in business; classes at close of business hours; groups now forming. Send for Booklet 92. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

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ACCOUNTANT, junior, to take off and check trial balance; must be quick and accurate; hours 12:30 to 8 A. M.; start work at once. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, also phone number. Z 288 Times Annex.

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BOY, bright, for billing and general office work; must be very good at figures and write legible hand. Weinstein & Brecher, 48 West 25th. Farragut 8986.

BOY, about 16, wanted in office of large heating contractor; must be experienced at general office work. Apply Raisler Heating Co., 129 Amsterdam Av.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands; also file boy; salary, $7 with good chance for promotion. Call Morse International Agency, 440 4th Av., New York City.

BOY.—Exceptionally good opening with exporting house; call between 8:30 and 8:45, Friday morning. Room 809, 49 Wall St.

BOY wanted for export dept.; large manufacturer; advancement to right boy. Address Export Dept., 118 5th Av., New York.

BOY, 16 years or over, to learn good trade; excellent opportunity for right boy. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Bright American, 15 to 16, prominent real estate office; advancement. K 388 Times Downtown.

BOY to run errands and make himself generally useful around office; chance for advancement. N 47 Times.

BOY wanted; bright, experienced boy in law office; state qualifications and salary. W 247 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright, neat-appearing office boy in a downtown law office. W 215 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, to start $7; 10 A. M.; bring references; library. Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY, law office, Christian firm; state age and salary desired. B 308 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; salary $8. B 324 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOYS, 15-16, interested in learning the book business, can get positions with us where there will be full opportunity for advancement for those who make good. Apply Putnams, 2 W. 45th St.

CLERK for apartment hotel; hours, 5 P. M. to 1 A. M.; $50 month; no meals; experienced; references. H 32 Times.

COMPETENT DESIGNERS OF TOOLS AND FIXTURES

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE GUN PARTS; AN IDEAL OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR BIT; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; 44-HOUR WEEK, PLUS OVERTIME WITH EXTRA PAY; SALARY BASIS AND VACATION; IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN. ADDRESS A., P. O. BOX 107, TIMES SQUARE STATION, N. Y. CITY.

COUPLE WANTED.—Butler (one as chauffeur if possible) and wife as cook; no children. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

CREDIT MAN, with fifteen years' experience, collections, bookkeeping, and office routine; at present employed; salary $40. H 61 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COLLEGE MEN wanted, or men who have equivalent of college education, for special financial work. This is no book proposition. We will train several such men in our business, paying them a salary and commission. We want only clean-cut, aggressive young fellows who can furnish gilt-edged references. Your letter of application must convince us that you measure up to our requirements. Chas. Young, 6 Wall St., New York.

DETAILER on small tool work; good chance to forge ahead. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory, Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

DRAUGHTSMEN, SEVERAL, A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS, CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN and micrometer work; preferably technical school student; salary $15 to start. W. S. Ostrander & Co., 199 Broadway, Brooklyn, 3d floor.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY MAN, thoroughly experienced, to handle sales correspondence and make quotations for large, old established electrical supply house in Philadelphia, State qualifications fully in writing to Wm. T. Walker, Old Colony Club, Hotel Manhattan.

ENGRAVER WANTED.
Steel and copper; an all-around man; we have an all-year-around position, first-class work, shop conditions the best, we have something better than the average position to offer; give references, experience, and salary. Address Engraving Dept., Plimpton Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

ENTRY CLERK.—Experienced; must furnish reference. F. R. Arnold & Co., 7 West 22d St.

EXECUTIVE.—A large mercantile institution is looking for a clean-cut, ambitious man, 32 to 36 years of age, who has had some executive experience and who could be trained to employ male help of all grades; the starting salary will be fair, and the chances for advancement exceptional. Z 311 Times Annex.

HAND BILLING CLERK.—Young man. A. H. Ginsberg Gordon Co., 155 Duane St., city.

HAT SALESMEN; experienced only; steady positions. Apply 10-4 Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

HEAD TOOL CRIB KEEPER, understanding tools and tool crib routine; able to keep records in good order and control subordinates. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory, Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and River Front, Hoboken.

HEAD PORTER for office building; experienced man only; night work; give age, experience, and salary asked. L 71 Times.

JANITOR for twenty-family apartment house, steam heat, telephone; must do small repairs; rent free, $25 per month. Apply Friday, 8:30 A. M., Areco, 1,029 East 163d, corner Southern Boulevard.

LAYEROUTS ON PLATE AND STRUCTURAL WORK. APPLY THE PORCUPINE CO., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

MAN and wife, white, no children; man, chauffeur, gardner, good all around man; wife, good cook, laundress, houseworker, for family of two; good home, permanent employment; state qualifications, nationality, ages, wages expected, when can come. Box 414, Patchogue, N. Y.

MAN for checking advertising copy in charge department of large newspaper; hours midnight until morning; give experience, salary desired. Z 290 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Wanted by commission and export house, man not under 28 years of age as manager of Central American department; applicant must be positively familiar with the Spanish and English languages and able to take care of the buying and correspondence and must have held a similar position; excellent prospects for the right party; state past experience, references, and salary wanted. K 376 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 16-18 years of age, in large importing and manufacturing house; experience not necessary; excellent chance for future advancement. W 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; well recommended, neat appearance. Edward Korn Co., 450 Broome St.

OFFICE BOY, referenced. Universal Film Co., 1,600 Broadway.

ORDER CLERK.

Experienced order clerk wanted by large textile house, to apply goods and make out shipping tickets; man between 30 and 40 preferred; must have good references and experience; state salary expected and full particulars. K 387 Times Downtown.

PHOTOGRAPHER and retoucher on negatives and positives; steady work all year; excellent opening for competent man; salary to start, $20. Apply Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St., New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.

HIGH EXECUTIVE OF BIG NEW YORK STORE WANTS A YOUNG MAN OF UNUSUAL POSSIBILITIES AS AN ASSISTANT; MUST BE A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER, QUICK MACHINE OPERATOR AND A RAPID THINKER; THE POSITION IS A DIFFICULT ONE, THE EXECUTIVE IS HARD TO PLEASE AND EXACTING, BUT THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AND GROW IS VERY EXCEPTIONAL; POSITION WILL PAY $35 A WEEK TO THE RIGHT MAN; WE WANT TO HEAR ONLY FROM YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE SUITABLE TO SUCH A POSITION AND WHOSE REFERENCES ARE GILT EDGED. FOR CONSIDERATION GIVE FULL PARTICULARS; ALL LETTERS CONFIDENTIAL. BOX L 95 TIMES.

PURCHASING AGENT, experienced, competent; knowledge of machine shop requirements essential; excellent opportunity for getting ahead with young and progressive company. Call Morse International Agency, 440 4th Av., New York City.

RENTING MAN for new, high-class Park Av. apartment house; must have had previous experience in renting apartments ranging from $2,500 to $4,000 and be accustomed to meeting people of refinement; state references, experience and salary expected. Address P. A., 123 Times.

REPORTER wanted, to go out of town. Z 301 Times Annex.

SALESMEN WANTED.

We require the service of a few high-grade salesmen; rapid advancement within ability proved; must meet our requirements; commission with drawing account and transportation for out-of-town salesmen. Britannica Corporation, 120 West 32d St.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Owing to enlistment, we have a few vacancies in our selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory, which must be filled quickly. If you are a salesman in any line, of good address, at least 25 years of age, and can prove your ability, you can make permanent connection with our organization; must be sober; transportation and drawing account; state age, educational advantages. Box R 2 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced with cut edge ribbons, to call on millinery trade as a side line with an A1 item; only those having trade need apply; no others considered; commission. T. H., 237 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic and successful, with mill and factory sales experience, for established European company; commission and drawing account. E. R. Senn & Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN to sell stock in a dividend-paying oil property; liberal commission; man with clientele can do well. Townsend & Sears, 30 Broad St. Suite 1544.

SALESMEN wanted who have good connections to sell stock in going concern paying 12% dividends; commission basis. Room 1514, 50 Broad St., New York.

SALESMEN.—To sell the best electric cleaner made; liberal commission and advancement to the right men for district managers. Frantz Premier, 2,010 Broadway.

SALESMAN to handle popular line ladies' silk skirts, dresses; Southern States; good opportunity; commission basis only. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SALESMAN, experienced, to sell lace curtains and scarfs to jobbers and retailers; commission and drawing account; reference. Box P, 262 Grand Street, Advertising Agency.

SALESMAN.—Specialty man, calling on automobile repair shops and garages; liberal commission; easy seller. K 377 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—High-grade salesman, preferably with wholesale motor truck experience; salary and commission; we want the class of man who has been earning $5,000 and been worth more to his employers. Z 302 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Expert toilet goods salesmen who are acquainted with trade in Brooklyn and Pennsylvania territory. For interview address Z 286 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to sell the trade in New Jersey men's shoes; commission. P. B. Keith Shoe Co., 299 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell Puttees to the trade; commission. P.

PERSHING INSISTS ON MORE USE OF RIFLES

Criticises Americans in Trench Attacks for Failure to Discharge Their Guns.

THREE "POSITIONS" TAKEN

Troops Advance on Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt Trenches Under "Theoretical" Barrages.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Wednesday, Oct. 3, (delayed.)—Major Gen. Pershing today watched a battalion of Major Gen. Bibert's command as it stormed and took three supposed enemy trenches, which had been named Wilson, Taft and Roosevelt for the occasion. The exercise was part of a program of battalion problems which is being carried out daily, and will be developed gradually into regimental, brigade and divisional attacks.

Besides General Pershing, several French officers witnessed today's manoeuvres, after which they were criticised by American and French observers and by the General himself. He said that in taking the three trenches the soldiers, he noticed, did not discharge their rifles. This he thought was a mistake.

"You must not forget that the rifle is distinctively an American weapon," said the General. "I want to see it employed. There surely will be plenty of opportunity for its use, and if you are unfamiliar with the weapon you will lose those opportunities. Bayonets and bombs are all right, and very valuable, but rifle fire still has a place in modern war."

The General said he had heard of soldiers in this war who had been seen chasing Germans a hundred yards or more for an opportunity to bomb or bayonet them. If they had thought they might have stopped and shot them easily with the rifle.

Some time ago the American army authorities here decided to devote much attention to musketry, but neither the French nor the British instructors are inclined to spend much time on that phase of warfare, having become accustomed to the tactics of attacking solely with bombs, bayonets and machine guns. American soldiers have always been fine marksmen, however, and the officers still believe in rifle fire for both offensive and defensive purposes.

Under "Theoretical" Barrages.

The practice attacks today were made under theoretical creeping barrages, those to move forward at a given pace. The men used live bombs as they advanced. The Wilson trench moved very easy, only six casualties being cleared from the field during its occupation. A green rocket announced success, and then the attackers rushed forward against the Taft trench. Here again success was achieved quickly, being signaled by a red rocket. It required a second wave of attackers, who "leapfrogged" over the troops holding the Taft trench to take the Roosevelt trench and the two redoubts flanking this final objective. A three-starred rocket announced the fact that the Roosevelt trench had fallen, and that the position had been consolidated with machine guns in strategical positions for a flanking fire to beat off counter-attacks. The operation required just an hour.

Would Act on Allies' Experience.

"To carry on for the next six months or year with the best that the French and British have evolved as a result of their three years' war experience, and to do our own experimenting entirely on the side," is the gist of the policy which has been largely adopted by the American army now in France and recommended to Washington. This policy applies to material and various instruments of war as well as to tactics and methods of handling men in the trenches.

While many of the more serious students of war among the American officers believe beneficial improvements can be worked out by American ingenuity, inventiveness and resourcefulness, they realize that the most important problem just now is to get on with the war. They believe America can most quickly become a striking force in the war by taking the best of what the British and French have proved to be useful and effective, and basing all building programs of the near future thereon.

In the matter of tanks, for instance, officers who have made a special study of the subject think there is much to be said in favor of both the giant British tanks and the smaller and faster French tanks. They believe that the American army should adopt both styles as an emergency measure, building them immediately while American engineers are working out what may prove to be a vast improvement over any tank now existing. There has been some disposition on the part of certain critics to belittle tanks because the Germans have made little use of them. The tank, however, is distinctively an offensive weapon, while Germany, on the western front is fighting a purely defensive campaign.

Both Great Britain and France seem to be putting every possible facility at the disposition of the Americans, who are studying both styles of fighting tactics. The fact that these styles are changing constantly is one of the fascinations of the great game of war.

Airplanes are also largely engaging the attention of the army in France. The great weight of the Americans in airplane construction is expected to be felt eventually in this branch of the service.

GOING AFTER "SLOW PAY."

Keeping Retail Credits Liquid Said to be Patriotic Duty.

At the next meeting of the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City, Inc., which will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Oct. 16, a resolution will be passed on which calls attention to the fact that, inasmuch as the Government has recommended the conservation of assets as a matter of national defense, retail credits should be kept in a liquid condition in order that when a readjustment of business becomes necessary the consequent shrinkage will be minimized.

The resolution will also call attention to the wisdom of careful handling of past due accounts, but will recommend liberal credit to those who show that they are entitled to it by prompt payment of obligations as they mature. It will urge that caution be used in extending further credit to those who are neglecting the settlement of monthly bills, and will recommend that members list with the Secretary of the organization all accounts that are long past due in order that the entire membership may be informed of the present condition of credit. In addition to this, the resolution will indorse the action of the National Association of Credit Men in urging credit granters to minimize long-time credits in order to keep them in a liquid state.

In an endeavor to bring the Government's desire for the conservation of business resources to the attention of the public, it is probable that the coming meeting will see a request drawn up and presented to the owners of the various stores and shops represented in the membership of the organization to have the following sent to customers who have charge accounts, possibly in the form of stickers attached to monthly bills:

The Government of the United States has recommended conservation of the resources of the country, and to that end the Associated Retail Credit Men of New York City, Inc., request the co-operation of the patrons of the retail establishments of New York.

As a matter of national defense and in recognition of the imperative necessity of keeping all business transactions in a liquid condition, we respectfully urge that all bills rendered by retail merchants be paid in accordance with the terms of the merchants in order to keep trade in a normal state. This is a patriotic suggestion and merits the approval of all.

In conjunction with the patriotism involved in keeping business in an active state, in spite of the war, through the prompt payment of retail obligations, it was pointed out yesterday that there was also a service side to the appeal. It was asserted, for instance, that for merchants to carry the same amount of stock and render the same service as a year ago this time from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. more capital is required.

To Talk on the Unadjusted Child.

Dr. William Healy, Director of the Judge Baker Foundation of Boston, formerly, of the Chicago Juvenile Court, will lecture on "The Unadjusted Child" on four successive Wednesdays, beginning at 3:45 P. M. on Oct. 10 at the Meeting House of the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, under the auspices of the Federation for Child Study and the Jewish Big Sisters. Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court in this city will speak at a conference of the two organizations at the same place on Nov. 10.

GIRL AND WRITER IN GERMAN MIXUP

Stenographer Seeks Arrest of Willard H. Wright, Literary Editor.

TRAPPED HER, HE SAYS

No Arrests Reported After Exciting Time in Telephone Booths at Corner Drug Store.

A young woman ran into a drug store in Lexington avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixieth Streets, last night just after 7 o'clock, went into a telephone booth and asked for "the secret service." She talked for a few moments and then asked for the East Sixty-seventh Street police station. She told the lieutenant she wanted a policeman sent at once to 787 Lexington avenue.

Patrolman Griffin reached the drug store while the young woman was still talking to a third person. A man entered, went into another booth, talked for a moment, and came out just as the young woman did.

"That's the man!" she shouted.

Griffin stopped them both, and the young woman said the man she pointed out was a pro-German. She said she was his stenographer and knew what she was talking about; that she had fled from his apartment with incriminating stenographic notes. The man insisted in making a statement before the woman talked further. He said:

"I am Willard Huntington Wright, literary editor of The Evening Mail. I employed this woman about three weeks ago as my private secretary. I suspected she was extracting her stenographic notes and other information. In my position I get much information that is of value to others. I purposely dictated to her letters that meant nothing, planning to trap her. She did exactly what I expected—took her notes away with her. This evening I dictated a letter which included hieroglyphics, and I saw her tear the notes from her book. Then she ran out of the room yelling."

The young woman insisted then on making a statement. She said:

"Several weeks ago I became this man's private secretary. I know this man to be pro-German. He has written a book against America. I know that a newspaper has called him an enemy alien and that he is suing that paper for libel. In the time I have been working for him he has dictated to me letters that I believe to be against the United States Government. Tonight he dictated a letter to a man in York, Penn., asking the man whether he agreed with President Wilson's appointment of Colonel House to gather peace data and asked the man to go to Washington to see President Wilson about it.

"I went into another room and tore my notes from the book after I had written the letter. He asked me for the notes and I handed him the book. When he saw the torn pages he said I could not leave the room until I had given him the notes. With the notes in my hand, I ran out of the room and to this drug store and called up the police."

The woman declined to give her name or address.

Then an automobile containing four men supposed to be Secret Service agents arrived. The woman left in the car with two of the men and the other two walked away with Mr. Wright. A half hour later no one could be found at the Wright apartment.

Willard Huntington Wright has been literary editor of The Evening Mail for the past two months. Prior to that he was attached to the staff of The Los Angeles Times, and later was an editor of Smart Set. He has written a number of books.

There was no record at Police Headquarters, the Third Branch Detective Bureau, or the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station last night of the arrest of Mr. Wright. Captain William M. Offley, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, which is handling the problem of pro-Germans, said he knew nothing of the case.

John E. Cullen, managing editor of The Mail, said last night he had heard nothing of Mr. Wright's experiences of the evening. He said he had never heard of the literary editor of The Mail doing or saying anything that would make him appear to be pro-German. A friend of Mr. Wright said that the only book he had written recently was a book finding fault with the Encyclopedia Britannica on the ground that it was too pro-British and that it did not give America a fair show.

Mr. Wright is the author of "What Nietzsche Taught," 1914; "Europe After 8:15," with H. L. Menken and George Jean Nathan; "Songs of Youth," 1913; "Modern Painting," 1915; "The Man of Promise," 1915, and other books. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines. He has published several musical compositions.

URGES MORE PRACTICE AT CAMP WADSWORTH

Pershing Sends Word That Troops Must Be Efficient in Marksmanship.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 4.—Major Edward Olmsted, intelligence officer, made public today a cablegram from General Pershing urging that nothing should be permitted to interfere with rifle practice and that close attention be paid to the observance of military courtesies. General Pershing's cable read:

"Longer experience with conditions in France confirms my opinion that it is highly important that infantry soldiers should be excellent shots. Thorough instruction in range practice, prescribed by our small arms firing manual, is very necessary. Our allies now fully realize their deficiency in rifle training.

"It is difficult to secure areas for target ranges in France, even now when crops are off the ground. Much greater difficulty soon when plowing begins. After ground is secured in France, considerable time will be required for troops to construct ranges and improvise target material. In theater of active operations this time should be available for intensive training with new weapons and formations.

"I therefore strongly renew my previous recommendations that all troops be given complete course in rifle practice prescribed in our firing manual before leaving the United States. Specialty of trench warfare instruction at home should not be allowed to interfere with rifle practice, nor with intensive preliminary training in our schools of soldiers, companies and battalions."

The remainder of the cablegram impressed upon the War Department the necessity for strict adherence to military courtesies. He recommended that the strict methods used at West Point be applied to the forces now being organized. Additional information forwarded by the expeditionary commander in the form of confidential reports to regimental and company commanders will soon be put in force.

The soldiers in camp started today to help the Liberty Loan campaign. It is planned to appoint an officer in each unit to act as subscription manager. The idea was broached yesterday evening among the members of Battery A, Third Heavy Field Artillery. This battery is composed almost exclusively of Poles and hails from Buffalo. Last night a meeting was held and, at its close, $4,750 was subscribed. Through rivalary between regiments, it is hoped to run the subscriptions for the camp up into the hundreds of thousands.

Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt, 102d United States Engineers, has obtained a four days' furlough. He will leave for New York on Saturday aboard his private car. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Grace Vanderbilt, who have been visiting the Colonel, will accompany him. His mission, according to headquarters, is purely personal.

WAR END TO OFFER MANY BIG PROBLEMS

Work for Millions of Soldiers and Capital to Keep Them Busy Greatest, Says Sisson.

SEES DANGER IN SOCIALISM

Declares Melting Pot Has Failed and Thousands of Newcomers Are Un-American.

Francis H. Sisson, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, talked to the Advertising Club in its headquarters, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday about some of the difficulties that would confront the United States in the readjustment after the war and what the nation should do to bring the war to a quick and successful conclusion. He thought that perhaps the greatest economic problem the country would have to solve when the war ends will be that of finding work for millions of men, sufficient capital to keep them busy, and markets for their products.

"The demands of war," said Mr. Sisson, have created more employment than ever before existed in this country. Wages are higher and there is practically no unemployment. In fact, we are facing a shortage of labor similar to that with which Europe had to contend at the beginning of the war. Yet we must face the day when millions of men will be released from martial pursuits, and millions more will be out of work when the factories engaged in the manufacture of munitions and auxiliary products discharge their hordes. There must be an equitable but radical liquidation and redistribution of such labor.

Mr. Sisson called attention to the large number of women who are taking the places of men workers, and said that more than 1,500,000 women have undertaken men's tasks in England. He told of new inventions and labor-saving machinery which would play a part in future industrial development, and then said:

"The worldwide reconstruction which will follow the war will be of such a colossal scope as not only to preclude the possibility of overproduction but as to tax our capacities."

Mr. Sisson said this situation should mean world leadership for the United States because of its great resources, and that the responsibilities arising from this leadership would fall heaviest upon the business man and the financier.

"The sheer expansion of credit," he said, "to meet expenditures in excess of the liquid income or capital resources of all the countries combined in the present conflict will solve the economic problems of the war only temporarily. The permanent solution depends upon increased production."

One thing that this country should not ignore, Mr. Sisson said, was the rapid rise of socialistic theories, with their certain menace to individual initiative and national progress. He spoke of the failure of our melting pot to assimilate our mixed population and the evident un-Americanism of thousands who come here.

"The expressed hostility to wealth," he explained, "and the manifest ignorance of its service on the part of public men strike threateningly at conservative institutions. The revealed economic illiteracy of a large proportion of our population and the general failure to grasp the fundamental principles upon which our whole business structure of production, distribution and consumption rests is something terrifying in its magnitude."

"Big Six" to Give a Ball.

The sixty-eighth annual ball of Typographical Union No. 6 will be held on Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 28, at Suizer's Harlem River Casino. The proceeds will be devoted to the union's hospital fund.

REDMOND'S SON WINS D.S.O.

Captain Is Honored for Gallant Action at the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Captain William Archer Redmond, son of John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, has received the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct on the night of Sept. 12. Captain Redmond is Member of Parliament from the East Tyrone division.

Major William H. K. Redmond of the Sixth Royal Irish Rifles and a brother of John Redmond, was killed while leading his men in Wytschaete Wood during the Battle of Messines Ridge on June 10, 1917. Major Redmond was Member of Parliament for East Clare.

J. H. Case to Join Reserve Bank.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York announced yesterday the election of J. Herbert Case, Vice President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Deputy Governor of the bank. Mr. Case will resign from the trust company and take up his new duties at the bank on Monday. He is taking the place of Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, N. Y., who, besides being a Director of the bank, has been serving as Deputy Governor. Mr. Treman has been asked by the Directors of the bank to remain with the institution until the close of the Liberty Loan campaign, and in all probability he will not resign until the first of the year.

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LONDON 175 New Bond St.

Messrs. CARTIER

take pleasure in announcing that they are now located in their new establishment

653 Fifth Ave. at 52nd St.

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The NEW LAPEL FRONT

E&W 2 for 35¢ Collars

EARL & WILSON TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

PATHEPHONES from $25 to $225. A large library of American and European records. Machines equipped to play all makes of disc records. For sale by dealers everywhere.

ANDERSON & CO.
291 Livingston St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Try A 50 Cent Box O'Ten

IN-B-TWEENS TO-DAY

KRAUS & CO. Inc. BALTIMORE

For Sale Everywhere

BEAUTIFUL DINNER GOWN.

A dinner gown of black satin with over tunic embroidered in gold braid—one of many models of new dresses by Parisian designers, in the Rotogravure Fashion Section of The New York Times next Sunday. To avoid disappointment order today.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Diamond heart, 1 large diamond and 39 small ones, between 135th St. and Amsterdam Av. and 184th St. and Ogden Av., or thereabout, Thursday morning, about 9 o'clock. Liberal reward and no questions asked if finder will return to Taylor, care of Mrs. Schreiter, Apt. 4G, 800 Riverside Drive. Precious because of association.

LOST.—Brown cloth coat, raccoon collar and cuffs, dark blue lining, red figures, en route by auto between Atlantic City and Summit on Sunday, Sept. 30; liberal reward. Phone 450M, Summit, reverse charges, H. H. Thomas, 38 Hawthorne Av., Summit, N. J.

LOST.—At 103d St. downtown subway station, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at about 10:30 A. M., a gray canvas-covered notebook in envelope addressed to George V. Gross, 52 Marshall Road, Yonkers, N. Y. Please return same to above address. Reward.

LOST.—Wednesday, note dated Sept. 24th, amount $110.05, payable to the order of Samuel Greenberg at the Homestead Bank of Brooklyn Oct. 24th; maker's name, F. Solomon; indorsed by F. Puritz; number 20,977; return to 111 West 17th St.

LOST.—$15 reward for return of white bull terrier, answering to name of "Jack," with Capt. A. Van Cortlandt and regiment on collar; lost, strayed, or stolen from Travis, 9th St., Garden City, L. I., Oct. 1st.

LOST—In Pullman on train from Brandon, Vt., to New York, Monday, Oct. 1, a wallet, containing money, trunk checks, and papers; suitable reward. Return to Apartment 6A, 114 East 84th.

LOST.—Open face gold watch, monogram E. M. M., Monday, Oct. 1, on 120th St., or near Barnard College. Reward. Lost and Found Department, Barnard College.

LOST.—Oct. 1, ring containing two diamonds and one turquoise in or about Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; liberal reward. Return to Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—Masonic pin; owner's name, "Mrs. J. M. Johnston, Dallas, Texas," inscribed. Reward returned Mrs. Johnston, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

LOST.—Sable fur piece, at Harlem Opera House, Sunday evening; reward. Communicate with Miss Longbridge, (nurse,) Fordham Hospital.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and platinum engagement ring left on washstand in Altman's on Thursday. T. L. Ziesse, 505 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum bracelet, on Monday, probably at the Biltmore. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. A. C. Vandiver, 1 West 64th St.

LOST.—Oct. 3, diamond earring, between 5th Av. and 52d St. and 14 East 60th St.; liberal reward if returned to A. Bruck, 14 East 60th St., Apt. 82.

LOST.—5th Av., near 10th, silver mesh bag; finder may keep contents if bag is returned. 124 West 86th.

LOST.—On Sunday, train, Saranac Lake to New York, old-fashioned cameo ring. Liberal reward. Apply K 308 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Large watch, open face, Hanfield on dial; delivered by mistake. $25 reward. Lavit, 727 Columbus Av., Riverside 6077.

LOST.—Notebook, containing physiology notes around 125th and Claremont Av.; reward. Telephone Columbus 9511, Miss Arbuckle.

LOST.—Thursday, Oct. 4, diamond sunburst brooch pendant, with safety catch; liberal reward. Daly, 542 West 148th. Aud. 7536.

LOST.—Ermine scarf, Wednesday afternoon, on West 45th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Reward by telephoning Worth 4862.

LOST.—Liberty bond certificate 853,648; no value to finder; suitable reward. Rodnick, care Leon Hirsch, 22 West 38th St.

LOST.—18th Av. and Gravesend, snake ring, 5 diamonds; reward. Neill, 1,716 46th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Fraternity pin, "D. E. Dietz," on back; reward. Wood, 351 West 114th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, Corps Engineers silver castle pin; keepsake. Russek's, 1 West 34th.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing checks, cash, other paper; reward. Levy, 599 W. 177th.

HUNDRED DOLLARS reward ($100.)—Lost, diamond and platinum little finger ring, Wednesday afternoon or early Wednesday evening, between 8 East 46th St., Vanderbilt Hotel, and 142 West Houston St. Return to John A. Drake, Vanderbilt Hotel.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of camera case containing camera, films, &c., left in Lackawanna train, Hoboken, Monday morning, Oct. 1. J. F. W., 13th floor, 2 West 47th.

$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of 217 pairs of embroidered shirtwaist fronts; valuable to owner only. Brookstone, 245 7th Av.

Found.

FOUND.—On 5th Av., Sept. 26, 1917, diamond earring. Owner send description to P 62 Times.

FOUND.—A sum of money on train; owner may have by proving ownership. H 71 Times.

FOUND.—Diamond ring. Elijah P. Rapelye, Inc., 542 5th Av., 5th floor.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.45

Friday and Saturday Only.

We have made this week's special of 982 suits of Pajamas. Fancy Madras and Percales.

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If you are young in years or young in spirit come in and try on one of the Hart Schaffner & Marx Varsity Fifty-Five Suits—
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Then slip into a trench type overcoat, form fitting, but roomy and smart as smart can be.

You'll find both suit and overcoat just what you've been looking for.

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Suits, $20 to $50. Overcoats, $20 to $85.

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Your opportunity to get one of last year's Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoats at $23 ends soon. Come in to-day.

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Siberian Kid Calf

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A NEW shoe-leather makes its appearance this year. It is called Siberian Kid Calf—really comes from Siberia and is the hide of the small calves of that country. With all the strength of calf it combines the softness and pliability of kid. It polishes beautifully and does not easily scuff.

As it has been increasingly difficult to obtain Russian skins since the outbreak of the war, this superior leather in American shoes represents a great triumph for the big Walk-Over organization.

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Paterson, N. J.—81 Market St. Yonkers, N. Y.—9 N. Broadway
Newark—795 Broad St.